# LIFE

OF

## JAMES FITZ-JAMES,

## DUKE of BERWICK.

Marshal, Duke, and Peer of FRANCE, General of his Most Christian Majesty's Armies.

### CONTAINING

An account of his Birth, Education, and Military Exploits in

The Sevennes,
Dauphiny, and
On the Rhine.

With the Particulars of the Battle of ALMANZA, and the Siege of BARCELONA.

### GIVINGA

General View of the Affairs of EUROPE, for these fifty Years past:

The whole interspersed with

Military and Political Reflections, and the Characters of EMINENT MEN.

### DUBLIN:

Printed by R. REILLY,

For G. RIER, G. EWING, W. SMITH, and G. FAULKNER, Booksellers.

MDCCXXXVIII.



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## REFACE.

E hope the following Memoirs will be well received by the publick, on account of the connection they have with the incipal wars, wherein Europe has been engaged above these fifty years past: and those persons ho are defigned either for the command of mies, or to serve in them, will find in the chafter and conduct of Marshal Berwick a model pable of affecting and forming them. This eat man was always equal to himself, whether m at the head of their armies, or whether fome tervals of advertity obliged him to live in a prite station. He every where discovered the same idom, steadiness, uprightness and integrity, e same attachment to the interests of his mar, and zeal for them, and the same spirit of ety and religion. You will not here meet with ch events as at most serve only for amusment; ings which are much to the taste of certain aders, whom after all it is of little consequence please, or not to please. But the most remarkle transactions in Germany, Italy, Spain, ance, England, and Holland, as they have a tural connection with this subject, will here related in their proper place. These Memoirs ntain feveral particular accounts, which witht being unintelligible to those who are not skilled

## PREFACE

fed in the art of war, will place, as it were, be fore the eyes of military men, the various action which are here related. In a word, we have omitted nothing that might give an exact idea of the state of Europe for these fifty years past; and know not any thing that could have been added to this work, either with regard to the different interests into which Europe is divided, or to what ever concerns the Life of Marshal Berwick.

## ADVERTISEMENT

wick first appeared in French, it was thought so interesting a subject to the English readers, that a translation of it could not fail being well received. However as we are unwilling to offer to the publick any facts which we knew either to be false, or misrepresented, we have taken the liberty to make several alteration throughout this book, and have added notes to those places which could not be changed, or enlarged, without departing from the sentiment and character of the French writer.



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# LIFE

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## Duke of BERWICK.

of Berwick, was the natural fon of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. King of England. Arabella Churchil, his mother, was a lady diffinguished oth by her beauty and wit, and fifter to John Churchil, who became afterwards so famous ander the name of the Duke of Marlborough. He was born in the year 1671 at Moulins in the Bourbonnois, whither Mrs. Churchil had etired to conceal her pregnancy.

Being brought from thence to London, the Duke of York bestowed on him an education worthy of the love which had given him birth. Its early years gave that Prince the greatest hopes

hopes of him; and those sentiments which make men great and illustrious, sprung up in his mind at a time when we are employed in nothing but trisses and frivolous amusements. This young Lord was never fond of the diversions, and what they call the pleasures, of youth; but was wholly taken up either with his masters, or in reading good books. His sole view was to arrive at glory, and to render himself capable of performing the noblest actions.

From his tender age his heart was so full of that noble ambition, that his companions were struck with a respect and esteem for him, and could not help admiring him. He was exceeding serious and cool in his behaviour, and had from his infancy a great fund of piety and unfeigned religion, which increased the tender affection of his sather, who was soon after in a condition to give him the most convincing

proofs of it.

Charles II. King of England, dying on the fixth of February, his brother, the Duke of York, was proclaimed King, under the name of James II. by the principal Lords of the kingdom, and without any opposition, though he professed the Catholick Religion. In the month of April following he was crowned at Westminster, the place where the Kings of England are usually crowned.

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Soon after King James had ascended the throne, the title of Duke of BERWICK was conferred on young Fitz-James, and he was invested with the order of the Garter\*. Lord Churchil,

<sup>\*</sup> He was created Duke of Berwick, Earl of Tinmouth, and Baron of Bosworth, March 19, 1686-7. anno 3. Jac. II. He was invested with the order of the Garter only in the year 1688, but having shed to France with his father, he was never installed.

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rabella's brother, was not forgot in the distrintion of the King's favours; but he afterwards ade use of his elevation with ingratitude and infidelity to his King, his master, and enefactor.

King James, in the first year of his reign, as involved in a civil war; but it soon ended the deserved punishment of him who had listed it. In this war the Duke of Berwick eneavoured to distinguish himself, though he was et only sourteen years of age: for this purpose e several times entreated the King to bestown him some employment; but his Majesty being unwilling to expose him so early in a civil rar, where he run the greatest risque, would ongive him leave to follow the Duke of Albemarle, Seneral of his army\*, in the quality of Aidecamp, and he ordered that General to spare and temper the courage of young Berwick.

Let us here give an account of the motives nd particulars of this war, in which the Duke f Berwick first served, and wherein he discoered a valour, capacity, and conduct above his

ge, and worthy of his descent.

Mrs. Lucy Walters, a gentlewoman of Wales, vas one of the first mistresses of King Charles II. nd it was said that he had given her a promise f marriage. By her he had a son whom he reated Duke of Monmouth, and distinguished rom the great number of his other natural chilren, by bestowing on him several lands, and

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confiderable

<sup>\*</sup> The Duke of Albemarle being Lord Lieutenant of Devennire, was fent down to raise the militia, and make head gainst the rebels; but the command of the King's regular toops was given to the Earl of Fewersham, a French noblenan, and nephew to Marshal Turenne. It was this Earl, and ord Churchil, who engaged the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgeore near Bridgewater.

1685. confiderable employments. But King Charles having afterwards had some reasons for being displeased with his conduct, had banished him into the Spanish Netherlands. He had likewise folemnly declared, that he was never married to the Duke of Monmouth's mother.

Notwithstanding this, the Duke of Monmouth pretended to be the lawful fon of King Charles II. and as foon as he had notice of his death, and of King James's accession to the British throne, being then at Brussels, he immediately set out for Holland, where he found feveral English malcontents who offered him their affiftance, and affured him that there were both in England and Scotland many Protestants, to whom it was a great grief and concern to fee the crown on the head of a Roman Catholick, and who would embrace his party as foon as he should appear. He accordingly put himself at the head of those who defired to follow him, and fet out for England, a little after the Earl of Argyle, who was the most considerable man of his party, had embarked for Scotland.

King James being apprized of the Duke of Monmouth's design to invade his kingdoms, sent to the States General a lift of the English malcontents who were in Holland, and defired that they might be banished out of these provinces. But the enquiries of the States were too late; for all those mal-contents had already put to sea, and whatever diligence the Dutch used in purfuing them, they could overtake none of their ships, except one small frigat.

The Duke of Monmouth landed on the eleventh of June, at Lyme in Dorsetshire, with about two hundred men, and arms for five thousand more, and eafily got possession of that small town.

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From thence he dispersed manisesto's, wherein he declared that he had taken arms for the support of the Protestant Religion, and of the privileges of *England*, to restore the laws of the land, and deliver the kingdom from the usurpation and tyranny of the Duke of York.

The Parliament fitting at that time, King James acquainted them with the Duke of Monmouth's landing. Whereupon a bill of attainder passed against that Duke, and both houses made a loyal address to the King, promising to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, and to defend his Person and Crown against the Duke of Monmouth, and all other rebels and traitors, and all his Majesty's enemies. Soon after, there iffued a proclamation, forbidding all the King's subjects to read or disperse the Duke of Monmouth's declaration, under pain of High-Treason. There issued likewise another, wherein a reward of five thousand pounds was offered to any person who should deliver up that Duke either dead or alive.

At the same time the King ordered his troops to march towards Lyme, under the command of the Duke of Albemarle. He had lately recalled three English and three Scots regiments, which were in the service of the States, and these joined with some new levies, made a more numerous army than was necessary to oppose that of the Duke of Monmouth.

The Duke, on his part, had fent some of his accomplices into the neighbouring counties, to excite a rebellion among the people. On the fourteenth of June he departed from Lyme with sixty horse, and a hundred and twenty soot; and after having marched two miles, he left them under the command of Lord Grey, who advanc-

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1685. ed as far as Bridport, a small town, about si miles from Lyme. These troops entered the town; but the inhabitants having gathered to gether, attacked them, killed feven, and mad twenty three prisoners: whereupon the re-

betook themselves to flight.

The Duke of Monmouth having now encreased ed his troops to four or five thousand men marched them against the Duke of Albemark who advanced to give him battle. On the eigh teenth of June he took possession of Taunton where he was proclaimed King. On the fifth of July he arrived at Weston, near Bridgewater where he lodged his infantry; and he encamped his horse and dragoons about the town in a plain opposite to a morals. Having advanced to the morafs, he there found a free passage, so that next morning he drew up his infantry in battalia and ordered Lord Grey to advance near Sedge more, where the King's army was encamped

The Duke of Albemarle having notice of this immediately put his troops in a condition to re ceive them. His army confifted only of two thousand foot, and seven hundred horse and dra goons; for the King had fent the other troop to furround the Duke of Monmouth, who, or his fide, had refolved to come to an engagement because he saw that all depended upon a victory that otherwise he could not advance, and that if he retreated, or waited for new forces, h

ran the hazard of being furrounded.

He accordingly attacked the King's army, and his troops began with loud cries, and a general discharge of their small arms. His cavalry were ordered to advance, and were immediately pu to flight by the Duke of Berwick, who being a the head of five hundred horse, to whom he

had been fent with the Duke of Albemarle's or- 1685. ders, laid hold of that opportunity to attack the cavalry of the rebels, which he did with fo much courage, and in fo good order, that he entirely defeated them.

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The Duke of Albemarle was so much furprised at the conduct and valour of young Berwick, that he could not help approving what he had not ordered, and greatly commended him for the prudence he had shewn in that action, which would have done honour to the most experienced officer.

As for the Duke of Monmouth's infantry, they kept their ground without yielding in the leaft. Whereupon there was a brisk firing on both The King's infantry were covered by a ditch. As foon as their cannon arrived, the Duke of Albemarle ordered it to be fired on the infantry of the rebels, and having at the fame time attacked them in flank with his horse, he utterly routed them.

In this action he took three pieces of cannon, which was all the artillery of the enemy. the King's troops there fell only two hundred men, and about as many were wounded; of the rebels there were killed upon the fpot two thousand men, and many were made prisoners. Next day, being the seventh of July, he marched with five hundred foot, some horse and dragoons, to Bridgewater, and having made himfelf master of that place, the rebels who were there betook themselves to flight, and dispersed into several parts. Being informed that the Duke of Monmouth fled with about fifty horse, he fent feveral parties in pursuit of him, as well as of Lord Grey. The latter was taken the same day

at Ringwood, on the frontiers of Hampshire

disguised in the habit of a shepherd.

As for the Duke of Monmouth, observing the the horse who fled with him made a body who march could hardly be concealed, he refolved to leave them. In the evening of the same day some shepherds informed those who pursue him, that they had feen two of the fugitive enter a neighbouring wood: whereupon the ave nues of it were ordered to be thut up, and next morning a fearch was made after those who absconded in it. For this purpose they use bloodhounds, according to the custom of the English, who make use of dogs to discover robbers concealed in forests. These blood-hounds stopt at a ditch, and barked; whereupon a man was found lying under a very thick hedge. was a German, who asking quarter, promifed to shew the place where the Duke of Monmouth was hid. That unfortunate Duke had made all possible haste to reach the sea-shore, where he hoped to find some bark in which he might efcape; but his horse having failed him, he had been obliged to alight, and difguise himself in a very mean dress. He was found lying under a bush in a ditch, having in his pockets his Garter, a watch and about fixty guineas. He was no fooner taken, than he fainted away, and it was fome time before he recovered.

The fear of death had seized him to such a degree, that he tried all possible means of obtaining the King's pardon. As soon as he was apprehended, he wrote to his Majesty a letter, wherein he expressed his grief and sorrow for the rebellion he had raised, and transferred his guilt upon those persons whom, he said, it had been his missortune to know, and who had engaged him

o take arms against his Majesty, contrary to his wn inclination: he earnestly intreated the Ling to grant him the favour of speaking with im, alledging that he had matters of imortance to discover to him.

The Duke of Monmouth and Lord Grey beng brought to London, on the thirteenth of the
ame month they were interrogated in the counil, and afterwards fent to the Tower, where
he Dutchess of Monmouth, the Duke's wise, was
lready imprisoned with her children. The Duke
arnestly intreating that he might be admitted to
beak with the King, it was granted to him at
he request of the Queen Dowager.

As foon as he appeared before the King, being ressed in a velvet cloak, with his hands tied, the threw himself at his seet, confessed his crime in the most moving terms, conjured him with ears in his eyes to save him from the punishment he deserved; alledging that if the King at him to death, he would shed his own lood; and had even the weakness to beg the King to change his punishment of death into a erpetual imprisonment.

King James, who knew how necessary it was not he beginning of his reign to punish such rebelions by a severity contrary to his own inclination, would not suffer himself to be moved by his great submission. He told the Duke that he thed he could pardon him, but that his crime who for too great consequence to pass unpunished. Next day he signed the sentence of his death. On the fifth of July the Duke of Monmouth was degraded from the Order of the Garter, and on the fifteenth he was beheaded on Tower-Hill.

The Earl of Argyle was not more successful n Scotland. He at first gathered together some

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troops; but they were quickly dispersed by the King's forces, which pursued that Earl into a the places whither he fled. A peasant and two fervants wounded him, and took him in a wat which he had entered for shelter. He discovered himself by crying out, O unfortunate A gyle! On the twenty first of June he was brought to Edinburgh, where he was behead on the thirtieth of the same month.

King James having extinguished a rebellic which had at first appeared dangerous, thoughimself now above all fear, and that from hence forth, none of his subjects being powerful enough to oppose or withstand him, he had a favourable opportunity of effecting the design he had some ed of rendering himself more absolute than the Kings his predecessors, of lessening the grapower of the Parliament, and protecting the

Catholick Religion.

He had used all his endeavours to make a structure union between himself and the King of France it was even believed that King James made of the pin that affair, without acquainting that King with it, and that there was a secret treaty between these two Princes, whereby they had a gaged to affish each other against their enemies and to abolish the Protestant Religion in their spective kingdoms. What made this credit was, that the King of France had no sooner set King James well established on the British the than he gave the last blow to his Protestan between these works whose ruin he had till then endeavour compass only by indirect means.

For at that time his Most Christian Majel revoked the edict of Nantes, made in the years, and that of Nismes, made in 1629, while the difficulties of these times had engaged He

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ry IV. and Lewis XIII. to grant the Calvinifts. In like manner he revoked the other declarations made in favour of the Protestant Religion; which was the fole and most expeditious way of extinguishing that herefy in France.

King James, on the other fide, was obliged 1686. by the laws of England to disband his army, after the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth had been suppressed. Notwithstanding this, under pretence of providing for the fecurity of the nation, both against the enterprises of foreigners, and intestine troubles, he not only continued the troops which were then on foot, but also made new levies, in order to maintain his authority, and effect the defign he had proposed.

For this purpose he called a parliament, whom he persuaded into what he defired. And now thinking himself in a condition gradually to infringe the privileges of the nation, he placed his Catholick subjects in all the chief employments he could decently bestow on them. This, as will appear in the fequel of these Memoirs, brought about the great revolution which happened in these kingdoms.

In the mean time, the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion being extinguished, and King James in the peaceable possession of his kingdoms, the Duke of Berwick found no opportunities in England of gratifying his prevailing passion for arms, and therefore fought to fatisfy it elfewhere. this time France enjoyed a peace, but the Emperor was at war with the Turks in Hungary; and it was thither the Duke of Berwick resolved to go, with fo much more reason, as he esteemed it an act of religion to fight against the enemies of christianity. Accordingly he asked leave of

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1686. King James to go to the imperial army, which his Majesty granted with great reluctance.

In the beginning of the year 1686, the Duke of Berwick fet out for Germany. Being arrived at Vienna he went to the house of the English ambassador, to whom the King had sent notice of the Duke's defign, and had recommended him Two days after his arrival, he was introduced to the Emperor, who received him graciously, and with marks of distinction. He said to the Duke that the defire of acquiring glory was commendable in every man, but much more in one of his age, and that by his prudent and wife deportment he could hardly believe he was fo young as he pretended to be. Afterwards his Imperial Majesty talked with him concerning the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in England, and made him relate all the particulars of that war, and of the death of that unfortunate man.

The Emperor was so well pleased with the Duke of Berwick's conversation, that in the evening he expressed his satisfaction to the whole court, saying, We have got a new volunteer, the King of England's natural son; but his prudence and sentiments distinguish him more than his birth, and, in time, he will probably distinguish

bimself by his exploits.

Whilst the Duke of Berwick staid at Vienna, there happened an affair to him, which, however inconsiderable, I relate because it is an instance of his great devotion and attention in prayer. He had been visiting Count Stratman, the Emperor's minister, who sent a gentleman next day to invite him to dinner. This gentleman went to the English ambassador's, where the Duke lodged; and not finding him there, he was informed that the Duke was at the church

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f the Capuchine Friars, where he went every norning to offer up his devotion. The gentleman went thither, and accordingly found the Duke of Berwick prostrate at the altar, and in so eep a meditation, that he mistook him for a andidate who desired to be admitted among the Capuchines; and this gave Count Stratman occasion of rallying the Duke of Berwick.

It was thought at Vienna that the Duke of corrain would command this year in Hungary, s he had done the year preceding. People vere much furprized when they knew that the Elector of Bavaria was to have that command. ome would have it that the Duke of Lorrain's ealth would not fuffer him to continue in that off; others pretended, that the Emperor was lispleased with him. But the true reason of hisbeing fet aside was this: The court of Vienna being informed that the Elector of Bavaria was frongly follicited by the Marquis of Villars to come into a strict union with the King of France, the Emperor was willing to make him amends. for certain grievances he had complained of, and ttach him the more to his interest, by bestowing on him that honourable post. The Duke of Lorrain, who was wholly devoted to the Emperor, willingly yielded to that political reason; but afterwards, when the campaign was opened in Hungary, he went into that kingdom, though without going to the army, that he might give no umbrage to the Elector of Bavaria, being content to watch the operations of the campaign. However, this became afterwards a new reason for the Elector of Bavaria's complaints against the Emperor.

As foon as his Electoral Highness was informed that the Emperor had appointed him General of

his

1686. his army, he set out for Vienna. Upon his arrive the Duke of Berwick went to visit him, as di also the great number of volunteers who waite for the opening of the campaign, among who were many young French noblemen. The Elect tor stayed but a short time at Vienna, and s out to take upon him the command of the a my, being attended with all those volunteen who made his court very shining. While the young men, during the journey, gave a loose the gaiety of their youth, the Duke of Berwick by his fedate and mild behaviour, appeare among them like their Mentor; and the Elector of Bavaria was so greatly surprized to observ in the Duke, at the age of fifteen years, fo mud discretion and wisdom, that he took particula notice of him, and gave him feveral proofs of hi favour and kindness.

Being arrived at the army, the Elector reviewed it, and immediately took the field. He be gan with investing Buda, a city where the Turk kept all their warlike stores. The beginning a this siege was not successful; the Elector, according to the advice of the engineers, having at tacked Buda on its strongest side, and neglecte the weakest, by which it received succours from the Ottoman army. After he had made a sufficient breach in the walls of the town, he gave the affault; but the Imperial troops were so vigorously repulsed, that he was forced to raise the siege.

This disadvantage did not discourage the Elector of Bavaria; for some days after he begat a fresh to carry on the siege on another quarter. He went to it himself, in order to animate the troops by his presence, and push the attack with more vigor and success. In these attack

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ne succeeded; for Buda was now so closely invested, that it could take in no more succours, and was therefore forced to surrender.

In this siege, which was the first the Duke of Berwick had seen, he might be said to have been every where, in order to instruct himself in the least operations. The Elector of Bavaria observing how much he exposed himself to dangers, desired him one day not to hazard his life so much as he did, and intreated the Duke not to bring upon him any reproaches from the King of England, and to be more assiduous about his

person. After the taking of Buda the Elector advanced with his army, in order to find an opportunity of giving battle to the Turks, and, by gaining a victory over them, to facilitate the fiege of Belgrade, with which he defigned to put an end to the campaign. Two miles from Buda, he met the Turkish army, which, at his approach, drew up in Battalia. The Imperial army did the fame, and without much difficulty engaged them to fight. The battle was obstimate and bloody on both fides. The Duke of Berwick, who behaved with great valour, was wounded by a Bacha, whom he afterwards made a prifoner. The success was doubtful for some time, but declared at last for the Imperialists, who gained over the Turks a compleat victory. However the Imperial troops were fo greatly fatigued by the fiege of Buda and this engagement, that it was impossible for the Elector to push his conquests farther at that time; he was therefore obliged to defer till the following year the fiege of Belgrade, which put an end to this war against the Tarks.

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Though the Duke of Berwick's wound we not dangerous, it was nevertheless very painful When the Campaign was ended, he was brough to Vienna, where the Emperor sent some of he court to visit him, and recommended him the care of his first surgeon.

1687.

As foon as his wound was cured, he waite upon the Emperor to thank him for the proof he had received of his favour; and his Imperia Majesty spoke to the Duke in so gracious an obliging a manner, as manifested that he was highly pleased with his behaviour in the army and had a particular esteem for him.

While he was preparing for the next cam paign against the Turks, and hoped to be present at the siege of Belgrade, which was publickly talked of at the Court of Vienna, he received a letter from the King his father, wherein his Majesty acquainted him that his presence was now become necessary in England, and ordered him

to come home.

Being now obliged to think of nothing butreturning to England, he went to see the Emperor, who was much surprised to know his design of departing so suddenly; but being informed that it was by King James's command, he prefented the Duke with his picture set with diamonds, and said, You do well to obey the King your father; but since I cannot keep you here, accept of this picture, which I present you with as a token of my particular esteem for you.

Being arrived at London, he found King James in the greatest perplexity. Lewis XIV, King of France, had acquainted him that he had been informed by Count D' Avaux, his Embassador at the Hague, that the Prince of Orange was meditating some great design against him in Eng-

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d, and that notwithstanding all the enquiries made into that affair, it was conducted with much fecrecy, that he could not make any covery: which was the more uneafy to him, it was by this means out of his power to prent the defign.

The year which we are now entring disclosed The project of the Prince e whole mystery. Orange appeared, and brought about fo great Revolution in England, that we hope the readwill be well pleased to find here an account the motives and circumstances of that great ent. For this purpose we shall begin a little

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The English observing with great discontent at King James, prompted by his religion, had vaded their privileges, and fearing left he should degrees deprive them of their boasted liber-, began to enter into secret correspondences. ith William, Prince of Orange: Whereupon is Prince, having brought the Dutch into their terests, and knowing that he would certainly supported by the Princes of the Augsburg ague, formed that great design wherein he had extraordinary fuccess. In order to oppose it, ing James brought together great forces both y sea and land; while the King of France, who conded him in his defign of rendering the Parament less absolute, and of re-establishing the atholick Religion in England, equipped a great eet, under pretence of chastifing the Algerines, tho took many French ships in all the seas.

In the beginning of these troubles the Queen f England was delivered of the Prince of Wales. is well known what rumours the partifans of he Prince of Orange set about concerning this irth, as if the child had been supposititious:

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they gave out that the King was of too were constitution, and too unhealthy to have a children. But this was disproved by the bit of a Princess, of whom the Queen of Englar was afterwards delivered in France.

In the mean time the new born Prince alarm a great part of England, and gave the Prince Orange an opportunity of augmenting his part As foon as he was in a condition to discover design, and put it in execution, he embarked Helvoet-sluis with Marshal Schomberg, who left France on account of religion.

His fleet confished of about fifty men of w twenty-five frigates, as many fire-ships, a about five hundred transports, and carried fifte thousand disciplined troops, several volunte and about three hundred French officers, w had lest France for their religion, together w the necessary horses, artillery and ammuniti

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On the nineteenth of October he put to and about three or four hours after there are violent storm, which scattered the ships, a obliged them to put in where they could. The were all driven to the place from whence the had set sail, excepting a sew which were driven as far as Norway, from whence they return some time after into the Dutch harbours; a only one frigate was lost.

On the first of November the Prince of Oral having now repaired the damages which his had suffered in the storm, and having a savo able wind, again set sail for England. King James believing this sleet would sail to the not of England, had sent a great body of his trointo those parts: but on the sisten of November the Prince of Orange arrived at Torbay in Devember, where he landed his army without of

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tion. Lord Dartmouth, who commanded the nglish fleet, could not engage that of the Dutch y reason of the contrary wind; besides, sew of is captains would confent to it.

As foon as the Prince of Orange landed, he ablished his declaration, wherein he set forth he design for which he entered England with an my, namely, to call a free Parliament, and to referve the religion and liberties of the nation.

On the eighth of November hearrived at Exer, where he refreshed his troops: from thence e dispersed several copies of his declaration, and ok care to spread them over the whole kingom. Many people of all ranks came into his rmy, and whole counties joined with him in emanding a free Parliament. Some of King fames's regiments went over to him; George, rince of Denmark, who was to command the ling's army, joined him; and the Princess Anne, is wife, King James's daughter, retired from burt. All this could not induce the King to epart from his defign of giving battle to the rince of Orange. Accordingly he fet out from ondon to Salisbury to take upon him the comhand of his army; but the weak condition in thich he found it broke all his measures, and bliged him to return, and think of calling a arliament. Mean while the Prince of Orange ontinued his march towards London, and on the ineteenth of November his army arrived at Sasbury.

What greatly afflicted King James was, that ord Churchil, who had been indebted to him oth for his elevation and fortune, to which of imfelf he could never have pretended, was anong the first who abandoned him, and went ver to the Prince of Orange. Lord Churchil

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infidelity and ingratitude, he fomented a rew among several noblemen who were attached the King's interest, and even endeavoured to duce the Duke of Berwick his nephew. The latter was always near his Majesty, and watch over his person with all that zeal, love and a duity which became a dutisult son and faith subject. Churchil not finding any opportunion of speaking with him, thought sit to write letter to him, and demand a conference, when in he hoped to withdraw him from the Kin party. The Duke of Berwick, who would he no correspondence with his uncle after he knows.

King James seeing himself abandoned by mo of the nobles of his kingdom, and the great part of his troops, and judging from thence the there was no longer any security for his perso or for the Queen and Prince of Wales, beg now to consult how he might convey them France, being resolved to follow them himse foon after; yet not doubting but that the were many spies about him, he gave, as usua the necessary orders both for his land and se forces, and all the general affairs of the kingdon

his infidelity, received that letter with a reali dignation, and without reading or opening it, went and delivered it to the King, who, up

perufing it, could not help melting into tende

ness at this proof of the Duke's fidelity, and

In the mean time, being obliged by the patition which was presented to him by the character of the clergy and nobility, to send a deputation to the Prince of Orange, in order to know the design of his coming into the kingdom; here ceived for answer, that it was for the security

Protestant Religion, and to hinder him from 1688. ding the liberties of the people, at the inftion of the enemies of his crown; that to put edy end to these disorders, it was necessary ll a free Parliament, wherein both the relis and civil liberties of the Kingdom might be red; that as this was the fole defign of his ing into England, he was willing not to adte nearer London with his army than thirty s, provided the King would remove to the e distance; but that if his Majesty persisted aying in London he would likewise be there

h an equal number of guards.

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he populace, which had before committed eat many disorders, even at a time when the le nation appeared to be attached to the g, became as it were furious at the fight his change: they pulled down houses under ence that they belonged to Papists, and deished all the Catholick Chapels, which had escaped their rage. King James being inned of these tumults, sent for the mayor and rmen, and commanded them to suppress n; but they answered that the rioters were so nerous, that it was dangerous to attempt it, besides, that the rest of the city, not being l affected, would perhaps make use of such a ext to shew their ill will. Having dismissed n, he gave notice to the Constable of the ver, that it was time to intimidate the city iring some cannon. But when he was going ut these orders in execution, the garrison reed, and threatened to kill him, if he obeyed

eing now fully determined to retire into nce, King James ordered Count Lauzun, was about his person, to make the necessary preparations

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preparations for the departure of the Queen and the Prince, whom he intended to fend away before him. He went to bed that night, (being the ninth of December) at the usual time, without letting the Queen know his intention; two hours after, Count Lauzun came in and acquainted his Majesty that all things were now prepared for the Queen's departure. Whereupon he arose, and went to awaken the Queen, As foon as he acquainted her with his defign, The fell at his feet, and, with tears in her eyes, begged he would allow her to partake of the danger which threatened him. But he made her fensible that it could not be done, and people were fent to awaken the young Prince's two The Infant being brought into the Queen's chamber, the King embraced him, and with the greatest expressions of love and tenderness, charged Count Lauzun to be most careful of fo precious a truft.

By this time it was between three and four o'clock in the morning, when the Queen of England, with the Prince of Wales, and a few attendants stole by the privy-stairs to the water side, crossed the Thames in a dark stormy night, and being got to the other side, waited under a wall till the coaches were made ready in the next inn. The Queen and her retinue having taken coach, were attended by a strong guard to Greenwich, and from thence to Gravelend, where she embarked in a yacht, which lay ready to carry Count Lauzun to France: she had a very quick and safe passage, having landed next day at Calais about four o'clock in the

afternoon.

The whole French coast was informed of her coming; for Count Lauzun, whom King James

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d commanded to make the necessary preparaons for her departure, had sent a bark to Calais,
give notice of it. The garrison of that town
as under a rms, and the cannon pointed; there
ere also so me brigantines at sea to savour the
ueen's arrival. The Duke of Charost, Goveror of Calais went to receive her Majesty and
e Prince of Wales at the yacht, and conducd them to the town under the discharge of the
nnon.

The King of France having notice of her nding, sent the Marquis of Beringhen, the son, ith his coaches, to bring her to St. Germains: the intreated his Most Christian Majesty, in moving letter which she wrote to him on her issortune, to permit her to stay at Boulogne, at she might be nearer King James.

Mean while, the Queen and the Prince of fales not appearing in London, there arose a neral murmur and discontent, and some Lords et on that account. King James having noethat the Queen was fafely embarked, and at disaffectedness and tumults were daily ineasing among his subjects, made all possible the to follow her: accordingly on the eleventh December, about two o'clock in the morng, his Majesty went in disguise to Feversham. here he met with a new misfortune, being zed and rifled by the populace, who took him ra Priest, and Chaplain to one of his attennts; for which reason he suffered many gross dignities. At last, among others who croudabout the King, there came one who knew s face, and presently fell at his feet, begging Majesty to pardon the rudeness of the mob, d bidding the Fellows return the jewels, and ld which they had taken from him. the

1688.

1688. the King would only receive the jewels, and fuffered the populace to share among them the gold, being about four hundred guineas. From thence he was conducted to Rochester, where he was guarded till word came from the Prince of Orange.

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In the mean time the lords, who were a London, having made themselves certain of the King's flight, had deputed to the Prince of Orange the Earl of Pembroke, and some other Peers, to demand his protection in favour of the Church of England, and in support of their pri

vileges.

Being afterwards informed that the King wa at Rochester, they fent a deputation to him, in viting his Majesty to return to his capital. The Prince of Orange was by this time advanced to Windfor, and having notice of this proceedings the Lords, which he greatly disliked, he sent messenger to the King to desire him to continu at Rochester. But the messenger coming too late the King returned to his palace, and was re ceived in London with great demonstrations of joy. No fooner had the Prince of Orange notice of this, but he fent another message to the King, defiring him to remove from London This message did not arrive till midnight, and was delivered to King James when he was a bed; and now reflecting that his subjects were difaffected, that his army had deferted him, and that he was forfaken even by his favourites and his own children, all except the Duke Berwick and one more, he at last resolved to comply with this meffage, and accordingly h went back to Rochester: there he continued to the twenty third of December, when about two o'clock in the morning, taking only with him and

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he Duke of Berwick, one Mr. Selden and Mr. 1688. Labadie, a Frenchman, he went towards the rier, and having immediately put to fea with a avourable wind, he soon landed at Ambleteuse. fervant whom the Duke had dispatched to Boulogne, and who was already arrived there with ome English gentlemen, had given notice that King James was landed: whereupon the Duke f Aumont, Governor of the Boulonnois, made Il the necessary preparations for his reception; nd the Marquis Beringhen immediately fet out o meet him with the King of France's coaches, he officers belonging to his table, and the stewrd of his houshold to serve him upon the road: is Most Christian Majesty sent Count Armagac, master of the horse, to compliment him, nd afterwards went himself to meet him, beng accompanied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and all the other Princes of the blood, s he had formerly met the Queen; and he conucted King James to St. Germains, where the Queen with the Prince of Wales had arrived ome days before.

During this time the Prince of Orange, who ad favoured the King's flight, that he might he better effect his defigns, called a Parliament,

which declared him King of England.

This revolution will appear to future ages the hore aftonishing, as we have no instance of a rince in the lawful and peaceable possession of is kingdoms, forced to abandon them, without ike of my refistance made in his favour by any of his ubjects, or officers who had taken an oath of llegiance and fidelity to him. This shews how angerous it is to make any attempt upon the auttwo eligion and privileges of a nation so fickle and aconstant as the English, even though their re-

ligion

1688. ligion is heretical, and their privileges are usur

The King of France being no longer ablet conceal his refentment against the Dutch, wh had been the abettors of this revolution, and ha furnished the Prince of Orange with an arm and a fleet to effect it, resolved to keep no me fures with them, judging that both his glory an the interest of France required it. According on the fixteenth of November he declared wa against the Dutch.

Ireland having continued in its allegiance its lawful fovereign, King James resolved to p into that kingdom, and the King of France fur nished him with ships and troops to accompan him. He accordingly embark'd at Brest in the beginning of March 1689, being attended by Duke of Berwick, who was always near him Having landed in Ireland, he found more the fixty thousand men, who offered him their is vice, and relying upon whose fidelity, her folved to preferve at least one of his kingdom

About this time Lewis XIV. endeavoured prevail with the King of Spain to take arms favour of his British Majesty, and join in resto ing him to his kingdoms, or at least to keeps exact neutrality: but being informed that Catholick King had entered into the Austr league, and was already making warlike pro rations against France, he resolved to be before hand with him, and accordingly declared

on Spain.

Besides, Lewis having much at heart the storation of the King of England, and judg that the troops and ships which he had fent w him to Ireland might not be fufficient to ma tain him in that kingdom, refolved to fend of

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new supplies of both. These ships, to the number of twenty four, viz. fifteen third rates, and nine fourth rates, with two frigats, and two fireships, sailed in a hazy weather from Brest on the fixth of May, N. S. carrying the troops designed for King James's army in Ireland. On the ninth of May, N. S. they came within sight of land, between Kinsale and Cape Clear.

This fleet was commanded by Count Chateaurenault, who ordered three ships which came up to him to be pursued, and learned that they belonged to the van-guard of the English sleet, which had been fifteen days on the coast of Ire-

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On the same day our fleet arrived over against Ross, and the people who came aboard informed us that some hours before they had discovered a fleet of twenty five fail. About five leagues from the harbour one of our frigats and a fire ship took a small Ostend bark. Admiral Herbert, who commanded the English fleet, had forced this bark to keep to fea, and had placed some English in it under a Spanish flag, to observe our fleet; for he did not yet know that war had been declared between France and Spain. this bark we learned that four ships which were feen cruizing about Kinfale had separated from the English fleet (confisting of twenty eight or thirty fail) with a defign to hinder the landing of our men in Ireland. Three of these ships, which were on guard, were fent off in the morning, and came within three leagues of our fleet to reconnoitre us, but they retired before we could come up with them.

Count Chateau-renault having sent a sloop to land, she was received with great joy by the inhabitants of the place where she arrived; and an

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Irish Colonel immediately came aboard of her, to acquaint our Admiral that the three ships, which had been seen, were the van-guard of the enemy's sleet.

Toward the evening we discovered a flute with an English flag. One of our ships pursued this flute for some time, but not thinking it proper to go farther, she returned: upon which the flute returned likewise, drew nearer, was brought upon the stay, and after observing our fleet for

a considerable time, she run towards Kinsale.

At the same time Count Chateau-renault received advice from land, that the enemy had anchored between Cork and Kinsale. Our fleet was now ten leagues off to the Leeward of this last place. A council of war being held, it was resolved to sail to Bantry-Bay, and there to land the troops designed for King James's services. Pursuant to this resolution we anchored on the

afternoon, five leagues off from Bantry.

Count Chateau-renault, who did not doubt but that the enemy would come up and attack him while the fleet was employed in landing our men, stationed two ships at the mouth of the bay as a guard, and foreseeing that he might

be shut in, he resolved not to enter it.

Immediately after he embarked in six sires ships and sour frigates, or merchant-ships, which had followed the sleet from Brest, the arms, saddles, bridles, powder, ball and money which belonged to King James's troops, and would have embarrassed him in an engagement.

Though the wind was contrary, yet these fire ships, being favoured by the tide, sailed on the same evening, and were conducted to Bralegab

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benne, in the bottom of the bay, seven leagues 1689. from the place where our fleet had anchored.

About nine of the clock in the evening, whilst they were preparing to sail, we heard the report of the guns of the two ships on guard. This was the signal agreed on to give notice that the English sleet appeared. These two ships having rejoined our fleet, brought an account that they had reckoned twenty five sail of the enemy.

As we had been only five hours employed in the debarkment, Count Chateau-renault did not think proper to continue it, but landed at the nearest ground the rest of the troops which could not be embarked in the ships of burthen, and now put his whole fleet in readiness to engage.

Next day, being the eleventh of May, N. S. about five or fix in the morning, one of our ships, which had been on guard, gave a signal that the enemy was in sight. Soon after the English sleet appeared off Missenhead. We began to see them on the east point, and reckoned twenty eight sail, among which we observed twenty one great ships, sour of which were larger than any in our fleet, one frigat, and seven saicks, that were taken for fire-ships.

All our men were not yet landed, and there was reason to sear that, if any of the English frigats could get a passage into the bay, they might take the two ships which were laden for Bralegabbenne, and had already sailed to that place. To prevent this, Count Chateau-Renault lay with the sleet at the mouth of the bay till half an hour after eleven, and then gave the signal to call in the van-guard.

At last our fleet came to an engagement with the English. The fight was very sharp and obstinate. But the detail of it being foreign to our

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1689. subject, we shall only say that the French fleet gained over the English a compleat victory, having obliged them to retire towards Kinsale in great disorder, and very much disabled.

On the fourteenth of May, N. S. our fleet put to fea, and steered to Kinfale in quest of the English, but could discover none of their ships. On the fifteenth, failing along the coast of Kinsale, they perceived four ships and one galliot, which were hastening to land. On the fixteenth, early in the morning, being at the point of the isle of Ushant, they discovered a fleet of seven Dutch thips which came from the Whereisland of Curassow in South America. upon Count Chateau-Renault fent some ships; which feized them. On the eighteenth, at break of day, our fleet arrived at Brest with this capture. This voyage lasted only twelve days; during which time they landed in Ireland as many men and warlike stores as they possibly could; they beat the English fleet, and made the capture abovementioned. Our fleet confifted of two ships more than the English, but the ships of the latter were much larger.

The fuccours which the King of France sent to King James sufficiently declared how much he had at heart the restoration of that Prince; but as he had not yet an opportunity of entering into a war with the English, he did not discover his sentiments till the twenty third of June, N. S. when a manifesto was published, declaring that his most Christian Majesty would have long before proclaimed war against the Prince of Orange, who had usurped the Crown of England, had he not been as fraid less the should consound King James's faithful subjects with the partizans of that Prince; the King having always

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Ilways hoped that those persons who were well 1689. Iffected to his British Majesty, would preserve an aversion and horror at the unjust and tyrannical proceeding of the Prince of Orange, and remurning to their allegiance and duty, would forake his party, and support the interests of their awful Sovereign: but being informed that the Prince of Orange had prevented him, and declared war against France, his Majesty ordered all his subjects to treat as enemies not only the Dutch, but also the English who were rebels to King James.

Let us now return to Ireland. King James, upon his arrival in that kingdom, had formed an army of thirty thousand men; but they were bad troops, ill paid, and undisciplined. Nevertheless, being joined by the French succours, he marched this army very far into the country, and seized all he met with in his way. The Protestants retiring to Londonderry, he followed them, took fort Culmore, and expected to make himself master of Londonderry by means of Colonel Lundee, the Governor of that place, who lying under several obligations to the Duke of Berwick, had promised to deliver it to him.

The conspiracy being discovered, the Protestants sent Lundee to Scotland, and chose in his room a clergyman named Walker, who being a man of courage, and having some skill in the art of war, answered the hopes they had conceived of him: for King fames, who had invested Londonderry on the twentieth of April, was at length forced to raise the siege of that place: a siege which he had undertaken contrary to the advice of the Duke of Berwick, who represented to him that since his correspondence with Lundee was discovered, it would be hazarding too

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1689. much to attack a well fortified and garrisoned town with troops which were fatigued and un-

disciplined.

In effect, the new Governor made such good regulations, and both by his discourse and example inspired the besieged with so much courage and resolution, that they made very frequent sallies, which greatly annoyed King James's army, and the place held out after it was redu-

ced to great extremities.

The Duke of Berwick was continually in the midst of the greatest dangers, and endeavoured to animate the King's troops, and inspire them with bravery and courage. Though he faw that his utmost efforts could not put a stop to the advantages of the befieged, yet he hoped the army might still reduce that place, if he could hinder any fuccours from entering it. For this purpose, as the besieged could only be relieved from the river, he lined both fides of it with two thoufand musqueteers, and contrived in the narrow part of it where the ships which were to come to their relief must pass, a kind of Staccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains, and Arengthened by a cable of twelve inches thickness twisted round it.

During this siege King James went to Dublin, whither he had called a Parliament, in order to receive the necessary supplies for carrying on the war: but the supplies which this Parliament granted, were very inconsiderable, amounting only to twenty thousand pounds a month.

The fiege of Londonderry had now been carried on for a confiderable time, and the fuccours which Major General Kirk had brought from England were now lying in the Lough, not far from the town, but could not enter it by reason of

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be in great want of provisions, and were forced to live for some weeks on horse-slesh, dogs, cats, and the most loathsome things imaginable: they would soon have been forced to surrender, as the Duke of Berwick expected, had not a party of these success, by an extraordinary success, made their passage into the town: for some hips laden with provisions had the good fortune to break the Staccado, notwithstanding the great from chains, the strong cable, and the continual firing from fort Culmore, and both sides of the liver.

The ships surmounted all these obstacles, and inserted only a very inconsiderable loss: so that on the last of July, King James despairing of aking the place, raised the siege, after having blown up fort Culmore, and lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the frequent sallies made by the besieged. It was computed that even thousand people died of samine and sickles in Londonderry during this siege.

The day before the fiege of Londonderry was aifed, King James's troops received a check rom the garrison of Inniskilling. Makarty who ommanded a body of his forces, which the Duke of Berwick would have commanded, if is Majesty had permitted it, was attacked by he Protestants of that garrison, to the number of twelve hundred horse, and above fifteen

undred foot, lost upon the spot two thousand nen, and was himself taken prisoner, with our hundred more.

These advantages, and the arrival of the Duke f Schomberg, whom the Prince of Orange had int over with some troops to join the rebels,

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greatly

1689. greatly encouraged them, and put them in a condition to make head against the royal army.

The new supplies, which the King of Francefent to King James, consisted of five thousand men, commanded by Count Lausun, and the Marquis de Lere; which determined the Prince of Orange to go over to Ireland himself, in order to reduce that kingdom: so that in the beginning of February both armies began to observe narrowly the motions of each other.

Colonel Woolfley at this time commanded at Balturbet, with a party of two thousand men, who, with the affistance he frequently got from Inniskilling, so greatly annoyed the King's adherents in the County of Cavan, that Colonel John Reilly, who was Knight of the thire for that County, and then commanded at the fort of Cavan, where he had only his own regiment of dragoons, and Colonel Edmund Reilly's regiment of foot, fent for a reinforcement in order to dislodge his troublefome Neighbour Woolsley; whereupon the Duke of Berwick was ordered with a detachment of fix hundred men, to reinforce Colonel Reilly, and though the utmost secrefy was used on this expedition, Woolfley had an early account of it from Dublin, who consulting with his friends at Inniskilling, and with their affiftance, determined to return the compliment to Reilly, be fore the arrival of the Duke. For which end Wealfley on the twelfth of February about nightfal, marched out of Balturbet at the head of twelve hundred foot, and five hundred horse and dragoons, hoping, by favour of the darkness of the night, to surprize Colonel Reilly and take the fort of Cavan, which lies a little north-east of a small open village of that name

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and seven miles from Balturbet. But much 1689. about the hour that Woolfley left Balturbet, the Duke of Berwick, with the fix hundred men under his command, entered the fort of Cavan, when Colonel Reilly caused part of the Garrison to march out, and quarter about two miles from thence, the better to accommodate his Grace and the fatigued reinforcement. That night the Duke, Colonel Reilly, and . the other Officers of note there, resolved to march the next day at noon to dislodge the Garrison at Balturbet: But Woolstey the next morning before day arrived near Cavan, where, to his great furprize, he learned that the Duke was in the fort with the reinforcement. Whereupon Colonel Woolsley laid aside all thoughts of attacking the fort: But that his expedition might not be turned into ridicule, he ordered one part of his corps to feize and drive away all the horses and black cattle, with which that country abounded; whilst he, at the head of the other party of his corps, would endeavour to burn the little town of Cavan; which project was foon discerned by the burning of the cabbins; whereupon the King's troops in the fort immediately fallied out, though not timely enough to prevent feveral cottages from the flames; and approaching near the town, a imart engagement enfued, which lasted till an hour after fun-rife; the fire on both fides was brisk, and each party behaved with great bravery and resolution, till at last the King's forces charged the enemy with fuch fury, and Woolsley himself being wounded, and several of his Officers killed, they quitted the town in disorder, and retired after the best manner they could back to Balturbet. The other part

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1689. of Woolley's corps had by this time wathered together a vast number of cattle, which they drove without opposition as far as Drumrelly, a pass on the road to Balturbet, which they could not fhun; here they found the road lined with that part of the garrison, which retire ed out of the fort the night before, and being close pursued by some of Reilly's dragoons. they were forced to fight their way, which they did with great valour, leaving behind them, all their prey, and eighty four of their comrades, in which may be included Captain Armstrong and his troop, of which only one escaped, all whose horses and furniture were forthwith brought back to Cavan. The Duke wrote an immediate account thereof to Dublin. and Colonel Reilly by return of the courier got an order from King James for new cloaths and accoutrements for his dragoons which they greatly wanted.

In this attempt Colonel Woolsley was wounded, and lost Major Trahern, Captain Armstrong, Captain Mayo, and fix other Officers, with three hundred private men, besides several who were wounded, and a sew taken Prisoners. King James's troops indeed preserved the fort, but the loss on both sides was pretty equal. The Duke of Berwick, who on this occasion signalized himself, had his horse shot under him; and Colonel Nugent, Lieutenant Colonel Lementade, a Frenchman; Captains, Reilly, Carrol, Mannin, Foot, and Brady were

killed in that action.

On the twenty third of May the Duke of Schomberg, whose army amounted to forty thousand men, took Charlemont by surprise, a place which he had blocked up for some time, and which

hich was necessary for marching his army to 1690. ublin, as he intended.

In the beginning of the year 1690, Count auzun, who commanded under King James e French troops, took Charlemont and some her considerable places, whereby he opened e passage to the Boine. On the seventh of uly, N. S. King James, accompanied by the uke of Berwick, marched with his whole army to undalk, and encamped on the ninth at Athere. On the tenth he advanced within cannonot of Drogheda, where he posted his army

ong the river.

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The Prince of Orange fet out from London on e fourteenth of June, N. S. being accompaed by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, and several her persons of distinction. Having sent before m the greatest number of his forces, he emrked on the twenty first at Highlake. Two ys after he landed at Carrick-fergus, fromhence he went by land to Belfast, where he ined his army, commanded by Marshal Schomrg, and immediately gave orders to pay them. His army confifted of fixty two squadrons of rie and dragoons, and of fifty two battalions foot, the whole amounting to about thirty fix ousand men. The van was commanded by eutenant General Dowglas, the right wing by ajor General Kirk, the left wing by the Earl Oxford and Count Solmes, and the main body the Prince of Orange. On the seventh of July this army began to march towards Dundalk. The Prince of Orange, having under him arshal Schomberg, resolved to pass the Boine fight of King James's army, relying upon the perior number of his forces. For this purpose he

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1690 he went himself to view the fords of that river was upon this occasion he was wounded by cannon ball, which grazed upon his shoulder

but did not indispose him for action.

Next morning, being the eleventh of July N. S. the Prince of Orange attempted to pa the Boine. Count Maynard Schomberg at the head of the horse, and Lieutenant General Dou plas, who commanded the foot of the enemy right wing, began the action, and having g over, attacked and defeated eight fquadrons King James's army. Soon after the rest of the enemy passed the Boine in several bodies. horse on the right of the King's army made very brave relistance, and forced the left win of the enemy to give ground, and feveral them to cross the river again. The Irish for commanded by the Duke of Berwick, bore a enemy's attacks for some time with great con rage, but were at last broke, and fled in dile der. All the efforts the Duke of Berwick ma to rally them proving unfuccessful, he we over to the horse, who maintained the fight a confiderable time: but being at last over powered, and Hamilton their General being ma a prisoner, they were also forced to give ground and King James's whole army was routed, a pursued till it was night.

The Duke of Berwick, who received a flig wound in this action, the Duke of Tyrconn and Count Lauzun, discharged all the duties able Generals: but, excepting the troops se by the King of France, this army consisted of by of the militia, and of men gathered togeth from divers parts, and too little enured to we to bear the attacks of a compleat army of reg

lar forces.

in this action Marshal Schomberg was killed 1690. King James's guards \*; and as it was some ne before the Prince of Orange appeared, there nt a report that he was also slain.

After the loss of this battle King James reed to Waterford; and feeing it impossible for n to maintain himself in Ireland, he resolved return to France, whither he went foon af-

with the Duke of Berwick.

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The Prince of Orange, to improve this victotook the proper measures to reduce the hole kingdom of Ireland: for which purpofe fent a detachment of his men to secure Dub-; he took Waterford, and afterwards invest-Limerick, whither King James's troops had ired after this defeat, and his Majesty's withawing to France.

Boisselat, a Captain of the King of France's ards, who had been fent into Ireland as Ma-General of the army, was Commander in. is place, and defended it with great bravery d resolution, though it was weak of itself, and fortified, and befieged by the whole army of e Prince of Orange. Limerick being open on

leve-

<sup>\*</sup> The Duke of Schomberg feeing the French Protestants in ne disorder, and left exposed without a Commander, after r. La Caillemote was slain, passed the river in order to head em, and could not be persuaded to take time to put on his mour. Whilst he was encouraging them by this short hangue, Allons, Messieurs, voilà vos persecuteurs; (Come on, intlemen, behold your persecutors) pointing to the French Pais in the Irish army, fifteen or fixteen of King James's ards, who returned full speed to their main body after the ughter of their companions, fell furiously upon the Duke, d gave him two wounds over the head, which however ere not mortal. Whereupon the regiment of Chambon firing fily upon these guards, shot the Duke through the neck, which wound he instantly died. Not long before, Dr. Wal-, so famous for the defence of Londonderry, received a wound the belly, which he survived but some few moments.

Sarsfield with a body of fix hundred horse and dragoons having taken and blown up the entermy's artillery, as it was upon the road from Kilkenny to their camp before Limerick, the Prince of Orange was forced to raise the sign of that place, after having suffered a considerable loss.

informed that the Prince of Orange, after having been forced to raise the siege of Limerick, has left his army in Ireland under the command of Lieutenant General Dowglas, and had sent the ther Lord Churchil, now created Earl of Mark borough, with fresh troops, in order to complet the reduction of that kingdom; that he was gone to London, and set out from thence to the Hague, where he had made a very magnificent entry on the fifth of February, N. S.

His design in this journey was to have a conference with all the Princes and Ministers of the allies against France. The Elector of Brandenburg was among the first who appeared at the Hague: the Elector of Bavaria arrived there on the sixteenth of February, and was followed by the Marquis of Castanaga, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, the Landgrave of Hessell, and several other Princes, and persons

of distinction.

This congress was so numerous, that there were reckoned at the Hague above fifty either Princes or Counts, Generals, and other persons of quality, and more than thirty Embassadors, besides several Ladies of distinction; which formed one of the most splendid courts that ever appeared.

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in this interval the Duke of Berwick was at 1691.

In James's court at St. Germains, where the ole discourse ran upon the congress at the gue, and the preparations the King of France making for the next campaign in Flanders, ither he had determined to carry the main so of the war. This was very comfortable we to the Duke of Berwick, who now resolvto quit the inactive life he led at St. Germains, return to the field.

Accordingly he expressed to King James his nest desire of serving in the ensuing campaign. e King approved of it, but told him at the se time that as he might afterwards have octon for him, he would not have him attach self wholly to the French service, nor accept any employment which he could not lay wn in case it was necessary to follow him o Ireland.

The Duke having affured him that his intenn was only to ferve as a volunteer, King mes intreated his Most Christian Majesty to be ased that the Duke of Berwick should serve next npaign as a volunteer in his army in Flanders. wis XIV. who knew how great a reputation Duke of Berwick had acquired both in Huny and Ireland, answered that he would not y be glad to have him in his army, but would bestow on him an employment suitable to merit, was he not afraid of doing an unkinds to his British Majesty, knowing how necesthe Duke of Berwick was to his service. A few days after, being presented to the King of ince to return his Majesty his thanks, the King to him, I am obliged to the King of England giving me such a volunteer as you, whose cou-

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1691. rage will be an example to others, and whose n

Having prepared his equipage for this capaign, the Duke fet out foon after for Flands and arrived at the army on the thirteenth March.

Two Days after, the Marquis of Bouffle who then had the command of the French

my, invested the city of Mons.

The design of the King of France to lay so Mons was not known till now it was invest Never was enterprise conducted with more see cy, though we had brought together about hundred thousand men, and the necessary prisons for so great an army at a barren time the year, together with a great quantity of tillery and warlike stores.

What is furprifing, all these great preparate were made without the enem.'s having notice it, or even suspecting the design upon Mons. I Prince of Orange was the first who was december by the continual motions which he observed to the continual motions which he observed to the continual motions, he imagined they agoing to raise contributions, or that they into

ed to befiege Charleroy, or Oftend.

On the twenty first of March the King France arrived before Mons, being accompany the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Princes and Lords of his court; and a day the trenches were opened. Marshal Lumbourg was appointed with his army to cover siege, and to hinder all succours from enter the town. This was one of the most memoral sieges in the reign of Lewis XIV, but with giving here the detail of it, we shall only so those actions wherein the Duke of Bendard the greatest share.

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n the first of April, about two of the clock 1691. he afternoon, the ditch of the hornwork bequite filled up, the Marquis of Boufflers, who manded that day, fent the Prince of Turenne equaint the King that the bridge over the was ready, that we were lodged on the n, and that if his Majesty pleased, the regit of guards might attack the hornwork. re was reason to believe they would be able arry it, the befieged having only made a flight tance, when we were filling up the ditch. de Vauban, who had the direction of this , and had till now deferred this attack, to ent the flaughter of the troops, having likebelieved they would be fuccefsful, had asked King's permission to make an assault upon outwork when he should think it proper; ch his Majesty had granted.

he regiment of the French guards which was in the trenches, and was to be relieved by Swiss, being informed that Mr. Vauban had ined leave to attack the hornwork, pressim to permit the attack to be made before should be relieved; besides Marshal Feuiltheir Colonel, defired to have the honour naking it.

he attack being refolved upon, and appointbe made at five of the clock in the evening, wo companies of the granadeers of the French ds, commanded by Meffieurs Beauregard Saillans, and three other companies of the adeers of the King's regiment were ordered begin it, and the troops which were in the ches were to follow and support them.

s foon as the Duke of Berwick, who was inually in the trenches, had notice of this, rent to Mr. Beauregard, and asked leave to

accompany

he was a volunteer in the army, and confeque ly fixed to no particular post, he would be ceeding glad to be among the foremost in the tack of the horn-work, and a witness of the which Mr. Beauregard was going to acquire that action. The latter answered that he we esteem it an honour to be accompanied in the enterprise by a man of his rank and me whose skill and example would be of great sistance to him.

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All things being in readiness for this atta the Duke of Berwick advised Mr. Beaure not to begin it till the grenadeers of the Kin regiment should arrive; nevertheless Man Feuillade thought fit to begin it without want for them, and Mr. Vauban himself told Messe Beauregard and Saillans what they were to when they should enter upon the horn-work

Mr. Beauregard advanced first with his median being accompanied by the Duke of Berwin and Mr. Saillans followed with his: the great deers mounted with great vigour and cours being followed by the battalions: the best sustained the attack for about half an horafter which they abandoned the horn-work soon as our men entered it, the pioneers be the lodgment; but their number being infinite cient, our grenadeers were exposed defenced and obliged to undergo a terrible firing from the works and ramparts of that place.

The Duke of Berwick was one of those exposed themselves to the greatest dangers; hat and his coat were shot through in several and the several

places.

The besieged perceiving the error we committed, appeared on the gorge of the

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s, the greatest part of them being armed 1691. Souths helved inside-out, sell suddenly on grenadeers of the guards, and obliged them bandon the horn-work. This would not happened, had Mr. Beauregard sollowed Duke of Berwick's advice, instead of that of shal Feuillade, and waited for the grenadeers the King's regiment.

he King expressed some displeasure at this, ig, he would send troops upon that attack should maintain their ground; and being med of the Duke of Berwick's advice, which been rejected, and how bravely he had exhimsels; Had I known, said the King, the Duke of Berwick was desirous to be in that the I would have given him the command of and it would not have miscarried; and though ent there only as a volunteer, yet his advice to have been of great weight, and should been followed; for there are certain persons distinguished merit, whole character supplies

fterwards the King retired to his tent with Vauban, and made a new disposition for the k of that outwork: next morning he sent Messieurs Maupertuis and Jauvelle, who manded the musqueteers, and ordered them raw out a detachment of 1500 of their men,

were to support two companies of the adeers of the King's regiment, two of the phin's, two of the marines, two of the Tou, and the Swiss who were in the trenches. In the same evening, being the first of April, nusqueteers received their orders, and assemment morning at six of the clock at the of their camp: twelve men were taken from detachment to make a forlorn-hope, which

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1691. was commanded by a Alifart, Quarter-m

of the first company.

The Duke of Berwick, who had been evening before at that attack of the horn-w which had miscarried, was desirous to be fent also at this, being well assured by the fures which were taken, that it would be brisk as the former, and more successful. cordingly he came up to Mr. Maupertuis, was at the head of the musqueteers, and sai him, I hope, Sir, you will be pleased that I among your men. Mr. Maupertuis, who k after what manner the King had fpoken the before concerning the Duke of Berwick, and ed, I wish, my Lord Duke, I could yield my mand to your Grace: I shall at least accounti bonour to follow your advice, which I shall do my orders; and with mutual compliments civilities they arrived with the troop at trenches.

Some hours before the affault was made, artillery made a terrible fire on the horn-which was to be attacked, and on the wwhich defended it, while we threw a great mombs on those places.

The besieged having expected this att had taken all possible precautions, in order make a vigorous desence. The Prince of gues had posted in the horn-work between the and four hundred men, who waited for a battle order, most of them being armed a partisans and scyths helved inside-out.

The troops appointed for the affault be now in readiness, and the pioneers within with all the instruments for making a lodge on the horn-work, they began their marchat ten of the clock in the morning, after the

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h bomb had been thrown, which was the 1691.

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The enemy, fighting with their partifans and hs, disputed the height of the breach for a time with the King's grenadeers. Mr. ban, who had an eye every where, perceivthe refistance made by the besieged in that ter, drew off a company of grenadeers, om he ordered to pass over a flood-gate bering to the curtain, where there was a narrow Having entered this pass in file, they fell n the flank of the besieged who defended breach, and being affifted by the grenadeers attacked the enemy in front, they made m give ground, and flew a great number of m.

We had planted some pieces of cannon which red upon the bridge of communication been the place and the horn-work. These nons firing inceffantly on this passage, by ch alone the enemy could fend fresh succours he place attacked, did great execution, and

off many of the belieged.

The pioneers presently came up, and made lodgment in a very short time, notwithding the great fire of the enemy from their parts and other pieces of fortification, which manded the horn-work.

During this action, the motions of the befreged e carefully watched, that in case they sallied as they had done the day before, they

tht be vigorously repulsed.

but a mistake happened which occasioned a fiderable loss to a body composed of most of nobility of the kingdom, whose valour, if may presume to say it, was attended with much heat and impetuolity; I mean the

Kings

1601. King's musqueteers, the first detachmen whom, under the command of d'Alifert, ed for orders at the bridge of fascines, while other, under the command of Artagnan, posted along the Boyau, as well as the rest

were commanded by Rigauville.

While they were in this disposition, a mul teer, whom Mr. Maupertuis had ordered to low Mr. Vauban, came and told him tol up the musqueteers: whereupon his detach passed the bridge of fascines, and bravely more the parapet of the horn-work, where Maub flopt them the very moment they were to rush in, remembering that the King ha dered them not to advance, unless the beli who had now been driven off, should at to return, as they had done the day before

At the same time Mr. Artagnan halted his detachment at the foot of the horn-wor the bridge of fascines, and Rigauville was the ravelin with the rest of the musquetee

Presently after, one was heard calling to musqueteers: there were in that place thirt of them, twelve of the grey, and the n the black. Whereupon Thebans, Quarter ster of the black, and Lanofe, a Brigadeer, ing headed them, they immediately passe bridge and the ravelin.

The Duke of Berwick observing this rous and rash step, gave notice of it to Mr. pertuis, who in vain cried out to stop the queteers. The Duke of Berwick ran after and endeavoured to temper their ardour, no purpose; and was even carried on by impetuofity.

They entered through the curtain fwo hand, croffed all the horn-work, and advant

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as the bridge which the enemy had broken 1691. their retreat; and then finding nothing but itch full of water, and very deep, they bore errible firing from the works, which were possible firing from the works, which were then on the ramparts of that side. The firing was thick and frequent, that the like was not seen ing the whole siege. In this attack a great my of them were killed, and few returned withsome wound or bruise. The Duke of Berk had only in his clothes the marks of his our, and of the dangers to which he had exect the himself.

The King, who was present at this attack, lowed great encomiums on the troops which engaged, and chiefly on the musqueteers, to notwithstanding might be censured for terity; and hearing that the Duke of Berwick present at this action, he sent for him, and to him, It was not necessary to expose your so much as you have done in that attack, to proofs of your courage; that was known begin and I beseech you to take more care of your for the future.

After the taking of the horn-work, the beed held out some days, in hopes of being reed by the Prince of Orange, as he had proed them. In effect, this Prince appeared
in an army on the eighth of April, but obing that it was impossible to draw near the
e, by reason that Marshal Luxembourg, with
army of observation, had shut up the passes,
was obliged to return to his camp at Hall;
the same day, the besieged losing all hopes,
e forced to surrender.

after the conquest of Mons, the King having in orders to repair the fortifications of that D city,

❽

and to provide it with the necessary stores, we gave the command of his army to Marshal Lux embourg, and on the twelfth of April his Marshall and the street of April his Marshall and the street of t

jesty set out for Versailles.

After the King's departure, Marshal Luxem bourg, being now Commander in chief of the French army, told the Duke of Berwick, that it was not fit a person of his rank should serve only as a volunteer, and therefore entreated him to be near his person in all the actions of this campaign. The Duke prefently understood by this, that Marshal Luxembourg was desirous h should be near him as his Aid-de-camp; but having refolved to ferve only as a volunteer, the he might be at full Liberty to follow King Fame into Ireland, when his Majesty's Service should require it, he made as if he did not understan the Marshal's intentions, and only said that h would efteem it an honour to be always near hi person, and to behold and imitate his gra actions.

The first attempt made this campaign, after the King's departure, was upon Hall, not so from Brussels, which our army took by surprise But the engagement at Leuze, or Catoire, was still more resolute and glorious. In this action the Duke of Berwick gave signal proofs of signest capacity, and skill in the art of war: so which reason we shall here give a particular at count of it.

By the intelligence which Marshal Luxen bourg received on the eighteenth of September he understood that the enemy, who were the at Leuze, intended to decamp next morning. This gave him hopes that if they marched wards Ath, or Chambron, he might find a opportunity of attacking one part of their troops

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fter the others had paffed a little river which was 1691. their way to either of these two places; and, they continued at Leuze, he intended to come owards Antoin, and take possession of the posts that country, which he well knew, and af-emericant to bring his whole army from Lessines the to those parts.

Accordingly towards the evening, he detached

wo hundred horse of the King's houshold, and wo hundred carabineers and light horse, under ne command of *Marfilli*, whom he ordered to raw as near as possible to the enemy's camp, and to send him frequent advices of their mo-

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Next day, being the nineteenth, Marshal uxembourg having fent before him the body of bops under the Marquis of Villars, began to arch the King's houshold, the Gendarmery, e regiment of Merinville, the horse, and the giments of the King's dragoons and of Teffes; vancing towards Leuze, and leaving Antoin on s right.

Being half-way between Leffines and Leuze, received advice from Marfilii and the people the country, that the enemy had decamped to hours before day-light, and were marching wards Chambron. This induced him to haften march, lest all their troops should pass the rulet Blequy before he came up with them, or the should find so few of them, on this side e rivulet, as to render this march more iguing to his army, than hurtful to the

emy.

Marfilli sent advice a second time, that he saw eral troops of the enemy not far off drawn up battle order. By this time he had been joined the troops under the Marquis Villars. withstanding.

troop afte ly fent him orders not to make any attempt up on the enemy till his arrival; at the same time he rode up himself, and observed a line of four-teen or fifteen squadrons, which was their rear-

guard.

This body being too ftrong for the troops under the command of the Marquis Villars, Marshal Luxembourg thought it proper to wait for the arrival of the King's houshold, to whom he dispatched orders to march up with all possible diligence: being then only at the distance of half a league, they soon arrived, and immediately he drew them up in battalia, upon a favourable ground, which was now filled with a number of men equal to that of the enemy.

While our General was thus employed, the regiments of the King's and of Tesse's dragoon arrived: whereupon he turned to the Duke of Berwick, and said, Where think you, my Low Duke, these Dragoons ought to be placed? Sir, am persuaded, answered the Duke of Berwick you will place them on the right among these hedges pointing them out to him, where they will be their duty better than the three squadrons of hose whom you will place on the left. The Marshall replied, That was my design, and I perceive my Lord Duke, that you know more of these matter than a young man like you ought to know.

The dragoons were accordingly placed on the right in the hedges, and the three squadrons of the Merinville cavalry were posted on the less. The Duke of Choiseüil commanded the right and Mr. Dauger the lest. In this Situation the Marshal waited some time for the Gendar mery. As soon as they arrived, he placed the

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n the fecond line, with the brigade of Coade's 1691.

We have been informed fince, that the eneny observing the Marquiss Villars's troops, misbok them for those commanded by Mr. de Beons at the fiege of Mons, and that having had otice that Marshal Luxembourg had set out from Lessines only on the seventeenth instant, at ten n the morning, they did not imagine he could e near Catoir on the nineteenth at noon with ny confiderable body of troops. But as foon s they faw our line formed, and perceived the ling's houshold, they found their mistake. Whereupon the Prince of Waldeck, who comhanded the enemy, ordered the left wing of is army, which was just landed on the other de of the Blequy, to repass that rivulet with all xpedition.

He formed them, as they came up, into a feond line behind his rear-guard, and placed in he hedges and morasses on his left five battalions, which had been posted at the rivulet to support is rear. These battalions were opposite to the giments of dragoons above mentioned, who

vere posted on our right.

Marshal Luxembourg perceiving that the energy increased, resolved not to wait the arrival of ar left wing, which was under the command Mr. de Rosen, and was marching up to join in; but to advance immediately, and attack the enemy. Accordingly his first line, compled of the King's houshold, and of the three undrons of Merinville, marched towards the nemy, who being covered by a little brook, aited for their attack with great boldness, and d not fire their pieces till our men were very ear them. The King's houshold bore the fire

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1691. with their usual intrepedity, and passed the brown to come at them.

This first attack was one of the finest an most vigorous that ever was seen, and worth of that renowned body. The enemy gar ground, and the King's houshold drove them the second line, which they likewise attack with the same vigour, broke, and put into disorder.

But whilst our troops continued to drive the towards the rivulet, Marshal Luxembourg per ceived the enemy had still a considerable bod drawn up in battalia: for which reason he or dered the King's houshold to halt, and brough them back to their lines.

Afterwards he ordered the Gendarmery at Coade's brigade to pass into the intervals. As so as this was done, he went himself along the line, within half piftol-shot of the enemy, at ordered the commanders of the troops to mo forward, whenever they should fee the right a vance. The fierceness with which the Genda mery marched up to the Enemy struck the with terror, and made them fly as foon as the had discharged their pieces. The Gendarmer pushed them for some time in good order: bu Marshal Luxembourg observing some of the infantry, which arrived upon an eminence, an began to descend into the plain, ordered the troops not to proceed farther, and thought fit retire at a flow pace.

However the enemy did not repais the brook fo that our troops continued above an hour in the field of battle, to carry off the dead and the wounded.

wounded.

Several circumstances rendered this action

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al, and to particular persons: the former be- 1691.

aving with the most undaunted courage, and

he latter performing actions of unparallelled

alour and boldness.

Marshal Luxembourg discharged all the duties a great warrior and able commander. The luke of Chartres went over in the beginning the action to the life-guards, and advanced the head of them to engage the enemy: but sarshal Luxembourg was obliged to use his autority as General, to make them retire. However towards the end of the battle he joined the luke du Maine, and charged the enemy at the ead of the squadrons which rallied, in order break the last line of the enemy.

All the time this battle lasted, the regiments f the King's and Tesse's dragoons were employed in skirmishing with the five battalions which ned the hedges on the lest of the enemy; and y thus amusing them during the action, they were a great support to our right wing, which ad otherwise been very much annoyed from tesse hedges.

Never was greater intrepidity than appeared in this occasion among our troops: twenty two four squadrons attacked seventy two of the nemy. Never was so great an action performability with so much coolness, nor did ever troops in sage in finer order, and keep their ranks better, or closer.

During this action the Duke of Berwick was ways near Marshal Luxembourg, and confenently in the most dangerous places; for that beneral exposed himself like a grenadier. The sarshal having defired the Duke of Berwick to ause the Gendarmery to advance towards the st, the Duke of Berwick rode up to them,

D 4

and

nonville, who commanded them, an officer of the enemy, who was an Englishman, came with a piffol in his hand to shoot the Duke; having missed him, the Duke immediately a tacked and killed him.

While the Duke of Berwick run this dange Marshal Luxembourg escaped such another. On of the Prince of Orange's guards, of the Duke Ormond's company, having perceived the Massadvanced with great speed with his pistolic his hand, and his sword hanging at his arm, order to kill the General, who was attended ten or twelve persons; but he turned aside the pistol with his cane, and struck the soldier will several times, who presently suffered for hemerity, being killed upon the spot.

The battle at Leuze was the last action this campaign. The King sent Mr. de Charley to confer with the General about the wint quarters of the army, which were allotted to

troops on the twentieth of October.

This campaign being ended the Duke of Bawick returned to St. Germains, where he four King James deeply afflicted, on account of the

ill success of his affairs in Ireland.

The King of France had fent this year in Ireland new and powerful succours, besides some troops commanded by Lieutenant-general & Ruthe; and the Duke of Tyrconnel, who can to France in the beginning of this year, to take the proper measures with King James for preserving Ireland, had returned thither with a veral English and Irish, who continued faiths to their King.

Notwithstanding all this, the Prince of arange's army made new conquests in that king

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om: they took Ballimore, Athlone, Gallway, 1691.

nd Limerick, besides several other towns which pened their Gates to him. They likewise gained for King James's army a battle near Kilcommon, which was lost by a misunderstanding between Mr. St. Ruthe, and Count Sarsfield, tho were joined together in command. The ormer was killed in this action by a cannon all: and the Duke of Tyrconnel, so valuable a account of his attachment to his rightful some of former was attachment to his rightful forceign, died at Limerick, on the twenty second of August, partly of regret to see his Marsty's affairs in so desperate a situation.

The Duke of Berwick, who had been informat the army of part of this melancholy news, old not fee King James so deeply afflicted, ithout being greatly concerned. One day this afortunate Prince talking with the Duke contraining the infidelity of his subjects, and the ill ccess of his affairs in Ireland; the latter reprented to his Majesty, that he ought not for all is to despair of re-ascending the throne; that the English were a sickle and inconstant people, and would soon grow weary of the Prince of range, who exhausted their treasures to satisfy ambition; and that a new revolution might prive him of those crowns which he had usurpwith so much ease.

King James answered almost in the words of r Saviour. My kingdom is no more of this rld, and my hopes are only for the world to come: expression worthy of a Christian King! In the beginning of the year 1692, most of ing James's subjects who had continued faithto him, being no longer able to maintain emselves in Ireland, after the principal towns that kingdom had fallen into the hands of the

1692.

enemy,

1692. enemy, and the battle at Kilcommodon had bee loft, embarked from thence, and arrived at Breft to the number of fourteen thousand men Whereupon King James fet out from St. Ger mains with the Duke of Berwick, and having arrived at Vannes, he there reviewed these troops and divided them into regiments, the mo confiderable of which he bestowed on the Duk of Berwick, calling it by his name. Tho who were brought over to France by Coun Sarsfield were not so numerous, and arrived on ly some time after. King James went like wife to review them, and disposed them in regiments.

> About this time, the regulations were made the court of France for the operations of the en fuing campaign. It was refolved to be upon the defensive in Germany and Piedmont, and t carry on the war in Catalonia, and especial in Flanders, with great vigour. We likewise be gan to equip a numerous fleet which was to a on the ocean, and to be commanded by Cour Tourville; and Count Etrées was appointed command the fleet for the Mediterranean.

Marshal Luxembourg had likewise this yearth command of the army in Flanders under the King, who went to it; and Marshal de Lorge that of the army in Germany. The Marqui Boufflers was appointed to command a body men which was to act between the Sambre and The Duke of Noailles was chose to command in Catalonia, and Marshal Catina had orders to continue in Piedmont.

Besides, Marshal de Bellefonds went into No mandy, and there headed an army of eighton ten thousand French troops, and fisteen batt lions of Irish, which were appointed to make

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escent upon England, in hopes of being support- 1602. by the interest which King Fames still pre-

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rved in that kingdom.
While the King of France invested Namur, is fleet put to sea, in order to make a descent oon England in favour of King James. rince came to the coasts of Bretagne, accomnied by the Duke of Berwick and all his court, nd there he met the Irish troops, with some rench regiments.

Three hundred transports were appointed to erry them over, with a large store of all forts Twelve men of war, warlike provisions. mmanded by Count Etrées were ordered to cort them, while the great fleet under Count

ourville were to cruise in the channel.

King James published a manifesto to encouge the English who had continued faithful to m, and incline them to receive him. ings feemed to be fo well concerted and conicted hitherto, that this enterprise was looked on as infallible. But the winds did not fuffer ount Etrées to join King James with his squaton, and also detained Count Tourville in e haven of Berteaume.

This unfortunate accident gave the Princess Orange time to make all the necessary prepations for defeating the enterprize. The Prince Orange likewise, being then in Holland, had stened the equipment of the Dutch fleet, which this time was put to fea, and had joined that the English.

It was pretended that there was a conspiracy England to seize that Princess, with the prinpal Lords of her party; and that King James, d gained to his interest a considerable number

the officers in the fleet.

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As this is one of the most remarkable expeditions in the history of King James, and ast Duke of Berwick was present in it, we thin proper to give here a particular account of it that it may the better appear what unexpect missortunes attended all the enterprizes of the Prince, for whom Heaven reserved a more so lid bliss than what the successes of this life cafford.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate accidents bove-mentioned, Count Tourville, who had a ders to enter the channel and engage the enem whether weak or strong, weighed from the haven of Berteaume on the twelfth of May withirty seven men of war, and seven fire-ship steering to the channel. The wind was north east at several times; nevertheless, on the twent fifth instant, he arrived over against Plimout where he received a reinforcement of seven me of war and sour fire-ships, which were brought to him by the Marquis of Villette: and not this sleet amounted to forty four men of war and eleven fire-ships.

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enty five men, and two thousand one hundred 1692. d fixty fix guns. This fleet was joined by en ships more, when the engagement began. They set sail from the bay of St. Helens on twenty seventh of May; but as it fell calm, ey could get no farther than a little beyond isle of Wight. On the twenty eighth they fail again, and the twenty ninth at fun-rife y perceived the French fleet at the distance of but three leagues.

On our fide, Count Tourville discovered this t on the same day, the wind being south east. d our ships seven leagues at full sea between

pe la Hogue and Cape Barfleur.

It being then a hazy weather, he could not kon the number of their ships; besides, he received no intelligence of their strength: he was not joined by the ten long barks which been fent to him from la Hogue and Cherrg, to give him advice that the enemy had ught together almost all their ships at the isle Wight, and to carry new orders not to advance that fide, but to lie at the mouth of the nnel, or near the isle of Ushant, till the arriof Count Estrees and the other ships which re ordered to join him.

Count Tourville not having received this ad-, followed his former orders. Accordingly called a council of war, and laid his instructibefore them. Afterwards he gave the fignal the order of battle, and our ships made all

ible hafte to take their several stations.

n this disposition, having come up pretty near he enemy, we reckoned in their fleet eighty ht ships of the line, of which more than thirty were of three decks. Notwithstanding this at superiority of their numbers and strength,

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the enemy, might perhaps have avoided and gagement, yet he thought it most adviseable fight; as he had positive orders to that purpo and had now drawn so near their ships, that he declined to fight, and should afterwards obliged to it, which might happen, his retre ing would infallibly strike his men with so me terror, as would give the enemy a greater a vantage over him than the superiority of the numbers. He therefore bore up to them intersolves following order.

The Marquis of Amfreville in the Formidal which carried ninety two Guns, commanded van-guard, or the white and blew squadron, of sisting of sourteen ships. Count Tourville in Royal Sun, with a white slag, carrying an hadred and six Guns, commanded the centre. There was under the command of Mr. de Gaba in the Marvellous, which carried ninety standard.

On the fide of the enemy, the centre, squadron of the red, was commanded by Adaral Russel, who had for his Vice-admiral Ralph Delaval, and for his Rear-admiral Cloudesty Shovel. The van-guard, consisting Dutch ships, was commanded by Vice-admiral Allemond; and the rear-guard, or squadron the blew, by Sir John Ashby, who had for Vice admiral Rook, and for his Rear-admiral Caster.

As soon as Admiral Russel perceived our searing upon him, he sailed his ship as far as could to the wind-ward, that every ship of sleet might see his signals, and have time to the stations allotted to them. By eight in more

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rning his line was formed, reaching from 1692.

Count Tourville having resolved, as we have above, to fight the enemy, and observing fome of his ships had not yet entered the made a second signal to call them up; and rwards advanced, with a fore-wind, steering thy upon the English Admiral, whose most he carefully watched, not to lose an oppority of engaging him.

The Marquis Villette, Vice-admiral of the ite squadron, fixed in like manner upon the lish Vice-admiral, carefully watching all his tions. The Marquis Langeron who compaded the third division of our main body, like-entered the line, where he took his proper ion.

Is for our Van-guard, the weather being n, the Marquis Amfreville ordered his boats ow him forward. Nemond and Relingue, who imanded the first and third divisions of our guard, did the same. But the former bebefore the other two commanders, bore up her and nearer to the enemy than they, standdirectly at the head of them; so that the rhon, the first ship of his division, which commanded by Perinet, lay over-against the most Dutch ship.

This was of great service to our fleet: for the of the enemy being much longer than ours, Marquis Nemond, by thus standing overnst the headmost of their ships, prevented r passing our line on that side.

t the same time, the Marquiss Amfreville rving a large empty space in the enemy's between the last division of his van-guard, ch was that of Mr. de Relingue, and the first division

1692. division of our main body, being that of Marquis Villette, and fearing left the fhips whi should have filled that space were wheeling about in order to intercept him, he resolution not to advance farther, and stood, as well Mr. Relingue, so as to have always the win ward of the enemy: this was likewise very viceable to our fleet.

> In our rear-guard, commanded by Mr. Gal ret, Mr. Coëtlogon brought his division into line, all his ships bearing together upon the of the enemy which were opposite to the But Mr. Pannetier's division, which was the of our rear-guard, being the hindmost wh our ships began to form the line of battle, co not arrive fo foon as the rest, though he ma all the fail he could.

On the other fide, the enemy had put the felves upon the stay, to wait the arrival of fleet, having formed themselves into a line to g sh was not so strait as it ought to have been; be the like defect was on our side, which was or urvi

ing to the want of wind.

The divisions of Messieurs de Tourville, h lette, Langeron, Coëtlogon, Gabaret, were no within musquet-shot of the enemy. Such the disposition and posture of both fleets, with any firing on either side, when a Dutch ship the enemy's very guard fired upon the St In the enemy's van-guard fired upon the St. La in our van, being commanded by Mr. la Roy and killed one of her gunners. Whereupono it were, the fignal for both fleets: for on a full of our ships hastily fired a gun, which was, (it being now about ten of the clock in the morning) there was a most terrible find throughout the whole line but especially intais ad centre.

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There was not one ship in the French fleet 1692. hich did not engage two or three of the eney's, especially in the divisions of Count Tourlle, and the Marquis Villette: for whereas the glish Admiral who attacked the former, and eir Vice-admiral of the red who engaged the ter, had in their divisions sixteen of the largest ips in their fleet, Count Tourville and the Mar-is Villette had in theirs only fix.

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Never was a brisker or longer engagement, the ofleets having fought from morning till night th very little interruption. Ours was too in-rior both in number and ffrength to gain the fory: yet we lost none of our ships, and if this engagement several of ours were distressed eral ships of the enemy's fleet suffered like-

ſe. The engagement being over, each of our ships therself, without distinction, under the first nething the met. The ebbing of the tide happening in; hout one of the clock in the morning, Count was a urville took this occasion of retiring from the my, and fired a gun, as a fignal for our ships le, The put to fail: accordingly he bore off, having re no y eight ships with him: part of the rest ving joined him next morning, he had now rty five fail, and wanted only nine, viz. fix ich had steered under Mr. Nemond to the gue, and the three ships of Messieurs Gaba-Langeron, and Combes, which had taken ir course towards the English coast, in order put in at Brest.

Having sailed all the night of the twenty ninth, the thirtieth at ten in the morning he found was a league in the wind of the enemy. is advantage might have been sufficient to ng him off; but his ship the Royal Sun,

which

failing ill, retarded the whole fleet; about to the evening the was obliged to come to an a chor near Cherbourg, and to wait for the tide a place about half a league from the enemy.

For this reason Count Tourville resolved to aboard another ship, which he had hith been unwilling to do, lest the Royal Sun, if lest her, should fall into the enemy's had Accordingly he went aboard the Ambitious, comanded by the Marquis Villette, and made wards the Ras de Blanchard, hoping to put by means of the ebb, and with the help of currents to get before the enemy, who steet towards Casquets.

The Ras de Blanchard is a channel formed one fide by the coast of the Cotentine from a la Hogue to Flamanville, and on the other the Isles of Origny and Guernsey: it is about leagues in length, and one and a half in bread the current is there very strong, and the mo

ing dangerous.

Having weighed anchor from Cherbourg bout eleven in the evening of the thirtieth, entered this channel. This course had also brought him off; for about five of the clocks morning he was four leagues before the energand of his thirty five ships, twenty had also passed the channel: the other sisteen, in who number was the Ambitious, were within can shot, of it, when the tide coming, they we obliged to cast anchor; and as the mooring there very bad, they trailed with their anch and were bore away by the currents, so these ships were in the wind of the enemy, parated from the rest of our sleet.

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of these fisteen ships, reduced to this extre-1692. y, three which had suffered most continued wherbourg, lest they should fall into the hands the enemy: the first entered the ditch of Gaand the other two came into the harbour of rbourg. With the remaining twelve Count rville, having no anchors, and not being able sail much farther, resolved to retreat to the rue, where he arrived on the thirty first in evening, being chased by forty ships of the my, who shut him up in that harbour.

Jpon his arrival, King James, who was then he Hogue with the Duke of Berwick, Mar-Belfonds, and Mr. Bonrepos, consulted with General Officers what measures were to be at this criss. After they were well assured these ships could not be saved, and that even hey attempted to defend them, they run the ard of being carried off by the enemy; it was lived, in order to save the seamen, cannon, tackle, to run them a ground, and arm e sloops to keep the enemy from burning m.

n pursuance of this resolution, six of these is were run a-ground near fort Lisset, and other six behind fort la Hogue. Afterwards took off as much of their tackle as they d, and prepared the sloops appointed to keep the enemy. But as there were only twelve hese sloops, as the boats which joined them e unsit for sailing, and both were armed with a vanquished and disheartned, they could not ler the enemy, who sent a detachment of hundred light sloops well armed, from burntoward the evening of the second of June, six ships run a-ground at fort Lisset; notaltanding that Messieurs Tourville, Villette,

1692. and Coëtlogon, with several Sea-captains and ( cers, went abroad these sloops to animate men.

Next day at the morning tide, which can ten of the clock, the enemy having entered little harbour of the *Hogue* with a numbe floops and boats still greater than the day befand supported by a frigate with oars carry thirty pieces of cannon, and a galley moun likewise with cannon, together with two ships, they could not be hindered from burn the ships run a-ground in that place: they fire also to some merchant ships which lay them.

Such was the issue of an enterprize which its beginning had promised great success. It unfortunate consequences of this sea-engagent deseated all the designs upon England, and obted his British Majesty to return with the Drof Berwick to St. Germains, imputing this mit ty loss which France had sustained to his unlucky star, as he expressed himself in a ming letter which he wrote to the King of France on that subject. After this action the Irish to were sent into Germany.

King James having returned to St. German found his Queen brought to bed of a Prince born on the twenty eighth of May. This in was baptized on the fourth of August in the pel of the old castle of St. Germains. The K of France and his sister-in-law the Dutchest Orleans held this Princess over the baptismals and named her Mary-Louisa, after the Out of England and the King of France.

On the twenty third of August King far who was greatly afflicted by the death of Duke of Tyrconnel, and had a particular reg Ma y C

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nis memory, caused a solemn service to be 1692.

The emotion of the repose of his soul in the church

To be english nuns in the suburb St. Antoin. To ceremony he invited the most considerable as both at Court and in Paris. Richard,

The of Tyrconnel, was Lord Lieutenant of Ire
Captain Lieutenant General of all his Bri
Majesty's forces, one of his most honourable by Council, and Knight of the most noble order

The Garter. But these honours and high of
distinguished him less than his merit and

The e, his zeal for his sovereign, and inviolable the honour to his person and interests.

he Duke of Berwick being returned to St. nains, and feeing that nothing could be atted this year for King James's service, as was no probability that France, after the loss which had befallen her at the Hogue, d foon make a fecond attempt upon Engand knowing besides, that he would still time for the campaign in Flanders, if Mar-Luxembourg, who commanded our army in country after the King's departure, should eany enterprize this year, as he had done tear preceding; he asked leave of the King ngland to go to the campaign in Flanders. ing James being now no longer in a condito reward the Duke of Berwick for his fideand attachment to him, on which account ad quitted England, and lost all his estate, extremely glad to fee him ambitious of fervn our armies. His Majesty had great reason ope that the Duke would foon diftinguish elf in the field, and easily obtain a rank fuitto his birth and merit; which induced King es to consent very willingly to his serving anders.

As foon as the Duke of Berwick arrived r602. Flanders, he went to visit Marshal Luxembu who expressed a great satisfaction at his return the army, highly commended his design, gave him feveral proofs of an unfeigned effe for him.

> To give an idea of the posture of our am and of the enemy at this time, we must be a little higher. After the reduction of Nam our troops having been reinforced at the cam Gerard with several battalions and the Ki houshold, went to pass the Sambre near la B ere, and took possession of the camp of Min la Potterie, from thence to observe the mon of the enemy, who were encamped at Fleur

> The Prince of Orange, very much vext the taking of Namur, formed great design There went a report in make up that loss. camp that he intended to invest Namur, that he would the more eafily take it, as the ple of Liege had promised to supply him with very thing necessary for the sublistence of horse, and the transporting of his artillery to place; and had engaged to fend whatever should want by the Meufe in four thousand by which it was given out were now ready, and ven laden.

In the mean time Marshal Luxembourg freshed his troops in his camp, and endeavou to repair the great damage they had fuffered ing the fiege of Namur. The scarcity of for had weakened the cavalry, and the infantry not in a better condition, being greatly dill ed by the high price of provisions, by mare and encampments in hard weather, and heavy rains.

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Thilst our army refreshed themselves under 1692. er of the laurels which the King had gathered, enemy decamped from Fleurus, and came to ap, extending their right as far as Niville. It is motion it appeared that the Prince of age, far from intending to besiege Namur, in sear for Charleroy, and endeavoured to ent its having the same sate with Namur; as anly took possession of this camp, in order to some all the forrage thereabouts, and deprive army of the means of subsisting in that try, in case Marshal Luxembourg should apt the siege of Charleroy during this cam-

ch a precaution was very prudent: a Gelaccustomed to be worsted, ought rather to k of warding off the blows with which he reatned, than threaten those who have ted him.

Thilst the Prince of Orange was encamping my at Genap, Marshal Luxembourg marchotake possession of that of Soignies, to be in reach of disturbing his forrage, and make apprehend some enterprise of greater important than the siege of Charleroy.

he Prince of Orange, who was always more upon his receiving alarms than his losing s, immediately sent a detachment of eight and men to Anderlecht, in order to cover sels, and prevent the enemy from consuming he forrage of Brabant: another wise preon, but truly not very effectual, since that hment did not hinder Marshal Luxembourg forraging even within sight of Brussels, and ming, during his encampment at Soignies, all trage of Hall, Tubise, and Braine-le-Comte.

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that of the Prince of Orange, when the Duke Berwick joined Marshal Luxembourg. The whom month of July had been spent in these motion without our being able to see into any design the enemy, except that of desending the count to keep the people from complaining.

On the first of August the Prince of Oral marched from Genap, and encamped upon eminence near Hall. The same day Man Luxembourg having intelligence of this man went to take possession of the camp of English which he had viewed some days before: placed his right at Steenkerke, his left at Heri

and his centre behind Enghien.

Next day the Prince of Orange passed with whole army the rivulet called Senne, placing right near the village of Tubise, having Hall his rear, and in his front the villages of St. Me tin Ligniek and St. Pierre-lieu: he encamped two lines. The same day the Hanoverian to reinforced his army with eight thousand me horse and soot: they encamped in a third in

The Prince of Orange received intellige that Marshal Luxembours he I sent his artiller Mons, by reason of the roads which were practicable, and that he had none in his came Soignies. He had long flattered himself, that could bring on some action where the horse not act by reason of the situation of the count he might have his revenge for the battle of Lawhere all his horse had been deseated. Her thought he had a favourable opportunity for fecting his design: perhaps others would be judged in the same manner.

With this view he decamped from Tubil the third of August about midnight, and ma

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his whole army towards our camp with so 1692. Ich secrecy and diligence, that about six in the raining he arrived upon the rising ground at enkerke, between the great and little Enghien. At this time there happened a pretty odd actent, which had well nigh surprized Marshal exembourg, and gave the enemy a considerable vantage in the beginning of the action we are ing to relate.

A musician belonging to the Elector of Bava-, whom the Marshal employed to bring him elligence of the enemy's designs and motions, sat this time detected and seized by the enemy. he Prince of Orange, to improve this opportuy in favour of his design, ordered the musician write to the Marshal not to be surprized if saw a large body of troops on the third innt, they being only a detachment of the enery ordered to cover a great forrage which they are to make that day.

This letter was conveyed to Marshal Luxeming by the same hand which the musician had aployed before; and as this spy had hitherto yen right intelligence, the Marshal made no

ficulty to believe him.

Some time after, Mr. Tracy, who was that y upon duty with a detachment, having perived a confiderable body of the enemy marchgtowards the leffer Enghien, immediately gave tice of it to the Marshal, who sent him word to be under any concern upon that account, as knew what they were. Observing that the emy encreased, he again sent notice of it to arshal Luxembourg, who answered that it was ly a forrage the enemy were making. Our eneral gave no farther attention to them, till Captain of carabineers, who was at the mill of

Haute

1692. Haute Croix, fent him advice that he faw of his fide a column of the enemy's cavalry.

Upon this advice, Marshal Luxembourg, with the Prince of Conti, the Duke of Vendome, the Duke of Berwick, Count Auvergne, the Duke of Elbauf, the Duke of Villeroy, the Marquis Tilladet, and the Chevalier Gassion, advance between Rebe and Steenkerke, where the Duke of Orleans, who was then upon duty, though

fick, arrived at the same time.

Here Marshal Luxembourg received a third at vice from Tracy, acquainting him that he saw great body of foot and horse upon their march leaving St. Regnelde on the right, and doubling upon the rivulet of Steenkerke; that he believe it was the whole army of the enemy, because perceived they carried cannon along with them and that he was going to reconnoitre them, it order to send him surer intelligence.

Upon receiving this advice, the Marshal at vanced to a rising ground, from whence he of served a great number of the enemy's troops whereupon he presently sent notice of it to the Marquis of Boufflers, and desired that officers join him with all speed. At the same time hobserved that the enemy halted upon a plat so small that it could only contain a few troops in several lines, and that on their right a confiderable body of soot advanced to the wood.

This obliged him to order his whole arm to arms, without his being yet able to judged which fide the enemy defigned to attack him, they could throw some infantry into the wo on the right, as well as that on the left. It even believed they would attempt to make them felves masters of *Enghien*; for which reason tent thither a brigade, and desired Count he

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rgne to return to the left, which was his pro- 1692.

Our General was not long in doubt; for he ferved that the enemy left the rivulet of Steenthe on their left, that all their foot advanced Steenkerke, and began to enter the wood.

This made him judge that it was near Steenke they defigned to make their real attack or being covered there by the rivulet, they ald not be disturbed in flank by our cavalry) I that while their horse remained behind the od, they intended to march all their soot to at side.

Whereupon Marshal Luxembourg brought thir the greatest part of his infantry, except that the left, not being able to know what the my were attempting on his right, by reason he woods and defiles. After having formed lines, he went to the church-yard of Steene, whither the Duke of Choiseuil had fent horse grenadeers to guard the bridge. From ace he observed if the enemy were passing rivulet in order to plant their cannon on a g ground, where they might have greatly oyed our infantry in flank. When he saw had not thought of this, he fent Mr. Lannac with twenty horse grenadeers to observe hey were laying bridges over the rivulet; but rought advice that they did not attempt it. s Marshal Luxembourg was returning to the htry, he heard they began to skirmish, which drew on the battle.

he enemy had cannonaded us long before rtillery came up. As foon as it arrived, Mr. reparated the brigades, and fired the first ry. Part of the brigade of Champagne were

fent

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1692. fent to dislodge some pieces of the enemy's can-

non which played upon our dragoons.

The enemy by this time attacked us in good earnest. The dragoons on our right, under the command of Count Mailly and the Marquis of Algère, sustained their attacks for a considerable time, and sought very bravely. The regiment of Orleans on the lest of the dragoons defended and kept their post with equal bravery. The of Chartres on the lest, and the second battalion of the Bourbonnois, though both were quite exposed to the enemy's fire, yet they kept their post, and behaved with great courage.

Though the regiment of Orleans was reinforce ed only by that of Chartres, and the first batte lion of Bourbonnois by the second, in order to covered from the great firing of the enemy wh were posted in the wood, yet the greatest m of this first line kept their ground. However the Prince of Conti thought fit to support the by the brigade of Stoppa, the battalions of which were a little separated, and to reinforce Stoppe brigade by that of *Porlier*, which advanced with great boldness. But the enemy coming to the posts we still possessed, the regiment Porlier, which was fronted by the opening the wood, as well as the Chartres and Bourh nois, closing to the right and left, received great a fire, that they could hardly continue the plain, notwithstanding they had not adva ced fo far as they had defired.

While things were in this posture, the ener fallied out of the wood, and placed very we use their Cheveaux de Frise, behind which the

made a terrible firing.

Marshal Luxembourg having defired the Def Berwick to carry orders to the brigadeos

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french guards to advance to the enemy, the Duke 1692. aid to him, I think, Sir, it would be fit to make bem attack fword in hand: the other answered, I pprove your thought, give them in my name what rders you think proper; I rely wholly upon your adgment. Mr. Renold, who commanded the wiss guards, being then present, intreated the Marshal, and prevailed with him to give the wiss leave to do the same.

Immediately he led on the Swifs, having hade their files equal in number of men to those the French guards. The enemy, surprised at he sierceness with which these two brigades adanced, did not fire till they were joined by hem: soon after they were worsted and put to

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Marshal Luxembourg had intreated the Duke Chartres to stay with the referve which was ofted behind Enghien, affuring him that he ould find an opportunity of bringing him into e engagement, and fatisfying his defire of ving proofs of his courage. That Prince fent m word that he would be glad to fee the benning of the action: but the Marshal having ain intreated him to continue at his post, he nt to him his Governor, the Marquis of Arcy, ho told the Marshal that the Prince was fo uch concerned to remain in the reserve, and as so desirous of being witness to the battle, at he intreated him to grant his request. Maral Luxembourg could not withstand these sollitations; but the Duke of Chartres having reived a musquet-shot in the shoulder, the Maral obliged him to return to his brigade. In the beginning of this action the Prince of nti had a horse killed under him, and afterards another at the head of the regiment of

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1692. Porlier, which occasioned his saying, The enm

aim at my borses.

After the French and Swiss guards had a feated the enemy, recovered the cannon we had loft, and taken four pieces of the enemy's, the Prince of Conti hastened to his post, which we on the right, where he found the Cheval Gassian, who having observed that some of the enemy's horse advanced to our right, had conthither with the Chevalier Angouleme, and the Dauphin's regiment of dragoons, and had put to slight a battalion posted behind the hedges.

About this time the Duke of Berwick, have joined the Prince of Conti, made him obser that the enemy were sending some troops to do away the Dauphin's dragoons: that Prince than ed him, and intreated him to come along whim, in order to prevent it: accordingly the advanced with the regiment of Provence, who being animated by their presence, drove the enemy beyond the hedges with great vigor.

While we were thus successful on our right the regiments of Champagne and of Nice attack and defeated the English guards. Mr. Most pursued the enemy, pressed them very vigorous and gained a great deal of ground upon them.

The King's brigade were still engaged, as we as that of the Dauphin. The enemy were of feated and driven from the rivulet of Steenking as far as the right of the wood: but at the country was now, and broken by a great many hedges, the two brigades could not put to flight the brigat of the enemy, which were continually support by fresh battalions one after another. This out some dispersion of the enemy was a support to the enemy of the enemy of the enemy.

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hile the rest of our troops continued in the 1692. aceable possession of the posts they had seized. The firing was there very great; Boufflers ent thither to give orders very opportunely, nd found that Mr. Montal was doing the same the right. In the mean time the enemy dged some battalions in the hedges on their ft, and extended themselves a considerable way wards the wood of Triou. They were even ining some advantage over a battalion of our ft, which they had attacked both in front and ink, when Mr. Busca brought up a squadron the King's guards of the Lorges, commanded Mr. Baliviere, fell upon the battalion of the emy which advanced, and obliged them to tire with all speed.

It was now about feven of the clock in the ening, when the Prince of Orange thought fit retreat, and accordingly made his men file off: e most advanced battalions returned to those hich lay behind, and by degrees found themlves in the road between Rebé and Steenkerke. hich they had taken in the morning when ey came to attack us. Marshal Luxembourg llowed them about two miles, without finding opportunity of charging them: their horse sappeared so suddenly, that when he advanced could not fee any of their squadrons. eir foot, which were in a hollow country, d more favourable to them than to the horse, ey retired in good order; and the night coming , our General thought it more advisable to ing back his army to their camp, than engage em in a fruitless pursuit.

Such was the battle of Steenkerke, from which either side reaped any other advantage, except

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1692. that of having tried their strength at the expension of a great many brave men who fell in it.\*

The Prince of Orange, who during all the campaign had fought to bring on some action where, by reason of the country, the soot also could engage, selt in the battle of Steenkerket strength and valour of the French infantry, in the battle of Leuze he had experienced the

of our cavalry.

In all this war, there had not before been long or so obstinate an engagement of the so for it began to be very sierce about noon, a continued till seven of the clock in the evening. There were in this engagement as many remains able actions as there were hedges and ravines pass. The field of battle was from right to be at most but half a league in extent; being bounded on our right by the rivulet of Steenking and on our left by the avenue to the castle Warete. On this ground we formed with the enemy above twelve lines of infantry, with mentioning the horse who were posted behing

Never was attack better projected, or the gun with better order: and according to all a pearances it ought to have been most advantage to the enemy; especially since Marshal Luxu bourg relying, as we have said above, on the telligence he received from his spy, was not only guard when it began. But what was very server to the same and the same and the same and the same are same as a server server same and the same are same as a server same and the same are same as a server same

<sup>\*</sup> In this battle the confederates loft the brave Lieutenant meral Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir Robert Dowglas, the Endangus, and several other gallant officers; above two thousemen were killed, and three thousand wounded or made prison On the fide of the French, the Prince of Turenne, the Marquis of Filladet, the Marquis of Firmaçon, several other men of distinction, and two thousand private so were killed, besides about as many wounded.

ing, the same troops which had gained so 1692. at an advantage at the first onset, and were oft victorious in a country where the roads re impracticable, were repulsed and driven n hedge to hedge, and obliged to fly with fo ch precipitation and disorder, that they could er rally till they returned to the main body

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The Duke of Chartres, the Duke of Bourbon; Prince of Conti, and the Duke of Vendôme, e on this occasion fignal proofs of their great bur; to these we partly owe the success of battle; for the example of these four Princes d our troops with fo much courage and bravethat all of them, even the meanest soldiers, with each other in bold and gallant actions. e Duke of Berwick was among those who diguished themselves most, and gave remarke proofs of his intrepidity, and of a capacity rthy of the most able commander. Marshal xembourg writing to the King of France a deof this battle, thought himself obliged to e his Majesty an account of the Duke of wick's gallant behaviour, and mentioned th great encomiums the services he had done this action.

After this battle the Prince of Orange retired his camp at Hall, as Marshal Luxembourg did his. Next day the latter went to the field of tle, and gave the necessary orders for removing wounded, and burying the flain: he contied eight days after this in his camp, during ich time the enemy did not move from theirs,

confumed all the forrage about Hall.

During the rest of this campaign, though the nce of Orange had received from Oftend and suport a considerable reinforcement of troops which

E 5

the coasts of France, yet he could gain no a vantage over Marshal Luxembourg. It is true, detachment from the troops of Liege defeated party of the garrison of Namur: but this disavantage was fully repaired by the check which the Marquis of Harcourt gave the enemy marche en famine, by the attempt which Course Guiscard made upon the suburbs of Stat manual, and the bombarding of Charlery

Mr. Boufflers.

The King of France finding that this campa had not brought his enemies to the end wh he had in view, namely, of giving peace to rope, and terminating a bloody war which had not occationed, his Majesty was sensible he must force them to it by the strength of arms. Accordingly, in the month of Septemb he augmented his troops with twelve new re ments of foot, besides that of Breffey, and of Hussars; and ordered the Governors of to and forts to levy free companies composed people of the respective countries, the better know the roads. His Majesty further order the levying of several regiments of the militia Alface, and three companies of fufileers of hundred men each, under the name of the leers of Flanders. They likewise negotiated Switzerland a permission to levy some regiments.

Besides, in order to repair the loss where France had sustained this year at sea, the known ordered new ships to be built in all the marit towns of the kingdom, and the others to be paired; and sent Mr. Bonrepos to Denmark the room of Mr. Martangis (whose health not agree with the air of that country) to

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owards the end of the year his Majesty made wards

general promotion of fea-officers.

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The Duke of Berwick being returned to St. 1692. ermains, expressed to King James his earnest fire to engage in the service of France, and acpt of some post that might enable him to suport his expences. His Majesty was overjoyed at the Duke had prevented him in an affair hich he himself had greatly defired, ever fince was out of his power to bestow on him some off fuitable to his merit: he therefore acquaintthe King of France that the Duke of Berwick ad ferved in England as Lieutenant-General, hat he had always distinguished himself, and that e (King James) would present his Most Chriian Majesty with so worthy a subject, if he ould be pleased to grant the Duke the favour f employing him in his armies. Lewis XIV. hiwered, that after the testimony which Marhal Luxembourg had given of the courage and herit of the Duke of Berwick, he would have revented his British Majesty by asking that Duke f him, had he known that it would have been greeable to his Majesty; that he accepted with leasure so worthy a subject; that hereaster he ould belong to them both, fince his fervice hould never be inconfistent with the zeal and delity he owed to his lawful fovereign; and hat in the promotion he was going to make of General Officers he would give him fuch a rank was due to his merit.

This answer gave great joy to the Duke of erwick, who could now hope to serve in the ext campaign, and to have a rank in the French rmy: but this joy was somewhat disturbed by the uncertainty he was in of the rank which was

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General in the army of the King of England, a wished to have the same rank in that of Fram Yet he could not hope for this, seeing that the Princes of the blood had in their first campain only the rank of Mareschal de Camp, and the Duke du Maine, Lewis the sourteenth's stural son, had obtained no other rank. Her mained all winter in this uncertainty; howen the prepared for the campaign, and had his expage ready to be sent away, as soon as he show know his sate.

In the mean time the whole discourse at or ran upon the promotion of General Officers wh was soon to be made, and all those who thou they deserved to be included in that numb were making great interest not to be forgot.

The Duke of Berwick alone waited calmy St. Germains for his Majesty's pleasure; whon the seventh of March there was a promot of seven Marshals of France, without any metion of other General Officers; namely, the Dof Villeroy, the Marquis of Joyeuse, Count Towille, the Duke of Noailles, the Marquis Boufflers, Count Choiseüil, and Mr. Catinat.

They now began to despair of seeing any of promotion this year. The Duke of Berwick the only person who did not lose hopes, coning in the King's promise. At last, in the ginning of April, when it was no longer exped, there was made a promotion of twenty ed, there was made a promotion of twenty ed. Lieutenant-Generals, in which number was Duke of Berwick, of twenty six Mareschalt Camp, twenty six Brigadeers of horse, and the ty seven Brigadeers of soot.

The King having publickly declared this motion, fent to King James at St. Germain

commit

nmission of Lieutenant-General for the Duke 1693. Berwick, which his British Majesty delivered him. Immediately the Duke went to Verles to thank the King of France. As foon as came thither, he was informed that his May had named those who were to have the nmand of his armies in the ensuing campaign, the officers who were to serve in them, and t he was appointed to serve in the army of inders, which was to be commanded by the urshal of Luxembourg, and under him by the arshals Villeroy and Joyeuse; that Marshal efflers was to command the army on the ense, Marshal Lorges that on the Rhine, Mar-l Catinat that in Piedmont, and Marshal umb ailles that in Catalonia. It was likewise said, t his Majesty intended to go this campaign the army in Flanders ...

Marshal Luxembourg presenting the Duke of wick to the King, faid to him, Sir, the Duke Berwick is come to express to your Majesty the at sense he has of the honour you have conferred bim, and I dare affure your Majesty, after bewitness to his Grace's behaviour in the battle Leuze, and in the battle of Steenkerke, that Majesty gains a worthy subject; for he already rves and is able to command an army. ng, addressing himself to the Duke of Berk, faid, My Lord Duke, I am glad, according he King of England's intentions, to engage in service a man of your merit.

some days after, that is, on the tenth of May, King created a new Order of Knighthood, ler the name of the military Order of St. Lewis, be conferred as a reward upon those officers o should distinguish themselves in the field. Majesty declared himself the Sovereign,

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united and incorporated the Grand-mastership it with the Crown of France, making it implifies to be alienated at any time from that Crown

for any reason whatever.

The Duke of Berwick returned to St. 6 mains, but hastened to depart from thence, he might be one of those who came earlied the army. He used to say that an officer of not be too forward in attending his duty, should always be present in the army before General arrived. In the feguel of these Mem it will appear, that when he commanded ind he never pardoned any officer who was guilt this neglect; and, without regard or diffind punished all those who were not in the army fore him. If this great strictness has been fured by certain persons, it has been adm by many others, who have gained from fu rigorous discipline confiderable advantages much glory.

On the fourteenth of May the Duke of wick arrived at Marshal Luxembourg's at which at that time met at Estines and Gobetween Binch and Mons. The army Marshal Boufflers was then encamped at His which is a league north-east of Binch.

On the fifteenth the King set out from sailles to head his troops, having resolved to mand in person the army under Marshal Bough but being detained at Quesnoy, where his lifty fell sick, and was blooded twice, he did arrive at Haine till the second of June. King was accompanied by the Dauphin, Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Chartres. and the Princes and several Ladies of the Court

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ion achi er t Next day his Majesty reviewed his army; and 1693. It under Marshal Luxembourg decamped from ines, advancing towards Nivelle: the horse the second line passed by Haine, where the ng's army saw them file off.

On the fifth of June the King encamped at irlemont-Capelle, near the rivulet of Pieton, Marshal Luxembourg at Selwy about a league m Nivelle. On the fixth the King marched Thimeon, and on the seventh to Gemblours, ere his Majesty took his quarters, and conti-

ed for fome days.

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Whilst people were now in expectation that King's defigns would quickly appear, and in bence where they would break out, they were ch surprized when his Majesty declared his ention of returning to Versailles, and sending: Dauphin to Germany with a detachment of enty seven battalions, and forty fix squadrons. so fudden a change occasioned much talk, ry one labouring to discover the reason of it. t in vain do we endeavour to penetrate the dehs and projects of Sovereigns, which are known y by the event, or a confiderable time after. ppeared afterwards that the King of France's ign was upon Liege; but that the stay his ajesty had been obliged to make at Quesnoy by fon of his indisposition having given the enetime to secure that place, he had therefore blved to abandon that project, and return to failles; and that having received a courier m Marshal Lorges acquainting him with the ing of Heidelberg, his Majesty had for that fon resolved to send the Dauphin with the achment above mentioned into Germany, in er to push his conquests in that country.

1693.

After the King's departure, and that of Dauphin, Marshal Luxembourg, to whom Majesty had left the command of the rest of troops in Flanders, united both the armies to ther, which now confifted of ninety nine bat lions and twenty two fquadrons. He encam ed at Torine les Ardens, from whence he rem ed, and marched between Tilmont and Judoin at the distance of a league from the enemy's my, which was yet at Park-abbey; so that advanced guards were within fight of each ther.

This General meditated enterprizes of gr importance; but his camp suffered so much want of provisions, that it was not in his por to put them in execution: nor was he in a q dition to attack, before the arrival of a greater voy which he expected: it confifted of fevent dred waggons laden with corn and two d of money, and had arrived at Mons several before, but was forced to lie in that place, cause it was seared that the enemy having no of the preffing occasion we had for it, and impatiently it was expected, would make utmost efforts to carry it off, especially as garrison they had in Charleroy could facilitate means of doing it.

The Prince of Orange seeing that Man Luxembourg durst not venture the transporting this convoy, laid a snare for him. He weak the garrison of Charleroy, that the Marshalm take this as an opportunity of receiving the The latter, not being aware of this gem, gave into the fnare, and had no foone tice that the garrison of Charleroy was lest then he fent word to Count Vertillac, Ma de Camp and Governor of Mons, to lay h

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opportunity; and that as the welfare of the 1693. y depended upon it, he should not think the voy was safe till it was in his own hands. In Vertillac was ordered to deliver it to Count scard, Lieutenant-general and Governor of nur, who was to receive it at Beaumont, and were to continue together with all their ps, if the latter thought it proper.

ertillac set out from Mons on the night of second of July with fix hundred horse, and ved safely at Beaumont, where he met Count scard, to whom he delivered the convoy. Iextmorning Vertillac with his troop of horse ut on their return to Mons: but soon after leparture Count Guiscard sent him a message

departure Count Guiscard sent him a message ing him to return with all speed, because he intelligence that the enemy intended to athim, in order to carry off the convoy. illac slew to his assistance, and though both troops together were far inferior in number sose of the enemy, yet he thought proper to k them, and to amuse them by skirmishes, the convoy might have time to file off, and eat Namur. But this attack soon became brisk and important. Never was a more dy and obstinate fight.

Ve faved the convoy; but it cost us dear:
n this action we lost Count Vertillac, an ofof uncommon merit, who hastened to fol-

the steps of the greatest men.
he convoy being arrived at Namur, MarLuxembourg decamped from Judoigne, and
hed to Truyen, where he received advice on
xth of July from the Chevalier Nesle, whom
ad sent out with a party that Count Tilly,
her of Prince Tserclas de Tilly, was encampader Tongeren with a large body of troops.

Whereupon

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conceal his design, he sent next morning the of his army to forrage, and about noon he orders to eight squadrons of the King's gut two of the Gendarmery, two of the lighth and that of the horse grenadeers, and of the horse of the right wing, to set out between and seven in the evening, in order to join the village of Houthem, where he waited for with other troops both horse and soot, all we composed a body of ten thousand men.

These troops, being commanded by the of Berwick, arrived about eight of the clot the evening within four miles of the car Heilisheim, where Marshal Luxembourg had tinued after the forraging was ended. The had marched before; for we knew not Count Tilly had none. The Duke had on guard a pass on the Jecker, at about sour

from Tongeren.

About eleven of the clock at night M Luxembourg at the head of the cavalry me them in two columns, one of which was Marshal Villeroy. They continued to make fast during the whole night, and arrived in the morning within two miles of the whither they intended to go.

Whereupon they hastened to gain a nence, from whence they discovered with distance of a quarter of a league Count who having received advice about midni Marshal Luxembourg's design, was now to but as he had only begun to send off his has he had not time enough to escape us.

Marshal Luxembourg detached several drons to attack him, while the rest of our followed with great speed. Those which

oremost drew near him, after having passed 1693. ravines; but whilft they were expecting to k him, they found between them and the y another ravine which our horse could not

There were only about a hundred of our and others who got over, and flanking a of the enemy which was posted on a rising d, began to skirmish with them. This confisted of fix or seven squadrons, which very close, and having had positive orders come to an engagement, only fought as were retreating, whilst the main body of troops filed off by a village, in order to

he Fecker and escape us.

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this interval, the Duke of Berwick discoa place on the right, from whence he take them in flank; but as foon as he aron the eminence, he found only a small er of the enemy. They were driven above agues very near Maestricht, whither Count was obliged to retire, the pass to Liege beocked up.

out fix in the evening our troops returned this chace, which was of eighteen or twenty. s, and brought to the camp more than a

nd cows, and ten thousand sheep.

n after this action, Marshal Luxembourg ed to besiege Huy; for which purpose heped from Heilisheim with his whole army,

ew near that place.

Prince of Orange being informed of this decamped from Park-abbey: having fent vy baggage to Diest, he encamped at Tilfrom thence he marched to Wangen, he continued, after having ordered his o be in readiness to march.

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dered Marshal Villeroy to besiege Huy, we did not hold out long, having surrendered

days after it was invested.

The Prince of Orange, who was now bent Truyen and Tongeren, being informed of taking of Huy, immediately sent ten batta to Liege, and encamped next morning at hespen, where he continued in order to have telligence of Marshal Luxembourg's mot Being informed that the lines we had made Flanders to cover our conquered countries the Scheld to the Lys, and from thence to Berg St. Winnox, and to the sea by Dun were guarded only by a few troops, he sent the eleventh of July the Prince of Wirten with a strong detachment to attack these in three several places.

The Marquis la Vallette, who commands our lines, was forced to abandon them for of troops, and they were raifed by the Prim Wirtemberg, who, upon this successful attasent a detachment towards Doway, which the country of Artois under contribution, some posts and castles, and made them masters of a large extent of ground in the

country.

The Prince of Orange continued in hist at Neerhespen till the eighteenth of July, in ing to return next day to Park-abbey: but shal Luxembourg seeing that the detachment which that Prince had sent to Flanders at Liege had weakened his army, he resolutiones, and to attack him before he return his former post. For this purpose he may to Lesquy, in order to oblige the Prince of Or

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aw nearer Liege; and made a feint of 1693. ing that place, having fent a strong detachcomposed of the King's houshold, of caeers, dragoons and grenadeers, as it were amine the country and posts about Liege. arfeal Luxembourg, who went himself at ead of this detachment, being accompanied he Duke of Berwick, observed that the scommanded by Count Tilly were intrenchthe lines that were near the town. as he returned, he ordered four thousand es to be made ready against the following and the better to conceal his defign, on wenty eight of July, he ordered Marshal le to march with a strong detachment and eces of cannon, under pretence of going to listance of the Marquis la Vatlette, against rince of Wirtemberg. This detachment t at break of day, and entered the plains head of the Jecker.

nese orders, together with the various ness which Marshal Luxembourg had made, sed every body. It could not be conceived was their purpose: the Duke of Berwick saw into the designs of our General.

ving several advices that the Prince of ge was encamped on this side the Geet, Mar-Luxembourg marched his army in seven ins with so great diligence, that having set y break of day from Helle, which is seven as from the enemy's camp, his van-guard within sight of it at sour in the afternoon. Sirst headed the left wing which in this had the right column. But being arrived mill of Varem, he had advice from Tracy, hevalier Nesle, and Dusour, whom he had ut by different ways, that the enemy were

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give the rest of his army time to pass the July and Marshal Joyeuse, who had been detay under pretence of assisting the Marquis la Vate, as we have said above, having joined our my with his troops, Marshal Luxembourge mitted to him the charge of making them that river, and went himself to head the wing which was led by the Marshal Villa and was already between Lens-les-Beguinez Avernas.

While the infantry under the Prince of a the Duke of Berwick and Rubantel, were particled over several bridges, Marshal Luxembourg and ced at the head of the King's houshold, it followed by the rest of the column, and have do arrive in view of the enemy, with a sign either to oblige them to continue into camp, or to charge their rear-guard, if should repass the river.

He sent orders to the Prince of Canti and Duke of Berwick to advance with the column of foot; but this could not be done with great trouble, by reason of the long march had made. And now the design of the se motions which Marshal Luxembourg had on

began to appear.

The Prince of Orange could not have to notice of this march, and was far from this

that we came to attack him.

As foon as the head of our army, which commanded by the Marshal himself, can view of the enemy, being at the distant half a league, he took possession of the vil of Landen, St. Gertruydenland and Overwin order to command the country which a fore him. After this, he gave the next

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for putting our troops in battalia as they 1693.

I in the plain, which was within reach of emy's cannon.

en the head of our army appeared, the als of the Allies being persuaded that Luxg's design was upon Liege, could not behat our whole army was come to attack
and imagined it was only a detachment
our General to cover his march; but the
of Orange having got on horseback, with
ector of Bavaria, and the chief officers of
rmy, soon discovered the Marshal's real
: whereupon he immediately drew up
in in battalia, at the head of their camp;
Id a council of war, wherein, notwithig most of the general officers were for rethe Geet, they resolved to wait for us,
nture a battle.

we been in a condition to attack them on y, we might have easily defeated them: it was impossible, for all our troops were t arrived.

the twenty ninth of July, as foon as it y, we discovered the enemy drawn up in , against the expectation of many who t they would have retired. They had n the night feveral bridges over the rivuk pretty near Leuwe, to which place nt all their baggage. At the fame time d posted a strong body of infantry in the on the other fide of the Beck, in order to te their retreat in case of need. The left their army extended from the village of im and the castle of Wau on the Geet, to age of Overwinden, and was covered by 2 nd several hedges and hollow ways. They ewife made in the night a retrenchment,

1693. behind which they posted a part of their in try. Their left wing being covered by the reached from the village of Dormal to New den, and from thence formed an arch behin infantry in the retrenchment, in order to

port them.

Marshal Luxembourg having viewed both of the enemy's army, and feeing it was no ry to make himself master of one of those villages in order to defeat the Allies, he fe Overwinden fix bridgades in the first line, an in the second, to support the former, und command of the Duke of Berwick and M At the same time he fent fix bi under the command of the Prince of Com the Marquis of Crequi towards Neerla which was on his right.

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Mean while the enemy having planted pieces of cannon on their retrenchment, them upon our troops; and as they were upon an eminence, and faw our troops them, their cannon put our horse in gr

order.

Whereupon Marshal Luxembourg brown his artillery, which confifted of feventy of cannon, and planted them before his though we could only play them on the batteries, by reason of the eminence, were pointed so justly that they did great tion.

Both armies were in this posture about the clock in the morning, when Marth embourg ordered the Duke of Berwick to the village of Overwinden; and as the Neerlanden on our left was impraction contented himself with amusing the that fide.

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he Allies, who had only these two posts to 1693. tain, all the rest of the ground being alinaccessible, placed their best troops in , and fired fo violently, that our men hardly bear it; and as the villages were f hollow ways, stopped up with great trees down for that purpose, and defended by ichments, we were obliged to make extraary efforts, and repeat our attacks three , before we could drive the enemy from posts.

last, by the conduct and valour of the of Berwick, whose example animated the under his command, the attack made on illage of Overwinden proved successful: e Prince of Orange, knowing how imporwas to recover that post, sent a detachof fresh troops, which came to attack the with great fury. The Duke of Berwick this, prepared to make a vigorous defence. the false intelligence he had received that ince of Orange was with those troops, he d himself with the utmost temerity; for ersonally aimed at this Prince, he sought ut on this occasion, in order to encounter thus, as foon as the enemy began the athe rushed upon them, and forced his way ir third line, where, being overpowered ir numbers, he was obliged to yield himrisoner.

hediately our troops lost their ardour upon their General, and being unable to supe furious oniet of the enemy, they abanhe village.

Duke of Berwick being taken prisoner bught to the Prince of Orange, who havice that his troops had recovered Overwinden,

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1693. den, and thinking the victory would be on fide, asked him whether Marshal Luxenth did not repent his having come to attack h The Duke answered very fiercely that his H ness might in a short time repent his ha waited for him.

> In effect, Marshal Luxembourg, after had lost Overwinden, immediately fent the brigade of Guiche, and some others to cover it: The Duke of Orleans headed the and attacked that village a fecond time wit much valour, that he drove the enemy thence, and lodged in it the brigade of G

The Prince of Orange, who made it his point to maintain that post, fent a new de ment to recover it : they repulfed our men wholly out of the village, but to fome hed a confiderable distance from the first, which enemy possessed. After this, a brigade wa tatched from our second line to support thet at Overwinden; but the enemy's fire we ution hot that our troops could advance no h than the lower part of the village, which still maintained.

And now, all our horse and foot we front to the enemy's retrenchments: this step began to astonish them; but as they possessed the villages on their right and left their retrenchments were yet entire, the not move for all this.

The King's houshold, with the reft horse and foot, having drawn near them, ravines and parapets which the horse cou pass; upon which account, the first line tinued in a narrow hollow ground, der to avoid the enemy's batteries, which ly annoyed our army,

To

owards noon, there had yet happened no- 1693. decifive; and most of the General Officers g that all the efforts which had been made the two Villages could not force the eneo abandon them, were of opinion that fuch nterprize ought to be given up: nay, ce of Conti proposed it to Marshal Luxemeatly if we perfished in attempting to drive nemy from so advantageous a post.

he Duke of Bourbon was of a different opiand infifted upon our attacking once more illage of Overwinden with battalions which not yet suffered, and even intreated the ral to give him the charge of making that

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arshal Luxembourg listened to this proposal pleasure, told the Duke of Bourbon that he like the worthy grandson of the great te of Condé, and intreated him to put in tion what he had proposed, faying, that he persuaded the troops which were to fight unis command would make their utmost efforts mount the greatest obstacles, being animatwe the brave example of so great a Prince.

this his attack proved successful, and brought on lictory, which foon after appeared on our

This engagement was one of the most rkable and bloodiest that ever happened. enemy lost twelve thousand men in the of battle. Our loss amounted to fix thouand on both fides many officers of diffincwere killed or wounded \*.

> F 2 As

s for the loss of men, the Confederates owned but fix thou-lled, wounded or taken prisoners; and the French could y but that they had two thousand officers killed or wounded.

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only on our fide the Duke of Berwick, On Cosse, and Mr. de Salis Brigadier of foot, the fide of the Allies there were the Duke Ormond, Lieutenant-general and Captain of Prince of Orange's life-guards, General Symptomere, Count Brougy, the Earl of Montand Major-general Walestein.

After the battle of Landen, both armies ried off their wounded. Afterwards they changed their prisoners. The Duke of Ben was exchanged for the Duke of Ormand.

On the twentieth of August the Duk Berwick joined Marshal Luxembourg at Norwhere he was encamped with his army, continued till the twenty ninth, when he camped for Soignies, from whence he man on the ninth of September, and encamped ben Binch and Estines.

The Prince of Orange was encamped tween Hall and Tubise, having his quarte the castle of Lambec, and the Elector of varia having his at Hall: he continued in camp till the thirtieth of August; he then to encamp at St. Quintin Linnik, when stopped in order to act according to the most of the French army.

During all these marches, Marshal La bourg had given orders for preparing greate tities of warlike stores, and bringing toget great many waggons.

He gave some Umbrage to Liege, in to conceal his design of attacking Charles

ed. The Confederates gave out that the French lost entire thousand men in the battle, which affertion seems to be nanced by Luxembourg's not pursuing the victory, and con a fortnight at Waren without attempting any thing.

of which place had been resolved upon after 1693. attle of Landen. The artillery and ponwere embarked upon the Sambre at Naand Maubeuge. Mr. Megrigny, with feengineers, was ordered to go to Mons; the pioneers necessary for making the line ircumvallation were appointed.

n the ninth of September Count Guiscard, ernor of Namur, fet out from thence to leroy with fix battalions of his garrison, and giment of dragoons, with which troops he fed Charleroy, on the fide of Chastellet, e Mr. Ximenes invested it on the side of chienne with fixteen squadrons of horse and of dragoons.

n the tenth of September Marshal Villeroy at ead of thirty two battalions and thirty four frons detatched from the army, arrived be-Charleroy, while Marshal Luxembourg ened with the rest of his troops at Hairle-

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n the night between the fifteenth and fixh, Mr. Rubantel and the Duke of Roqueopened the trenches. We feized an aded post called la Maison de la Garenne, h was advantageously intrenched; we there fifty prisoners, and killed a hundred and ty men. Afterwards we took a redoubt in prass on that side of Charleroy which is tos Mons, near Fontaine l'Evêque; and we ed two attacks.

n the fixteenth Mr. de Rozen and Mr. Wagmounted the trenches on the left, and the quis of Crequi on the right: the fame day besieged sallied out, but were repulsed.

n the night between the seventeenth and teenth the Duke of Berwick relieved the

F trenches

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1693, trenches on the left, and the Duke of El those on the right; we continued the w with fuccess and without any disturbance,

On the eighteenth the Prince of Conti mon ed the trenches on the left, and the Baron B fey on the right: we advanced the works for general attack as far as a stone redoubt at foot of the glacis of the body of the place, fore the Bruffels port.

On the nineteenth the Prince of Conti relieved by the Duke of Berwick, and Be Bressey by the Marquis of Gassion: the D planted a battery of forty pieces of cam which put a stop to the cannon of the ener

On the twentieth Mr. Ximenes relieved Duke of Berwick, and Count Marcin reli

on the right.

Marshal Luxembourg, who had decamped day before to observe the motions of the h of Orange, lay this night at Mons: he had dered the Duke of Berwick to join him as as he should be relieved from the tren Accordingly the Duke joined him at Mons: next Day he was fent by the Marshal wit venteen battalions to reconnoitre the end army as near as possible, and to bring a intelligence of their motions.

On the twenty fourth Marshal Luxen returned from Mons and encamped at Vander waiting the Duke of Berwick's return. latter went as far as the advance-guards of Prince of Orange's camp, which was the Ninoven, and learned from the deferters that Elector of Bavaria had marched towards! ders, with a design to draw Marshal Luxen into that country, and thus to have and tunity of going by a counter-march to the tof Charleroy; but that not being able to succeed 1693. his design he had been obliged to repass the day and return to the camp at Ninoven on the nty second instant.

Iarshal Luxembourg, like an able General, disappointed the enemy's expectations, and content to observe their army, and dispose nen into columns, that he might be ready to w the Elector of Bavaria, or the Prince of nge, whatever course they should take.

This made the Prince of Orange apprehend if he ventured to pass the Scheld, in order in the Elector of Bavaria, Marshal Luxem-

g would fall upon his rear.

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he Elector of Bavaria, being returned, was ged to repass the river, that he might be at d to affift the Prince of Orange, in case Mar-Luxembourg should attack him. Thus all r measures were broken, without our makany step whereof they could take advantage. The Duke of Berwick being returned, coned fome days in Marshal Luxembourg's army: growing weary of remaining inactive, he eated and prevailed with the General to give leave to return to the fiege of Charleroy. In the eight of October he mounted the ches on the left. The fame day the Marof Vateville relieved those on the right; and odged fome troops on the top of the covered of the whole front that was attacked.

In the tenth Marshal Villeroy summoned the vernor to surrender, and upon the resusal he le, we prepared for giving the assault, after mines should be blown up. But the besieged rving these preparations, and expecting not, beat the Chamade on the eleventh at tof the clock in the morning, after having

F 4 defended

1693. defended that place twenty feven days from opening of the trenches. Hostages were changed, the capitulation was figned, and garrifon obtained all the honourable terms were due to men who had fo bravely dischatheir duty.

> The day after the furrender of Charles Marshal Luxembourg, who had lain with army at Vanderbeck to cover that fiege, deca ed from thence, and cantoned his troops.

> On the fixteenth the enemy moved from noven, and the Prince of Orange began to tach feveral fquadrons and battalions, which fent into divers garrisons. Some days after, armies broke up and went into winter quan

> The Duke of Berwick went as usual to the winter at St. Germains with King Jan he came fometimes to Versailles to make court to the King, and to procure the favor

the minister.

In the beginning of the year 1694 wen the necessary preparations for the ensuing a In the month of April the King France declared his intention of fetting out of feventeenth of May to head his armies, with mentioning to which fide his Majesty designs go; and they were preparing his equipage. Duke of Orleans was to command in Bretan as he had done the preceding year, and Mar Humiers was to serve under him; but some after the King declared that he did not intende to the campaign in Flanders, nor to fend the D of Orleans to Bretaigne; and that the Daug was to command his army in Flanders, having der him Marshal Luxembourg and Marshal roy: at the same time his Majesty named all General Officers who were to ferve under Daup

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phin, and the Duke of Berwick was of that 1694.

arshal Boufflers was appointed to command rmy of twenty thousand men, which was ton the Meuse, and join either the army landers, or that in Germany, as occasion red. Marshal Lorges was appointed to nand that on the Rhine, and under him hal foyeuse; Marshal Catinat that in Italy, he the King had weakened by sending some hments from thence to Catalonia, where his sty intended to act with greater vigor, and we the main stress of the war. Marshal les was appointed to command the army in country.

the twenty seventh of May the Duke of ick came to the army in Flanders: the day Marshal Luxembourg set out from for the same place, and was soon after solby the Prince of Conti and Marshal Villeroy. The Dauphin did not leave Versailles till the first. All the troops of his army were canabout Maubeuge, till the forrage was more ced; whilst the army which was to be anded by Marshal Boufflers was canfor the same reason about Namur and

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the mean time the enemy met at Betlehem Louvain, to be within reach of succouring Is, or Mechlin, of covering Louvain, and ving Liege, for which place they were the apprehensive. They likewise brought to-a small army at Tongeren, under the comos General Tettau, to cover Maestricht, throw succours into Liege. Some time as the Earl of Athlone joined this army, and the command of it. On the eleventh of

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1694. June the Prince of Orange arrived in the marmy of the Allies, and took his quarter at Balehem.

Marshal Luxembourg having assembled his my the day before, ordered several regime commanded by the Duke of Berwick to pass Sambre. Within three days after, the whole my passed that river, and encamped at Flew from thence they moved to Gemblours, and wards to Boneff, where they continued for a time. At this camp Marshal Boufflers joined army with the body of troops which he a manded. Mean while the Prince of On marched to Dorn, from thence to Betum, advanced as far as Tilmont.

Both armies continued in this fituation that tenth of *July*, and all that time was spent in raging, and sending out detachments.

On the tenth the Dauphin's army decar from Boneff, marching upon two column ways in a plain country, and arrived at l on the Jecker, where the general quarters

appointed.

The Prince of Orange having notice of march, dispatched a courier to the Elect Bavaria, who was encamped at Neer-You desire him to come and join him on the teenth. When that Prince -was prepared march, he was informed that the Dauphi changed his camp only for the convenient forraging; whereupon he continued in the posts till the twenty second of July.

As he now was in no fear for Leige, he wed to decamp and possess himself of which would have cut off all communication tween our army and Namur, though the some danger of our falling on his rear

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part of his army should have passed the 1694.

n the twenty second of July he set out in the t, and after a march of fix hours his army ed at Mont St. André, not far from the Mene, and there they began to encamp. But the phin and Marshal Luxembourg made so speedy arch as broke his measures: for having adof the enemy's motions, and feeing into their n, the Dauphin decamped from Tongeren on twenty fourth, drew near Huy, passed the er, and encamped on the Mehaigne, his t wing being at the distance of two leagues the Allies, and covered by the rifing ground he abbey Vau Nôtre Dame. The Dauphin his quarters at Norre, and Marshal Luxemg at Vignamont. The heavy baggage was fent and the Meuse, and some bridges were laid this river, not only for the transporting he baggage, but for the convenience of forng in the Condrotz, and receiving the cons from Namur.

The body commanded by Marshal Boufflers amped at Varline on the right of our army, ng Liege. All Europe knowing the situation hese two armies, expected some great event. The Prince of Orange, who was highly pleased having gained the post he had taken, had to the Allies several couriers to acquaint them t, and to assure them that he would oblige army to repass the Meuse, as it was impossified or us to substituting in our camp; he even red them that the Dauphin could not pass Mebaigne to go towards the Sambre, without ning the hazard of being attacked at a great dvantage, by reason of the rivers and brooks must cross within sight of the right wing of

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1694. the Allies; and that if he should make sud motion, they might attack him on any quan

The Dauphin foreseeing all the Prince Orange could do, fecured his army, and put in a condition to forrage on the other fide of Meuse, after they should have confumed the rage about Liege and the plain of Acoche. fortified the head of his camp with retren ments covered by a large ditch, and extend from the left of his foot to the flank of his right His left was fecured by ravines which were fore it, and by the Mehaigne which covered flank and rear as far as Huy. He afterwards m feveral other bridges upon the Meuse, in order fend over that river those troops he should point to forrage, and he fecured them by all under the command of the Marquis of Hara which was encamped upon the rifing groun Huy.

On the twenty ninth of July we made ag forrage on the fide of the enemy's army: Dauphin and all the Princes were on this part Two days after, we made another on the fide Liege, within fight of the enemy's camp who covered that place. The Dauphin and Materian Luxembourg fearing some opposition from the camp, gave the command of this party to Duke of Berwick, though it was not his to the Duke of Berwick murmured at this difference of the Buke of Berwick murmured at this difference on the fide and the Buke of Berwick murmured at this difference on the fide and the same and the same arms.

tion.

This forrage was made without any diffusione, except a few skirmishes which were no consequence; and till the eighteenth of gust we did nothing but forrage about Hunt Liege.

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the Prince of Orange had flattered himself, 1694. e have faid above, that our army would be ged to decamp for want of forrage; but he mistaken, and had the mortification to dep first. He sent his heavy baggage to Lou-, and on the eighteenth of August moved n Mont St. André to Sombref, where he enped next day: continuing his march towards y and Arguennes, he arrived between Soignies Brain-le-Comte, from whence he advanced bambron, after having ordered a strong dement under the Elector of Bavaria to march great diligence to Pont Espieres, and make nselves masters of it, before the troops which had in that post could be reinforced. ned to make his army pass the Scheld, and enetrate afterwards into Flanders.

he Prince of Orange continuing his march, mped on the twenty third at Fresnes, near le, and fent another detachment under Gel Tettau to attempt to post themselves on the ld, making likewise towards Pont Espieres. he Dauphin waited only till the Prince of nge decamped, to quit the neighbourhood of . He was informed of it at nine of the clock e morning; and knowing how important it to prevent the enemy's defigns, he immedigave orders to decamp. In the evening ame to Froidmont, next morning to the caftle. by on the Sambre, afterwards to Aufart-Le-, and from thence to Mons, where he ftopt ive his troops time to come up: he continued. march towards Tournay, from whence he Marshal Villeroy to Pont Espieres with 2 ng detachment.

Iarshal Villeroy having marched seventeen is without interruption, arrived at Pont Efpieres

ing near it with his detachment, was greatly prifed to fee on the other fide of the Schelder ty squadrons in battalia, and even believed all our infantry was arrived there likewise; Marshal Villeroy had the precaution to display great many colours, in order to deceive the my. Some hours after the Dauphin arrived the King's houshold and some regiments of goons.

The Elector of Bavaria found it impossible obey the Prince of Orange's orders; and after fide had cannonaded the other for some time, thought fit to pass the Scheld near Oudena which stopt the enemy two or three hours, a gave our army-time to arrive. On the two fifth at eleven of the clock in the morning greatest part of our infantry came up in two lumns, one led by the Prince of Conti, and

other by the Duke of Berwick.

On the same day the Prince of Orange's a filed off in sight of ours, the Scheld rum between the two armies, and encamped with a short league of Oudenarde, while the Ele of Bavaria, who went before, was advant with his detachment to pass the Scheld near same place. The next morning the wholes of the enemy sollowed, and encamped between the Scheld and the Lys, having Deynse on right, and Oudenarde on their left.

This great diligence of the Dauphin, marched forty two leagues in five days, the he had five rivers to pass, broke the measure the enemy. They had expected to pass the before us, having had only twenty league march in a strait line, and being set out a day before our army; whereas we had

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red to make a large circuit, and pass several 1694. rs, which is always a great delay to the ch of an army. Their design was to enter ines and to make themselves masters of Courwhich the Prince of Orange would have fually done, notwithstanding the extraordidiligence of our troops, had his march been peedy as ours; but he could not imagine that was possible, and he was extremely surprised en he was affured that we had paffed the ld before him. This march did great honour he Dauphin: it is indeed one of the most rekable that ever was known, and may ferve as nstruct ive example to all Generals of armies.\* Nothing elfe confiderable happened during this paign in Flanders +. In the room of con-Its the Dauphin was content to defeat all the

This hasty march cost the French a great many men and es: but that loss was inconsiderable in comparison of the adage they gained by hindering the Allies from penetrating into the Flanders, where, considering their strength, they would, I probability, have made some important conquest, or at least red winter-quarters. The King of France was so sensible of great advantage of this march, that he wrote a letter which ordered to be read at the head of the army, wherein he resed thanks in the first place to the Princes of the Blood, next the Marshal of Luxembourg, as having had a principal share the conduct, then to the rest of the Marshals of France, and the General Officers; and lastly, to the French and Swissing, regiment by regiment, acknowledging how much he beholden to their zeal and incredible diligence.

King William finding it impossible to attempt any thing on side of French Flanders, laid hold of this occasion to disposses French of the town and castle of Huy. This place was invest-by Prince Tserclas de Tilly at the head of a party of Brandeng horse and some battalions of foot. About the middle of Sepber, when the Duke of Holsein Ploen, who was appointed to a nmand the siege, approached the town with seventeen regints of foot, it immediately surrendered. On the twenty seth the French Governor, who had retired to the castle, beat arley, and surrendered that fortress next day. By this conquest

French were totally expelled the Bishoprick of Liege.

enemy's

1694. enemy's designs. On the eighteenth of Sept. ber he returned to Versailles, where his major

graciously received him.

As long as the Prince of Orange remained his camp at Rouselaër, Marshal Luxembourg encamped near Courtray; but on the sevent October he was no sooner informed that Prince had set out for Holland, and left the command of his army to Mr. Overkerke, that decamped from thence, and sent his army winter quarters.

Germains, his usual abode in winter, founds

King James had resolved to marry him. British Majesty had two motives for it; was, that he might still more attach to his in rest the samily of the Earl of Clanrickard, whad continued saithful to him; and he just the most effectual way of doing this was to stow on the Duke of Berwick a Daughter that Family, who was of late a widow, and tended his Queen: the other was, that he mireward the saithful services of the Duke of Bwick; for as that samily had a very large en in Ireland, the King saw that this marri would bring an ample fortune to the Duke, ever any savourable revolution should restored to the British throne.

The Duke of Berwick had no thoughts marrying: but the will of his Sovereign dermined him. He saw the young widow, taken with her person and merit; and about beginning of this year he married in the chapter of the castle of St. Germains, in the present the King and Queen, Honora Bourk, daughts William Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, and widow of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.

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ever was a more happy or more focial mar-1695.

; but it was of short continuance, for this died three years after. The Duke of Bercould not but be deeply afflicted at his loss, always preserved the most tender remember of so worthy a confort.

oward the beginning of this year Marshal mbourg died of a pleurify. The Duke of ick who had enjoyed the friendship, esteem considence of that great man, was sensibly ted at his death. The loss which France ned thereby could only be made up by the able Generals who were formed under among whom the Duke of Berwick is one see who have done the greatest honour to his ory.

hile his Christian Majesty used all his enurs to restore the peace of Europe, the e of Orange alone went about to deseat However, the credit which that Prince had red with the allies against France began to e. Far from making any conquests upon e, a prospect which he had presented to view when he brought them into the arg league, they sound that there hardly one campaign, wherein they did not lose mportant battle, or important town.

ey began to complain loudly against the mpaign, especially the English and Dutch, ore almost alone the burthen of this war. atterpublickly demanded a peace, and the did the same, though with less noise for the Parliament, which hitherto had been d to the will of that Prince.

e House of Commons, backed by some ers of the House of Lords, made a strict y into the frauds and extortions committed

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expelled their Speaker out of their house, prisoned some of their chief members, impered the Earl of Danby, \* President of the Professional Continued to fecute him till the Parliament was prorogue

Such proceedings, carried on in the faced Europe, and under the eye of that Prince, aghis most devoted creatures alarmed him greated and made him apprehensive of a revolution sides, the Princess of Orange dying about time, he became exceeding jealous of the trigues of the Princess Anne of Denmark, feared every thing that could befal him those who continued faithful to King Jame

However the Prince of Orange, like an politician, concealed the vexation which all affronts had given him, left nothing undo appeale the Parliament and the People, and erted his utmost efforts to keep the Allies in

Ausbourg league.

He knew that the most effectual way of taining his power in England, and his credit the Allies, was to perform some great active the ensuing campaign; and the death of shal Luxembourg gave him hopes of success With this view he induced the English Dutch, and the other Allies, to augment warlike preparations against France, and over to Holland earlier this year than he had the year preceding.

The King of France, on the other has prevent the designs of the enemy, appoints times those who were to command his a

<sup>\*</sup> King William had created him Marquis of Carman Duke of Leeds in the year 1694.

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the General Officers who were to ferve in 1695.

The Duke of Berwick was named to in the main army in Flanders, which was commanded by Marshal Villeroy. Marshal Hers commanded this year, as he had done the preceding, on the Meuse; Marshal Lorges ermany, having under him Marshal Joyeuse; hal Catinat in Italy, and Marshal Noailles atalonia; but the latter having fallen sick in the campaign, his place was supplied by Duke of Vendome. Marshal Choiseüil comled on the coasts of Bretagne, Marshal is in the country of Aunis, and Mr. Vau-at Brest.

then the Duke of Berwick arrived in the in Flanders, it was in different places ben Turnes and the Meuse. Marshal Villeroy ed in it two days after, and immediately ordithe troops about Kieurain to pass the Haine march to Blaton in the enemy's country, two leagues from Conde: at the same time into orders to all the troops which were candito march to Leuze, and there to enore while the army under Marshal Boufflers need to Gosseliers on the Pieton, being two

arshal Villeroy having notice of the arrival of rince of Orange at his army, which was at Aerseele, decamped from Leuze, and hed to Cordes, and next day to Potte, ben Tournay and Oudenarde; on the same day ewed the lines between the Lys and the d, and between Ypres and the Lys.

he Prince of Orange upon his arrival, reed his horse, and detached twelve squadrons the command of the Marquis la Forest, h passed the Lys at Machelin upon three

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1695. bridges, to join the Elector of Bavaria who

camped with his army at Ninoven.

These motions seemed to threaten Mary Ypres, Kenoque and Furnes; though the real sign of the Prince of Orange was not to at any of our towns on the sea-side: how Marshal Villeroy, who had orders to guard the parts preserable to the country about the having notice of this, decamped from Potta

Our army passed the Scheld on several brid the foot being led by the Prince of Continue the Duke of Berwick, and the horse by Duke of Bourbon and the Duke du Maine. It day they arrived at Houthain: whereupon I shal Villeroy ordered the hedges and the which stopped the communication of our to in their marches to be cut down, appoint workmen to finish the lines, and drew warmy in battalia, that they might know places where they were to be posted, in case enemy should come to attack us: he after pointed out to every squadron the batt which they were to support, and distributed powder and ball.

These orders and precautions made it belt that Marshal Villeroy had received secret in gence that the Prince of Orange designed tack him; but it soon appeared that the rassign of that Prince was to besiege Namur.

The better to conceal it and to put Ma Villeroy on a wrong scent, he attacked Ka as if he intended to penetrate into Frant the sea-side, and advance as far as Dun the command of this attack was given to Duke of Wirtemberg, who did not meet with that success which the Prince of Orange has pected. Count la Motte, who commands

ide, sent a reinforcement to Kenoque, whi- 1695.

he attack was very brisk, but Count la made so vigorous a desence that he obliged nemy, after having lost several of their to abandon that enterprise, and to retire in

ler, and with precipitation.

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out this time the Prince of Orange sent the of Athlone and the Baron Heyden to invest ur. Marshal Boufflers having notice of the y's design passed the Sambre at Solre, arat Philippeville, and next morning before it lay-light passed the Meuse at Dinant, where as joined by the Marquis of Harcourt: at issance of a league from thence he halted ome time to rest the horses, and aftersontinued his march towards the bridge of ur, being resolved to force his passage, if nemy had troops to oppose it on that side; is they had none, he entered the town ut opposition, at ten of the clock in the ng, with seven regiments of dragoons.

the eleventh of fuly, the enemy having ed their lines of circumvallation, and their cannon being arrived, the Prince of Orange d the trenches before Namur. The Prince udemont commanded a flying camp to ob-Marshal Villeroy, and hinder him from re-

g the town.

the Scheld, and encamped at Potte; at the time he fent some horse to Mons, Charleroy, heuge, and Philippeville, to harrass the enemather convoys and forrages, and afterwards ed to attack the army which was under the hand of the Prince of Vaudemont: for which se having formed his troops into sour co-

lumns,

bon, the Prince of Conti, the Duke of he and the Duke of Berwick, he set out from hon the twelfth of July at ten of the clocking evening, and marched his army with some diligence, that after having passed four riven arrived next morning at Roosbeecke on the hold, which was only four miles from the my, who were then encamped at Dentry

In this march, the Duke of Berwick at head of his column forced the castles of hunster, Meulebeeck, and Marckeghen, and their garrisons prisoners at discretion. I

confifted of four hundred men.

The Prince of Vaudemont being apprifed by attacking of Ingelmunster, that Marshal Ville troops were advancing, and knowing that had been encamped two days before at the could hardly believe that the whole French was so near him, and imagined it was of detachment sent to amuse him, while Ma Villeroy marched to the relief of Namur. Hever, as he had received orders from the Prof Orange to return with his troops to the army, in case that Marshal should advance attack him, he endeavoured to get sure in gence of it, and in the mean time contain his post, where he had narrowly expensed.

Having seen our van-guard at six in thee ing on the rising ground near Dentreghem, we his right wing was posted, and being now a ed it was the whole French army which adva against him, he immediately changed the position of his camp, placing his right at seele, and his left at Grammen, near the Lysthe same time he ordered retrenchments to oof he

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on both fides. Count Noyelles, who had 1695. ommand of these works for part of the cennd the whole left wing, caused his Geneorders to be executed with fuch extraordidiligence, that on the fourteenth, by break y, he made a very defensible line; the rigrounds upon the right of Aerseele were also fied by ten of the clock in the morning: eupon the artillery was placed in the right , and in the whole front of the line. In offure the enemy paffed the whole day. he Prince of Vaudemont perceiving by the moof the Duke of Berwick, whom Marshal roy had detached with a body of horse and regiments of dragoons, that we defigned to him on all fides, and to fall upon his rear, he fame time that we should attack him in , thought it high time to provide for a at.

hereupon he ordered the intrenchments to reccted every where; some advanced houses set on fire, lest our troops should take posn of them when they advanced against him; the cannon of his lest wing continually to upon us, that we might imagine he was radisposed to fight than to retreat.

the mean time he caused the cannon of the and front to be silently drawn off, and to thowards Deynse, and ordered Mr. Overkerke, the right wing of the horse interlined with battalions, to make a line, extending from mill of Aerseele towards Winck, as if he ined by this line to hinder the Duke of Ber-

from attacking his rear: but Marshal roy ordered the Duke soon after to return to

army.

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ordered the horse and battalions under Mr. (
kerke to march by Winck and Nivelle dired
Ghent, and the soot, which was now m
ing along the intrenchments, to take the ro
Wouterghem. The Earl of Rochford, who
posted with the lest wing of horse and two
talions of soot towards the Lys, made the
guard towards the lest, retiring to Deynse.
Dutch infantry commanded by Count No
made the rear-guard of all the soot.

After the foot of the right wing had may off, the Prince of Vaudemont, the Prince of temberg, and the General Officers of the Entroops, with their domesticks and attent formed a rank of horse, as if it had been a dron, and continued some time in their conference what motions our army woulds upon this retreat, and afterwards followed

troops.

Our General Officers observing these more were of opinion, especially the Duke of Barthat we ought to march to the enemy, wit waiting for Marshal Villeroy's orders, time now precious, and the occasion very favour Though the Duke of Bourbon, and the Prin Conti, were of this opinion, yet they would take it upon them to attack the enemy with the orders of the General, who was at this in the right of our army, and therefore it was sent to him of the posture of the end but a considerable time was lost, for it was ven of the clock in the evening before he acquainted with it.

It was now too late, and the opportunity missed. However, Marshal Villeroy immed ly ordered some soot to march directly to .0

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schments, which they found abandoned, and 1695. hed some dragoons and the King's houshold low the enemy. Though this detachment hed with great speed, they could only come th a small number of the enemy's rear-guard ave but little disturbance to their retreat. is a necessary rule in military affairs, that icer shall not undertake any thing without rder of his superior. Nevertheless there rtain favourable moments when this rule be dispensed with. An officer ought not afraid of answering for the event of an undertaken without the authority of his r, if that action is important and decifive, e opportunity is extremely favourable, hust either be presently seized, or is preover.

have an instance of this in the present case: s certain that if the Duke of Berwick's adad been followed, the Prince of Vaudemont een deseated, and the Prince of Orange to raise the siege of Namur.

rihal Villerov, having missed so fine an opity, resolved to attempt the siege of Newwhere he knew there was a weak garrison: ing informed that Major-general Elenberg-

Dane, was encamped under Dixmude, welve battalions and some squadrons of ms, to relieve either of these two places ould be attacked, he resolved first to hinese succours from entering Newport. For d he detached Rubantel to seize a redoubt was in the road between Dixmude and rt, and kept a communication between wo places. Rubantel having possessed himthis redoubt, continued to march towards rt, whither Marshal Villeroy sollowed him

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1695. with part of his army, leaving the rest at R

He encamped within half a league of port, and took his quarters at Saerback. I day he viewed the avenues and posts about place; but being informed that the Prim Vaudemont had detached Lieutenant-general lasyse with twelve battalions to secure Na and the canal of Plassendal, that they were camped near that place, that they were follow twelve battalions and thirty two squa commanded by the Prince of Wirtembers, that besides, the enemy had put the count bout Newport under water, he gave up the terprize, decamped from Newport, and we besiege Dixmude.

This place was garrisoned by eight batt and a regiment of dragoons under Majorg Elenbergher. It was invested on the twent of July, and the trenches were opened the day in the presence of Marshal Villery Princes and General-officers. The day the Marshal left the conduct of the second Count Montal, and returned to Rouselaer,

the main army was encamped.

Dixmude held out only two days from opening of the trenches, and the Command garrison were made prisoners of war. Marquis Feuquieres and Baron Alfeld having peared before Deynse on the same day, the mander of that place surrendered immediated discretion, with a garrison of two thousands.

hundred men: \*

<sup>\*</sup> Major-general Elenbergher, who delivered up Di the French, after a flight refistance of thirty fix hours he might have held out a fortnight, was on that account

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this could not oblige the Prince of Orange ndon the fiege of Namur. By this time wn had capitulated, and Marshal Boufflers turned to the castle. Whereupon Marshal y, having left Count Montal with five or outand men to guard the lines, went to enat Avelghem on the Scheld: the next mornist of our army passed that river, took profer for six days, and proceeded to Benay, they continued for some time: afterthey advanced between Steenkerke and the Enghien, from whence Marshal Villeroy he heavy baggage into the neighbouring ins.

e Prince of Vaudemont being informed of arch, sent word to the Prince of Wirten-who was on the side of Newport, to propre the security of the towns and forts in ountry, and to follow him with the rest of ops.

terloo with a thousand horse. The Prince ange, on his side, fearing that Marshal designed to bombard Brussels, set out on entieth of August from his camp before with a body of troops to join the Prince ademont, leaving the conduct of the siege Elector of Bavaria. The same day he at Waterloo, where his army amounted y thousand men. The troops of the Alredisposed in such a manner about Brussels,

by a Court Martial to be beheaded; and Brigadeer Governor of Degnse, who delivered up that town withing any resistance, was condemned to be cashiered with and imprisoned during the King's pleasure. November bergber was beheaded at Gbent.

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1695. that in less than fix hours they could bri

gether fixty thousand men.

Mean while Marshal Villeroy waited at E for the great convoy which had fet out Mons, escorted by the Marquis of Harcon arrived in the army at Haute-croix near En From thence we marched to Hall, and a the next day in the plain of Anderlight. army halted for fome time, till the nea dispositions were made for investing Br But Marshal Villeroy finding he was too fat the town, passed a brook not far from it, and camped in two lines. The enemy's foot was encamped on the banks of that brook retired almost as soon as our army appear whereupon we planted batteries on the of Anderlecht, where were the general qua

The enemy fired upon us from two batte one in the town, and the other in their as The ramparts were lined with citizens having at their gates an army of fixty thou men well retrenched, thought they had not to fear. The front of the town was put water from the place where the Senne enter to fort Montery. Within piffol shot of the batteries they had made a strong intrenchma above three fathoms high, upon a great howay which served as a ditch to it, and extend more than five hundered fathoms into

country

Besides, they had fortified three mills on left along a small canal, and thereby hind us from drawing near enough to the town bombard it. In the afternoon we attacked to posts with several pieces of cannon, and tow the evening we epened the trenches in two plants. The Duke of Berwick mounted the trenches

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pla 1ch tack of the place under water on the right, 1695. the regiments of *Piedmont* and *Provence*, rted by ten battalions; he ordered a formill and a redoubt to be attacked, that light approach nearer the town in order mbard it. The enemy being driven from ill and the redoubt, were purfued to the of the town, where five of our grenaentered with them and were made pri-

r. Rubantel opened the trenches on the left. day and the next were employed in ading the trenches, and preparing batteries of ars and cannon for firing bombs and redbullets. When these batteries were ready, hal Villeroy wrote a letter to the Prince of ben, Governor of Brussels, to acquaint that the King his master had sent him an to bombard that town, by way of reprifals he bombarding of the maritime towns of ce by the English and Dutch fleets, and at ame time to declare that fuch kind of hoftigave so much reluctance to his Majesty, if the Allies would abstain for the future making war in that manner, his Majesty, ld do the same. That his Majesty had red upon the bombarding of Brussels with so h the more concern, as the Electress of Baa was there: that the Governor would be led to let him know in what part of the in the was, the King his mafter having ordhim not to fire there; concluding that he ected in fix hours a precise answer, and such e could depend upon.

The enemy were glad of this delay of fix is, that the Electress of Bavaria might have to retire to the suburbs. The time allowed

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1695. being elapsed, the Prince of Berghen sent that the Elector of Bavaria was just an on occasion of the Electres's being ill, and if Marshal Villeroy would wait one more, the Elector himself would send an an The Marshal waited an hour and a half, out any body coming from the town; for reason he ordered five or fix bombs to beth into it, one by one. Whereupon the Prin Berghen sent him a letter to let him know the proposal which the King of France made could only be answered by the Print Orange; that he would acquaint that I with it, to have an answer in twenty fourh if Marshal Villeroy would agree to it; and wards thanked the King of France for the fideration his Most Christian Majesty ha the Electress of Bavaria, and told him the was in the King of Spain's Palace.

Marshal Villeroy understanding that the my wanted only to gain time, ordered bombs to be thrown into the town one by to oblige them to send a more definitive and afterwards we fired by way of salvo twenty at a time, and continued firing without in mission all that night, the day following an night after that. The effect was so viot that a great part of the town was seen in sa After having thrown three thousand bombs Brussels, which was the number ordered fired into that town, Marshal Villeroy dret the artillery and sent it to Haute-croix of

fide of Enghien.

On the seventeenth of August our army maded to Soignies in six columns, which were manded by the Duke of Bourbon, the standard, the Duke du Maine, the Duke Bern

vick, Mr. Rubantel, and Mr. Feuquieres, 1695. ing towards Namur, where Marshal Boufwas making a vigorous defence in the castle, was in great anxiety, not having heard from shal Villeroy since the twenty fifty of July. latter waited for the return of Mr. Chamwhom he had fent to the King to receive Majesty's last orders, as to what was to be e in the present juncture. Mr. Champlay, ng returned and brought the King's orders Marshal Villeroy should make his utmost ts to preserve a place of so great importance, army decamped from Soignes, marched to elle, and from thence to Fleurus and to rbay, where it arrived on the twenty fixth August. Towards the evening Marshal Villegave Boufflers a fignal of our approach, by a o of ninety pieces of cannon, which the latanswered by a great fire set on the highest t of the castle.

The Prince of Orange being informed of the roach of Marshal Villeroy, lest the direction the fiege to the Elector of Bavaria, and rered to his army of observation, which was ennped at Mazy, to take upon him the comnd of it. He took his quarters at the castle Bouesse, near the village of St. Dennis, and ing brought up his right wing to Boueffe, he ered the retrenchments to be finished, and ne trees to be cut down along the wood of genton. From thence he went to order the he to be done towards the farms of Bruyeres Ostin, where the troops under Prince Vaudent were arrived.

Thereupon Marshal Villeroy went to view the enues to the enemies camp at Mazy, with a busand grenadeers and a detachment of the

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1695. King's houshold, being accompanied by ~ Princes, the Duke of Berwick, and Mr. bantel. They observed that the passage to enemy was very narrow, and blocked up great intrenchment mounted with artillery troops; that before our men could arrive at that trenchment, they must pass several ravines moraffes; and that it was impossible to main a communication between the right and the Having gone to view their camp on and side, he took no other General Officer with but the Duke of Berwick, who observed to the same difficulties: for which reason have returned to his army, he held a council of where all the General Officers agreed that was in vain to attack the enemy in fo advan geous a fituation.

This council was necessary for the reputate of Marshal Villeroy, as it ferved to prove the

was impossible to relieve Namur.

On the thirtieth, Marshal Villeroy went encamp beyond Perwys, having the Mehan before him along the great causeway, his i at Cinq Etoiles, and his left at Cenfe du Sol and behind his center the village of Grand-It was there that he was informed of furrender of the castle of Namur, the garri having capitulated on the fecond of September Whereupon he decamped from the banks of Mehaigne, and towards the evening arrived Couilley near Charleroy, in order to cover place, and at the fame time to observe the tro of Brandenburgh and Hanover which had man ed towards Louvain. In this posture he contin till the fifth, when he marched his infant and encamped the left wing on the Sambre. I Prince of Conti and the Duke of Berwick con mand

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ded the first line. The artillery was sent to 1695.

n on the Heuse. Mr. Rubantel, who comded the second line, marched to Marbay, reen Thuin and Marchienne. At the same Marshal Villeroy marched with all the horse pramp at Binch.

n the fixth, the Prince of Conti and the e of Berwick encamped at Grandreng, and Rubantel at Buffiere and Mierbe Poterie: ethey continued the seventh and the eighth, arrived on the ninth near Mons. On the nieth they arrived at Chambron within two less of Ath: the same day Marshal Villeroy ed them with the horse, and continued his the Leuse.

hese motions were necessary, because the ny having quitted Namur, had arrived on tenth between Hall and Brussels. On the nty third they went to St. Quintin Linnick; had whence the Prince of Orange sent several chments; and ordered his battalions which the most satigued to winter-quarters. On twenty sourth he set out for Holland, leavine command of his army to the Elector of aria.

he French army broke up some days after: troops were sent into the winter-quarters ch the King had allotted to them, and Mar-Villeroy returned to Versailles.

It the same time the Duke of Berwick set out St. Germains, where he found that several lishmen were importuning King James to rove the present opportunity of re-ascending British throne.

Ve have already seen that the English and rAllies began to complain of the continuance he war, and that the Prince of Orange had

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1695. been very much vexed by his pretended full The advantages which the enemies of A had gained this last campaign, and which highly exaggerated, rendered them more nate in refusing any proposals of peace. B taking of Namur, the Prince of Orange regained his credit with the Allies, but efper with the Dutch: however the people, interest it was that a peace should be made who greatly defired it, feared that it would put off by this first advantage which the had gained. They were drained, and the merce of the English and Dutch, wherein riches confift, had been greatly diffresse the French privateers, who had taken i of their ships. Besides, money was be scarce in England, the greatest part of current money was clept, and the recoining it according to the established standard had ly put them to a vast expence. Moreover Prince of Orange had at this time very land-forces in England, and but a few this guard the coasts; all his troops were in I ders, his great fleet was at Cadiz, and al dron of large ships had lately failed from Downs to join it.

Such was the fituation of affairs in Englished when those who adhered to King James the they had a favourable opportunity of rest

him to his throne.

His British Majesty was then employed in thing besides the care of his soul, and had thoughts of recovering a Crown which he facrificed to God, but being unable to stand the sollicitations of his Queen, the ten ness he had for his son the Prince of Wales,

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reffing intreaties of his faithful subjects, he 1695. obliged to comply with the proposals which al English Lords had made him.

he Duke of Berwick being informed of these trable circumstances, proposed to King James we him leave to go over to England in dist, that by the assistance of the Dutchess of wick's relations, he might encourage and enethe number of his Majesty's faithful subjects. zeal met with applause, and his proposal was oved. Accordingly towards the end of this the Duke of Berwick went in disguise to land.

he King of France, who had much at heart 1696. nterests of King James, was easily induced rnish him with ships and troops. Besides the which his Most Christian Majesty would acquired by restoring a King to his throne, this enterprise proved successful, he would likewise delivered the subjects of that King an expensive war. For this purpose the gof France gave the necessary orders; and preparations for this expedition were carried ith great fecrecy in all the ports of the Meranean and of the ocean, and with so much ence, that by the month of February there in the port of Toulon, or in the road of es, fifty one men of war ready to put to sea, feveral fire-ships and galliots. The fame arations were carried on in the ports of Brest, kirk, Calais, Rochefort, and St. Malo. he secret could not be so well kept, but that enemy suspected at least that the King of nce was preparing for some great design. Epolitician was making his conjectures, when King declared that all these preparations coned England. There were by this time be-

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and Dunkirk, to transport the troops, how and all the necessary stores for this expedit The troops consisted of eighteen regiment foot, three of horse, and two of dragoons, experienced men, to the number of sixteenth sand, and were commanded by the Marqui Harcourt. They were to be escorted by squadrons, one under the command of the squis Nesmond, and the other under that of Chevalier Bart. Besides some troops had ordered to advance towards the sea-coast, to support, in case of need, the first which to embark.

King James who in the month of Jam had permitted the English who attended his go over to England, set out from St. Germ in a post-calash on the twenty eighth of February The next day he arrived at Montreuil, and the first of March at Calais, where he is an Intendant of the Marine, and some an instance and Engineers who were ordered embark with him.

Besides an hundred thousand louis-d'ors we the King of France had given his British! jesty, and six millions which he had promishim, King James had pawned jewels for hundred thousand livres.

The Prince of Orange being apprifed of preparations against him, took the necessary fures to hinder the descent of our troops in land. He had been informed even from som King James's party, that this Prince design land near Dover, or Rye, where all those adhered to him were to assemble, in order favour his landing, and support the enterpower whereupon he gave notice of the intended

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n all the precautions he judged necessary to at it. He ordered all the Catholicks who above fixteen years of age to depart from don, and not to come within ten miles of city; and those who lived at a greater dife, to depart from their respective abodes, and to come within five miles of them.

whole kingdom, to disarm all persons who e suspected of being in the interest of King nes: besides, he sent from the Tower sevenieces of cannon towards Dover, with some slar troops and some militia. By the eighth March his sleet was ready to set sail, and shed about this time from the Downs, being swed by sorty eight men of war and frigats, er the command of Admiral Russel. It stood towards Graveling, where it was joined by ral other men of war and fire-ships, the sle sleet amounting now to near sixty men of The design of the enemy was to secure the on that side, and thus to cut off the commution between Dunkirk and Calais.

the Dutch, who had feared that our troops to designed to insult their coasts, being informmat these preparations were made against Engli, ordered sourteen battalions, under the commod of the Prince of Wirtemberg, to embark we transport-ships, and to fail directly to Engli, under the convoy of five men of war. Best, the Dutch sent over the troops which were stead; so that the Prince of Orange received inforcement of about twenty battalions of the troops, while his fleet was reinforced by an Dutch men of war which had put to sea

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admiral Lallemberg.

At the fame time a report was fpread conspiracy to affaffinate the Prince of Ora entered into by feveral private persons, and it was pretended, fomented by King James, England was convinced by the concurring to monies of the conspirators who were app hended and examined, that it was not without his Majesty's orders they had eng in fo black a defign, but likewife without privity. It was however the interest of Prince of Orange to render King James as of as possible. But the religion and eminent vi of that Monarch have been fo conspicuous, it would be unnecessary to clear him from an aspersion. It is true, when he engaged King of France in this enterprize, he to upon the affiftance of a great number of his fa ful subjects, who groaned under the domina of the Prince of Orange, and waited only fupport from France to shake off his y and appear for their rightful fovereign. But manifest that there was no need of recurring fuch methods, to give fuccess to this enterpri for if the winds had been favourable, fo that Fames's fleet could have failed in time, an certain traytors had not early apprifed the Pr of Orange of the danger which hung over fo that he had time to render this enterprize terly impracticable, he had infallibly been de out of England, and King James had been instated in the British throne.

Mean while the Duke of Berwick was all affured of a confiderable party in England, whe daily augmented; he only waited for the rival of King James's fleet to appear for her to appear for the second second

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en he was informed by a letter from his Ma- 1696. y, that the contrary winds had detained him, he was betrayed, that the Prince of Orange taken fuch measures as rendered the entere impracticable; and that besides, as the Parnent of England had lately declared that they ld make all their efforts to support the usurper. as necessary to submit to the will of God, ch so manifestly appeared; concluding, that lefired him to return as foon as possible, and ake the utmost care of doing it safely, and he would wait for him some time at Calais. Ipon the receipt of this letter, the Duke of wick immediately prepared to fet out for ace, and as he was exposed to greater danger turning, the Prince of Orange, who had ce of his presence in England, having issued a lamation, and promised a reward of a thoupounds sterling for apprehending him, he ght fit to disguise himself like a failor, and to sea in a fisher's boat, wherein by the faof a very dark night he escaped the English. Dutch fleets, which were cruizing at that in the channel. Having landed at Calais, eturned with King James to St. Germains. te that unfortunate Prince gave over thinkof his kingdoms, and minded nothing but lvation.

he Duke of Berwick upon his return found onfort was delivered of a son, to whom King es stood Godsather, and who was named es-Francis Fitz-James. He is now Duke of a and Xerica, Grandee of Spain of the first Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Russian Orders of St. Andrew and St. ander, Chamberlain to his Catholick Manader, Chamberlain to his Catholick Manader, Lieutenant-General of his armies.

Upon

manifested the great concern and zeal for Prince of Orange, and the safety of his performed they declared that he alone was their rightfular lawful King, they framed and subscribed and sociation, whereby they obliged themselves maintain his Government, and in case he show that the succession of Crown as they themselves had settled it. The Prince of Orange being thus secured at how and having given the proper orders for the ministration of England in his absence, went Holland, and from thence to Flanders, where

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In the mean while the King of Frances the necessary orders for securing the coass his kingdom. Marshal Etrées was appointed guard those of Bretagne, Marshal Tourvillet of the country of Aunis, and Marshal Jouthose of Normandy. At the same time his lightly augmented his troops, and made great parations for carrying on the war this camp with more success than in the preceding; tending to oblige the enemy to accept of a pareither by the force of his arms, or by negotions, or by withdrawing some Princes from alliance against him; and in this he success

he headed the army of the Allies.

as-will appear hereafter:

Mist 7

In the beginning of this year he made a motion of General Officers, namely, of seven Lieutenant-generals, forty three Marshal Camp, thirty three Brigadeers of horse, thirty five Brigadeers of foot. Marshal Vil had likewise this year the command of the cipal army in Flanders, and Marshal Bouthe command of that on the Meuse. Be

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were appointed four flying camps; two on 1696.

de of the fea, commanded by Count Monda Count la Mothe; the third near Luxemcommanded by the Marquis of Harcourt,
he fourth near Dinant by Count Guiscard.
hal Lorges being sick, and therefore not
o command this year the army on the Rhine,
had done the year preceding, the King
the command of that army to Marshal
will. Marshal Catinat was sent to Italy with
der to negociate a peace at Turin with the
of Savoy, by the mediation of the Pepe's
tio, and of the Envoy of the Venetian Rec. The Duke of Vendôme had the command
e army in Catalonia.

the same time the King appointed the Ge-Officers who were to ferve in his armies: uke of Berwick was ordered to ferve under hal Villeroy. He used to be among those came earliest to the army; but this year he not arrive in it till the nineteenth of May, it was encamped at Machelen, the right at eshanten, and the left between Deynse and elin, being covered by the river Lys. o fooner arrived in the army, than Marshal by gave him the command of a small body ot encamped at Peteghem, near Deynse, and ted to secure our left. Marshal Villeroy n like manner placed fome regiments of nd dragoons to cover his right, which lay the castle of Graveshanten. This camp very convenient by reason of its situation the Lys, and of the great quantities of forwhich were found near it. The next day

hal Villeroy ordered some bridges to be made

he river for the convenience of forraging,

ven to fend over his whole army when oc-

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1606. casion required; and being informed the enemy had brought together under Ghenta of troops commanded by the Prince of I mont, he ordered a camp to be marked of the other fide of the Lys, which had Gra on it's right, and Aerfeele on it's left, and Caneghem, with a defign by possessing that to prevent the enemy, should they man that fide. On the night between the May and the first of June, he sent a detact of grenadeers and horse to burn the fi which was on the counterscarp of Ouden this was put in execution with pretty good Having afterwards advice that thee had placed a guard of horse at Mariekerks, Ghent, beyond the canal of Bruges, he Fannet a Captain in the regiment of Bour with a detachment of fixty troopers and dragoons, to furprise it. This officer through the defiles with great speed, att the enemy with vigour, killed about twee them, purfued the rest to the pallisades of and returned to our camp with all his men

Some days after, it was thought that the stress of the war was to lie upon the Elect Bavaria's army. It had been lately reins by fourteen battalions sent from Namur. the twelfth the Prince of Orange joined it a detachment from the army at Ghent, and ed the ground about Genap. The Prince of Wirtemberg advanced to Appel with fister giments, most of them English, to observe Marquis of Courtebonne, whom Marshall had detached with twelve squadrons and battalions: that Prince took his quarters a ner, from whence he marched to Vilve that he might be at hand to join the Prince

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ge when it should be necessary. The lat- 1696. aving ordered some bridges to be made over schold, above and below Waure, and sent eavy baggage to Louvain, advanced to Corwhere he encamped.

pon the enemy's approach, Marshal Boufreinforced the garrison of Charleroy, and being in a condition to make head against , he passed the Sambre, and encamped at liers, from whence he moved to Fleurus. army possessed so many different posts, that Elector of Bavaria having asked a trumpewhere Marshal Boufflers was encamped, of h he could get no intelligence, the trumpetofwered that his right was on the Meufe, and eft at the fea. Marshal Villeroy, on his side, twenty one battalions and eighteen fquas, with ten pieces of cannon, under the mand of Mr. Artagnan, to encamp at Heltill further orders; besides, he secured all asses to Dunkirk.

that of France, we were content to keep from gaining any advantages. All the mothey made could not deceive our Generals, took such just measures as rendered all their ms ineffectual, especially that upon Dinant. Prince of Hesse being weary of these marches counter-marches, returned home with his many two thousand men: but as we doubted this was another seint, and that the enedesigned to make some attempt on the side to Rhine, the Marquis of Harcourt was sent bserve him.

he Allies now began to make loud comits, and the Prince of Orange, to disculpate himmont had obliged him to be very circumspet meaning the secret negotiation which Man Catinat had begun with the Duke of Savon, which, after a private peace concluded in h soon brought on a general peace in Europe, sides, it was known that Mr. Calliere was incognito to Holland, and that Marshal Bou had held several conferences with the Ea Portland.

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The Duke of Berwick upon his return Germains found King James's court in that plexity and agitation, which the reports peace naturally occasion among those who fuffer by it. King James, though less disti than his court, being one day in his closet the Duke, faid to him; Berwick, all Eur now inclined to a peace, and it is their inter put an end to this war. The King of Fran particular wishes it, by reason of the views be has upon Spain. The Prince of Orange room to hope that he will be acknowledged Ki England, and I am alone going to be a vid this peace. I say it before God, was it not for fake of the Prince of Wales, and of those fai Subjects who have adhered to me, I should n concerned for it : I need not tell you that I was in my power to convince you, my dear Ben of my affection for you. You cannot doubt beart. But my hopes are no longer in this Your merit and virtue, which have gained;

<sup>\*</sup> As for the inaction of this campaign, King William speech to the Parliament, alledged the disappointment funds given at their last meeting, and the difficulties will arisen upon the recoining of the money; and it is well that both the French army, and that of the Allies suffered by this year for want of pay.

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n of the King of France, will supply what I 1696. of do for you. May Almighty God hear the rs which I shall daily offer up that he may and prosper you.

he Duke of Berwick was not in a conditimake any answer. The Queen coming ery opportunely, he retired overwhelmed grief, and went to pour out his heart before

He saw his King dethroned, and a victime blackest ingratitude; had come from the nce of a father sull of tenderness for him, he tenderness even served to encrease his afons. He was deeply affected with those sian sentiments which the King had exit and found only in his religion that refer for his distress, which was at this time so say to his noble and generous soul. Such all his life, the worthy son of a Prince, whom sanctified by the severest trials, and who in ays has been the consolation of the Church, he ornament of Religion.

remarkable for a general peace: however, rmies took the field, and even made constronces; for it is a maxim of policy, that to attain te, Princes must make their utmost efforts field, in order to constrain their enemies sent to it, and to procure more advantage-onditions. According to this principle, the of France ordered in the winter the necessary the designs which he had formed against assume that the same and the same against the same and the same and the same against the same and the same and the same against the same and the same and the same against the same and the same and the same against the same and the same a

ter having made a peace with the Duke of he withdrew his troops from *Italy*. They nted to more than thirty thousand men; these troops he augmented his armies in

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Spain, where he intended to make new come Of the three armies which he fent to Flanthe command of the greatest was given to that Villeroy: this was the army of observe to which the Duke of Berwick was sent. If shal Catinat commanded the second army, we was to form the sieges, and Marshal Bouthe third, which was to act on the Meuse. Sides Marshal Choiseüil commanded on the Rheber the Duke of Vendôme in Catalonia, Marshal Tourville in Country of Aunis, Marshal Etrées in Brown and Count Grignan in Provence.

The enemy not having forces enough to pose us in *Flanders*, and fearing the loss of of their towns, reinforced their garrisons, with the rest of their troops formed their army commanded by the Prince of *Orange* 

the Elector of Bavaria.

In the mean time all preparations making for a peace. Mr. Calliere was all in Holland, and had induced the Dutch to into a conference. Upon this disposition tow a peace, the King of France had named his

nipotentiaries.

The Emperor and the King of Spain determing their Plenipotentiaries as long ast could. They at first started many difficult before they would agree to the place of congruent they were at last obliged to acquiesce in which the King of France and the Republic Holland had chosen, which was the cast Ryswick near Delft. The pass-ports of these General arrived at Versailles on the sistent February, and the next day they received the

the

King of Spain, the Elector of Bavaria 1697.

ffieurs Harlay and Crecy, two of our Plentiaries who had prepared long before for ourney, fet out from Versailles some days and arrived at Delst on the eighteenth of b, where they met Mr. Calliere our third otentiary. The Ministers of the Princes against France arrived at Ryswick much the same time, and the conferences were

begun.

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e Duke of Berwick knowing that the camwould begin earlier this year than the year ling, went betimes to the army, where rived on the eighth of April. Our troops at divers places. On the tenth Marshal atarrived at Tournay, and after having viewfortifications of the town and citadel, he to Helchin, where he ordered bridges to be over the Scheld. From thence he came to idre, about a league from Helchin, in the to Pont Espieres, and had there a confewith Marshal Meroy. The latter, after havdered the gates of Tournay, on the right of cheld, and facing the Spanish countries, to ut, fent in the beginning of the night four and horse, under the command of the Prince le, to invest Ath on the side of the lines, Marshal Catinut did the same on the other afterwards he went to encamp at Leuze. Marquis of Montrevel was ordered to guard nes of Flanders from the Scheld to the fea-: he could be joined, when occasion requiry the Marquis of Crequi, who had been left les on the Haine with eight battalions and nine rons, to prevent the incursions of the garri-Oudenard. Marshal Boufflers was to cover 1697. the siege: he had encamped on the fifteens Binch on the river Haine, between St.

and Haine St. Pierre. The lines of circulation being finished, the trenches were on the twenty second in the presence of the shals Villeroy and Catinat in two places, mat the front of the Brussels port, and on the Count Tesse commanded in one, and Count cin in the other. The town capitulated

fifth of Fune.

Marshal Villeroy being informed that the tor of Bavaria had left Deynse some da fore, and advanced towards Ghent to jo Prince of Orange, fent the Marquis of Con encamp near Oftiche, and the Marquis of trevel to supply the place of the former at whilft Marshal Boufflers advanced his Chambron; fo that thefe three armies could ly join together when occasion required. the furrender of Ath, Marshal Catinat havi paired the fortifications of that place, our rals formed a defign which would have disconcerted the enemy, had it succeeded. defign was to seize the post of Anderlech Brussels, to take that town, and likewise den, with the fort of the three towers, and making themselves masters of the canal, off all communication between the enemy my and the countries of Brabant and H But the Prince of Orange prevented them obliged them to retire.

Marshal Catinat was now encamped a St. Eloi, where he was joined by the M of Montrevel: from thence he moved to about four miles from the Elector of varia's camp. It was at this time that shal Boufflers had a conference with the

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and in a castle situated in the plain of Bra-1697.

They afterwards had frequent meetings, imes on the fide of Hall, sometimes at Brasometimes at Tubise, and removed several lties which would have occasioned much at Ryswick, where the peace was at last ided. One of the conditions which the of France refused, was to acknowledge the e of Orange King of England, and to pronot to give any affiftance for the future to James. But the latter was the first who red this difficulty: he faid to Lewis XIV. I times, that it was enough for him to enn asylum in France, and that he did not that the peace and advantage of Europe be delayed upon his account. Accordthe treaties were figned, and orders were or a ceffation of hostilities.

wards the end of September our troops withfrom the countries of Spain; Marshal Boufecamped from Soignies and retired behind Marshal Villeroy marched from St. Lieventowards Leuze, and Marshal Catinat reso Dixmude, and entered the lines. On de of the Allies, the troops of Hanover, er, and the other auxiliaries, set out on arth of October, and returned to their re-

the twenty first of October the peace was med in Holland and at Paris; and to-

the end of this year the Duke of Burgunried the Princess of Savoy.

reader will perhaps be surprised that the of Berwick did not appear in all the last ign, though he was in the army comed by Marshal Villeroy. The reason of it there was a secret order from the Mini-

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bezieux had no kindness for him, and wa ways disposed to gratify his desires.

The Court of St. Germains was at this in a melancholy condition, being full of En men who wanted the means of subsistence: the King of France annually gave to King was not sufficient to support so many people. Duke of Berwick being now out of employ no longer received the pay of Lieutenant ral, and was involved in the common was

It was faid, that during the peace form neral Officers would be employed on the tiers: whereupon King James intreated the of France not to forget the Duke of Ba and the Duke went to Versailles to solling person the favour of being employed. He not yet that the Marquis Barbezieux was n friend, and had imputed his not being em during the last campaign, to the indiff which Marshal Villeroy might have for his to the liberty he had taken in delivering h nion with relation to the relief of Namur. manner in which the Minister received h not in the least serve to undeceive him; made him very fair promises. The Pri Conti, who ever fince the battle of Land a great confideration for the Duke, present to the King, and his Majesty assured him would have a regard to the request whi King of England had made in his behalf. King promised very fincerely; but the Barbezieux represented to him, that care be taken not to irritate King William, wh not well bear to fee a natural fon of King meet with fo much distinction. Thus quently happens, that the difaffection

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man becomes a matter of state. The Duke 1607. rwick was given up, and the Minister would made him believe that we were engaged by et treaty to employ none of those persons were attached to King James. The Duke lmost believed it, when one day meeting rince of Conti, and having made his comto him, the Prince, who knew the court than he, let him into the mystery. Since I have nothing to hope for here, faid the , my circumstances do not allow me to live s place, and I will retire to the country. re of that mind, answered the Prince of you cannot chuse a better place than the of Pezenas in Languedoc; I am the Lord and I will give orders for your having e conveniencies you can desire. The Duke rwick expressed the utmost gratitude for fer, accepted it, and after acquainting King with all that had passed, set out for as with the Dutchess of Berwick and his

his journey to that place, the Duke of Ber- 1608. gave an instance of his charity which well es to be mentioned. Being arrived at Mouwoman who lived in that town, and whose nd had become a bankrupt, finding herself er only daughter reduced to great want, d to him for relief, and expressed her indiin the most moving terms. The Duke ot in a condition to make presents; yet he oo compassionate and generous a soul not pleased, even at this time, with an opportuf relieving the distressed. He gave this wohe half of all the money he had, and exher and her daughter to continue to lead H 2 virtuous

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1698. virtuous lives, and to trust in the Providence God, which would not be wanting to the

He lived at Pezenas like a private man, if folely employed in the duties of a Christ passing the greatest part of the day in his tions, and only making himself known in town by his exemplary piety and religion. Inhabitants of Pezenas have even at this time.

veneration for his memory.

The tranquility which the Duke of Ba enjoyed here was not of long continuance virtue was foon put to the trial by a feve fliction. The Dutchess his wife fell fick, a most tender care for the preservation of he with which his happiness was so closely u proved ineffectual. She died with that in and refignation of mind, and with those stian sentiments which had gained her ther and love of the Duke of Berwick, and justin excess of his grief, to which he gave no other than those which religion prescribed. Hi could not be calmed, and the wound white loss of this lady had given him, could no thoroughly healed. He caused her heart placed in a filver box, which he always with the utmost care, and during his Pezenas he spent feveral hours every praying at her tomb, which was in the of the Fathers of the Oratory.

Towards the end of the year 1699, a lish Lord of King James's court passing zenas, spent two days with the Duke wick, and being returned to St. Germa gave his British Majesty an account of sliction the Duke was in, and of the returned to Whereupon King James lest he should impair his health, the

y him again. He wrote to him in such and pressing terms, that the latter could void complying with his Majesty's invitation, accordingly set out for St. Germains, where rived in the beginning of the year 1700. They were exceedingly affected with seeing 1700. The King, in order to divert his grief, and him to marry Anne Bulkley, the daughtenry Bulkley, and of Sophia Stuart, who elated to his Majesty. This Lady's cha-

perfectly suited that of the Duke of Berand her person, merit and virtue made

ds for his former loss.

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the mean time Charles II. King of Spain, dying, and both the Courts of Versailles f St. Germains were solely attentive to that

The King of France, King William, the Dutch had at first concerted measures per, to hinder the succession of Spain salling to the Arch-duke, and to settle it to Electoral Prince of Bavaria, grandson arguerit Theresa of Austria, second infanta ain, daughter of Philip IV. and younger of Mary Theresa of Austria, Queen of the This Marguerit Theresa had been marn the year 1651 to the Emperor Leopold, nom she had an only child, Mary Antomarried to Maximilian, Elector of Bamarried to Maximilian, Elector of Bamarried.

But to make amends to the Dauphin, the Arch duke the Emperor's second son, of the Spanish dominions were dismembered ir favour. This treaty had been signed on eventh of October 1698, but the Emperor

fused to accede to it.

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fixth of February 1699, another treaty of pan was made, which also the Emperor result ratify. These partition-treaties were like disrelished by the Duke of Lorrain and Princes of Italy, as for the Spaniards, they not bear the mentioning of them. The dish bering of their Monarchy not only lessen grandeur and potency of Spain, but like hurt their particular interests, as it deprived of the hopes of several Governments and royalties.

It was not doubted but that the war foon break out a-new, and as it was King liam's interest to unite himself with the ror, the Court of St. Germains hoped the article in the treaty of Ryswick which condithem, would no longer be observed by than the peace continued. These hops increased by the death of the Duke of Glow only son of Prince George of Denmark, and Princess Anne, King James's Daughter based on the condition of the Duke of Glow only son of Prince George of Denmark, and Princess Anne, King James's Daughter based on the condition of the Duke of Glow only son of Princess Anne, King James's Daughter based on the condition of the Duke of Glow only son of Princess Anne, King James's Daughter based on the condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the Condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the Condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the Condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the Condition of the Duke of Glow only son of the Condition of the Duke of Glow only son only son of the Duke of Glow only son only son of the Duke of Glow only son only

Mean while the English and Dutch to proper measures for effectuating the part treaty upon the death of the King of The King of France used all his endeavout the same purpose, and ordered his Ministrall the Courts of Europe to procure the ration of this treaty, as the sole foundation a peace and liberty of Europe.

On the first of November the King of died, having disposed of his dominions by made on the second of October. This will opened in the council of Castile, it appears his Catholick Majesty had appointed the

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heir; and in case he died without issue, where; and in case he died without issue, wounger brother the Duke of Berry; failing and his line, the Arch-duke Charles, second the Emperor Leopold; and failing him and sue, the Duke of Savoy. The Council of appointed by the will, immediately ched a courier to give notice thereof to the of France: the next day they dispatched er courier with a letter, wherein they ind his Christian Majesty to grant them the of Anjou for their King, and expressed earnest desire of seeing him speedily seated throne.

Europe was attentive what course the of France would take upon this occasion. lajesty called a council on the eleventh of mber, where the Dauphin and the Duke of indy were present, and, after various opiit was resolved that the Duke of Anjou accept the Crown of Spain. However, esolution was not made publick till the nth, because the King was willing to give anish Ambassador time to send the first of this to the regency, in a letter which lajesty wrote to them. On the same day uke of Anjou was declared King of Spain, cknowledged as such by the Spanish Amor, who faluted him upon his knee, and his hand. Soon after King Fames paid a t Versailles to the new King of Spain, beccompanied by the Duke of Berwick and Court.

out this time we were informed that Count rd, Ambassador to the King of England, trived at London, that he had obtained an ace of King William, wherein he had signified H 4

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1700. nified to him that the late King of Spain's was accepted by the King of France, and quainted him with his reason for doing so; King William had answered in general to and so as to make it known that he wa pleased with this proceeding: that he had orders for fitting out thips in all the por England, held councils every day, and measures for renewing the war. We were wise informed that there was arrived at Lon Minister from the Emperor, with whom! William had frequent conferences which kept very fecret. Mean while the Kin France used all his endeavours to avoid the and with this view he began to negotiated fides. Such was the fituation of Europe to the end of this year.

It was thought fit presently to secure the of Spain's dominions in Italy: for which put Count Teffe, who refided at Venice, was on to pass through Turin, where he had so conferences with the Duke of Savoy, and gaged this Prince to own Philip V. as Ki Spain, and to make a treaty with the Ki France, by which it was stipulated that his tholick Majesty should marry the Duke's a daughter, and that his Royal Highness furnish the King with eight thousand foot two thousand five hundred horse of his troops, in confideration of which France pay him fifty thousand crowns a month. this fum were added afterwards, twenty five fand livres upon his being made General of the army of the two Crowns in Italy. fides, the Duke of Savoy engaged to grant paffage through his dominions to the troops which were appointed to defend the

. By vertue of this treaty several troops 1701. fent to join those which the state of Milan aifed, but which were not fufficient for the ce of that country.

hilft the King of France took these meato hinder the Imperialists from penetratnto Italy, and left nothing unattempted. thdraw the Dutch from the league which brming against him; King William being come to Holland used all his endeavours to

fe the grand alliance.

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hefe dispositions to an approaching war ened the hopes of the Duke of Berwick; but eath of the King his father plunged him into the deepest affliction; for on the fixth tember King James II. of England and VII. tland died of a lethargy at St. Germains en in the fixty eighth year of his age. rst marriage with the Lady Anne Hyde, hter of Edward Earl of Clarendon, and Chancellor of England, he had two daugh-Mary the eldest was married in the year to William Prince of Orange, afterwards of England: Anne the youngest was marn the year 1683 to George Prince of Den-

Both these Princesses have wore the n of England. By his fecond marriage Mary, daughter to Alphonso de Este, Duke dena, he had two children; namely famesis-Edward, Prince of Wales, born on the lieth of June 1688, who after his father's took the title of King of England, under name of James III. and Louisa-Mariaa, born at St. Germains en Laye on the y eighth of May 1692, who died in the

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King James, some time before he en faid in the presence of his Court, that as h going to render an account of his actions to the Sovereign Judge, who fees into the inmo ceffes of our hearts, he thought himself of to declare that all that his enemies had published to withdraw from him the affection of his iects, was nothing but mere artifice, and into only to deprive him of his dominions; the granting a liberty of conscience, he had h other defign but to fecure the peace of his pe and to render his kingdoms flourishing; that was accounted a virtue and a wife policy States of Holland, and other countries, w diverfity of religions was tolerated by law deemed in him a crime; that as his people put no constraint upon his conscience wh came to the crown, he had thought the might and ought to grant a liberty of confe to all his subjects, leaving it to God to back, when it should be his good pleasure, who might have departed from the true that our Saviour had not given him an ex of putting any restraint upon men's confo and had taught him to bear his cross with fignation; that he most humbly prayed viour to pardon him, if through human fra thad harboured any fentiments of disconter impatience; that he forgave from his hear as he wished GoD might forgive him, the of Orange his fon-in-law, his two daughts Emperor, the Dutch, and all the author abettors of the violences which had been ed to him, or intended to be offered.

Afterwards, he faid to his fon the Prince of that if God should think fit ever to restore the kingdoms of his ancestors, he (the Prince)

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which had been done to his father: that those which had been done to his father: that those subjects who had suffered themselves to be down by the torrent, were sufficiently led by the inward remorfes of their own ences; that he was so far from wishing any ill on account of those missortunes, they had brought upon him for more these twelve years past, that he esteemed Is happy in having had thereby an opportof sacrificing to God the grandeurs anities of this world, and the splendor of

afterwards expressed a real tenderness for uke of Berwick, and died with a Christian es of mind, and with all those sentiments the true religion inspires. He had orthat he should be buried without pomp, private gentleman, in the church of the Benedictines at Paris, and that there I only be engraven on his tomb.

HERE LIES JAMES THE SECOND,
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

days before he died, he entreated his Chri-Majesty to acknowledge the Prince of Wales ag of England, when God should please to im into the other world; to continue his ess and protection to that Prince, to the his consort, and the young Princess his ter. He likewise recommended to him uke of Berwick. Lewis XIV was exceedassected with this melancholy scene, pro-all that his British Majesty asked of him, tept his promise.

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1701. Four days after the death of King Fame, King of France went to fee the Queen of A land and the Prince of Wales, and declared them in the most obliging terms that he acknowledge ledged this Prince as King of England, Scotle and Ireland, and that he would continue to him the same pension which he had given King his father (namely, fifty thousand liv month) and the fame number of officers life-guards, with the use of the castle of Germains; declaring at the fame time he did not mean to disturb King William the possession of the Crown of England, effect, his Christian Majesty wrote to King liam, that King James having died at St. mains, and the Prince of Wales having there taken the title of King, as being fon and h the late King his father, he had made no culty to acknowledge him as fuch; fince h always treated him as Prince of Wales, it natural to own him as King of England after death of his father: that in this there was thing contrary to the treaty of Ryswick, in fourth article of which it was only ment that his Most Christian Majesty should not fturb the King of Great Britain in the peace possession of his dominions, nor affist wit troops, ships, or any other supplies, those should go about to disturb his government: he intended punctually to observe this article: the title of King of England, which the Prin Wales must inevitably take, should not pro from the King of France any other affiftan that Prince, than that which the King his had received fince the peace of Ryswick, it would be very hard to refuse to his on: besides, he could not pretend to judge bet

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William and the fon of King James; and 1701 to refuse the latter a title which he claimed is birth, would be deciding against him: for the rest, the conduct of the King of at Britain and of the States General, the ement of their fleets, the fecret affistance th they gave to the Emperor, the declaons they made in favour of that Prince, and levying troops on all fides, might with much e reason be deemed real infractions of the y of Ryswick.

hese reasons, supported by several instances arallel cases, did not satisfy King William, immediately expressed his resentment of this eeding, and fent an order to the Earl of Maner, his Ambaffador at the Court of France, me away forthwith without taking his au-ce of leave. Charmed with this pretext of king with France, and of justifying his en-ments with the Emperor, he made use of obtain from the Parliament of England the stary funds for effecting the design which he formed, in concert with the Dutch and fe-Princes, to deprive the house of Bourof the Spanish Crown. Whereupon the nery preparations were made in France for fendeveral armies into the field, one on the Moone in Flanders, one on the Rhine, and one taly.

rticle: In the beginning of this year diedthe Marquis de Prin Barbezieux, Minister and Secretary at War. Sot provas succeeded in his office by Mr. Chamillard, was already Minister of State and Controller eral of the Finnances. As these two employers, was already weighty, especially at a time in all the Princes of Europe were leagued to be better against France, Mr. Chamillard entreated his

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them; but the King, who put great confidence him, infifted upon his keeping both, and faithim, I grant these two employments are very thensome; but let not that discourage you:

felf will bear a part of the fatigue.

The Duke of Berwick did not suffer by change. He went to see Mr. Chamillard, met with a very favourable reception. It may Lord Duke, said the Minister to him, the King intends to employ you in his armies: if his Majesty should forget you, I should take real pleasure to put him in mind of you, and to gest to him that a person of your merit and disting it always useful, and may do great service

On the third of May, the King named Generals of his armies, and the officers were to serve in them. Marshal Boufflers appointed to command the army in Rank Count Tallard that on the Moselle, Marshall roy that on the Rhine, and Marshal Catinat in Italy, of which the Duke of Savoy was Gr

ralliffimo.

Our affairs began very unsuccessfully in he notwithstanding the wise precautions of Mar Catinat: he was always prevented by the end who had intelligence of his most secret des Upon this account he suspected that there some treacherous persons about him, and we a letter to the King, wherein he did not ceal the suspicions he entertained of the loss of Savoy. His Majesty could hardly give us to these suggestions, and besides having restor not breaking with that Prince, he concerns resentment, and only sent Marshal Villas Italy in the room of Marshal Catinat, having pointed the Marquis d'Uxelles in the place of

er to command his army on the Rhine. It 17011 . il known that our affairs were not mended

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his change. he Duke of Berwick served this year under hal Boufflers in Flanders, where the campassed on both sides in taking the necessary ures, and making the necessary dispositions he war, without any act of hostility. There still some people in Holland who seemed sed to continue the peace: however withelying upon that, both fides put themselves condition to renew the war with great vigour. If the lines which the King had ordered to hade being finished by the month of October. n battalions and fix fquadrons were fent to d them during the winter. These troops to be relieved once in fix weeks: for which ofe they had built cazerns and stables. The e of Berwick was one of the Lieutenant-ge-Is appointed to command in the lines. n the other fide, King William having fent troops of the Allies into winter quarters, tto the affembly of the States-General, where greed upon and figned the projects of war the ensuing campaign, and afterwards emed for England.

he King, who did not rely on the pretended ciations of King William and the Dutch for preservation of the peace, well knowing that real business was to prepare for renewing var, continued to take the necessary measures upporting it. In the beginning of January 2, his Majesty ordered a hundred regiments elevied, each confisting of one battalion; on the twenty ninth of the same month he e a promotion of seventeen Lieutenant-gene-

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1702. rals, forty nine Marshals de Camp, and et

one Brigadeers.

His Majesty was aware that both England Holland would inevitable declare against h King William wished for a war, and the Di being entirely devoted to that Prince, he e brought them into his defigns. It was his in rest to be always in arms in order to maintain authority which he had affumed over the liament of England, and over Great Britain He had only confented to the Peace of Ryla because he was forced to it by the English Dutch; and if he seemed to have had at h the partition-treaty, it was only because held faw that it could not be put in execution w out plunging Europe into a new war. therefore furprifing that King William made of the King of Spain's testament in favour the Duke of Anjou, as a pretext for form new alliance against France: this alliance figned and ratified towards the end of the 1701 by England, Holland, and the Empe But King William did not live to have the faction of feeing the fuccess of it; for on the venth of March as he was riding from Kenfin to hunt near Hampton-court, he was thro from his horse, and broke his collar bone; a fever coming on, he died at Kensington on nineteenth of the same month.

This Prince was a great General and an Statesman, but much more distinguished in cabinet than in the field: could the severity!

The French Writers being unwilling to own that the nation was well affected to King William, pretend that it interest of that Prince to be always at war abroad, in or maintain his authority at home: whereas it appears the Parliaments always supported him both against his declar secret enemies.

the facrificed to his ambition the King his 1702.

r-in-law and the Prince his brother-in-law fliffied, he might be compared with the best inces: however, from this severity he alclaimed great merit and praise. A bound-mbition bears down the sentiments of nature numanity, and the success of unwarrantable cas stifles those inward remorses which they ally beget.

ally beget. on his death-bed he called for the Princess his fister-in-law, informed her of the enments he had entered into with the Empend the Dutch against France, and recomled to her to observe them; he named to those of his Privy-council whose advice hould follow, and told her that if she would tain her authority she must always keep eople employed: that a foreign war would fore contribute to fecure her government, ially a war with France, as she would therein the Protestant party and the house of ia: that in certain conjunctures the fentisof nature must give place to political reaand that therefore she must avoid holding orrespondence with her brother, as it might occasion to believe that she was inclined to atholick Religion: that the hopes given to ouse of Hanover of arriving one day at the on of Great-Britain would attach to her inall the Princes of the house of Brunswick, Ill the Protestants of Germany. He afterrecommended to her to take all opportuof favouring the Republick of Holland, to h he was indebted for the Crown he was to transmit to her; advised her to support resbyterians, or Nonconformists, to put an to the divisions between them and the

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1702. Church of England, and to unite England ~ Scotland into one kingdom, and under one After this, he delivered to her a morial containing a short account of the a government, and especially of the conduct w a King of England must hold in order to m tain his authority, and avoid all differences his Parliament; and then embraced and his last farewell of her. It was midnight the Princess withdrew; but King William ing that he grew weaker, immediately fen the principal Lords of his Privy-council, am whom were the Earl of Portland his favour the Earl of Marlborough, whom he hadden for the command of the troops which to be fent into Holland, and the Earl of Godsh who had the administration of the treasury. told them, that as he had now but a few ments to live, he fent for them to let know, that as the Princels of Denmark wi fucceed him, he had informed her of his delig that he relied upon their zeal and attachmen her fervice, and had therefore intreated ha continue them in their employments, and to an entire confidence in them: that he exh and commanded them by the authority w he yet held, to respect, honour and obey after his death as the rightful Sovereign, and heir of his kingdoms; to affift her by advice in following the measures which he concerted, and supporting the engagement had entered into with the Allies, all w were well-known to them; but especially to fuffer any person suspected of holding correspondence with France, or with the Pri whom the King of France had acknowled as King of England, to be near that Print

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, he recommended to them always to act 1702.

ncert with the States-General. Thus King --iam endeavoured to reign even after his

aving difmiffed his Privy-counfellors he fent he Archbishop of Canterbury and the Biof Salisbury, who administered the Comion to him about five of the clock in the hing, and about eight he expired, aged fifty years four months and five days, being born e Hague on the fourteenth of November He reigned in England thirteen years, ng been crowned in the year 1689 with Stuart, his Wife, daughter of the Duke rk, afterwards Fames II. King of England. on the death of King William, the Prin-Anne summoned the Lords of the Privycil, declared to them that the intended to wexactly the plan which the late King had ed, and ordered them to continue the preions which had been begun. She made the declaration to all the Allies. On the same he was proclaimed with the usual solemnity, en of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but: vas not crowned till the fourth of May. ueen Anne at first made no change either inministry or in the publick employments. joined with the readiness of the Parliain giving the supplies which the late, had asked, was the reason why his , which had at first alarmed the Princes of Illiance, made no change in the fituation of s; so that both sides continued their preions for the bloody war which broke out after.

he Queen of England fent the Earl of horough to the States-General, to renew

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1702. the treaties of alliance which the late King the Kings her predeceffors had made with Republick. The Earl fet out for Holland on twenty fifth of March, having the character Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotenti which was the more fuitable to him, as he negotiated and figned in King William's m the treaty of Grand Alliance concluded on feventh of September in the preceding year, which it was refolved to make war against Fra and Spain. At last the Allies began hostilities cutting to pieces forty four French dragoons had been fent by the Marquis of Montreil Bruel near Dragen, and by laying fiege to I ferswaert on the nineteenth of April. The Di pretended that they were not parties in them alledging that they had only lent their tro By this artifice they hoped to secure their merce; and in case we should have the adm tage, they meant to keep their country from ing over-run by our army, which was earlied the field than that of the enemy. But the K of France was not deceiv'd by it, and on twenty second of April ordered all his Subjection to fall upon the Dutch, as having commit acts of hostility against the troops of Francis Spain in his Majesty's dominions.

At the same time the King gave the comm of his army in Flanders to the Duke of Burgun and as it was the first campaign of this Prince, appointed Marshal Boufflers to serve under hi and to useall the care, vigilance and precaut which were necessary for executing his order The Duke of Berwick was appointed to ferre Lieutenant-general in this army.

The Duke of Vendôme had been fent into h by the month of March. The affair of Cres

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happened on the first of February. It is known that Prince Eugene having formed a m to surprise Cremona, had conveyed into that n, by means of an aqueduct, about a thoumen, who having made themselves masters t. Margaret's Gate, admitted into Cremona a siderable body of Imperialists, who fell upon men with great sury, but were at last ged to retire and abandon that enterprize; this occasion our troops behaved with such aunted courage, as can hardly be paralleled issory.

Marshal Catinat had the command of the y in Germany. The Emperor had sent the g of the Romans to command on the Rhine,

under him the Prince of Baden.

The right wing of the army under the Duke Burgundy was encamped at Santen (in the tchy of Cleves) where Marshal Boufflers had ted himself. That Prince arrived in his aron the third of May, and on the same day went to view his left, which was at Soesbeck: t day he viewed his right. On the fifth he nt a forraging with a party commanded by the ke of Berwick. All means were tried to ng the enemy into the plain behind Cleves, in er to engage them. The Prince detached unt Coigny with three hundred of the lifeirds and two thousand seven hundred horse to onnoitre them, reinforced his army with all detachments which had been drawn from it, ordered Count Tallard to join him with a ty of the troops of his flying camp. Afterrds there was a general review of the army, lich was overjoyed to see that Prince enter o the minutest details. The Elector of Brandenburgh,

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1702. denburgh, who was in the neighbourhood, him a present of a brace of live-bucks. Duke of Burgundy gave fifty Louis d'On

those who brought them, and made a confiable present to the officer of the Elector

presented them.

Four battalions of the enemy having m themselves over-against our camp on the fide of the Rhine, we raised during then a battery of twenty pieces of cannon, with the enemy perceiving it, and with fo much ligence, that it was ready to play upon them two of the clock in the morning. The fir this battery put them into great disorder, k a confiderable number of them, and oblige rest to retire behind the causey which runsal the Rhine to hinder that river from over ing the adjacent country, which lies very In pursuance of the design we had to attack enemy, who were at the distance of sever eight leagues from us, the Duke of Ben was ordered on the eight of June to fet out fix of the clock in the evening with twelvel dred horse and five hundred grenadeers, to m along the river Niers between Goch and Ga and to observe if there were any passes that the Wood of Cleves, behind which the en were encamped. The Prince of Bournom Meffieurs Souternon, Villane, Silly, and fourneaux were detached with him. The D advancing along the Niers, was informed there was a defile near a morass between paper-mills, within four miles of the enem camp: whereupon he resolved to penetrate the enemy on that side. At the same time had advice that his defile was guarded by ab dred and twenty men, supported by fix hum 100d,

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, who possessed fome posts which lay be- 1702. ; but as he knew not whether they were nched or not, he fent Mr. Lifle with a hunand fifty grenadeers and a hundred dragoons orce this passage, and marched the rest of his ps to support him. Mr. Cliffon, Lieutenant of grenadeers of the French guards attacked this e at the head of no more than fourscore adeers, and carried it notwithstanding the t fire of the enemy. The Duke of Berwick much any afterwards advanced beyond the defile, then that it was impossible to penetrate on that with the army, nor even with a large deer, he ment, by reason of the multitude of other es which were guarded by troops intrenched, within reach of being supported by each within reach of being supported by each r, and by the main of their army. He efore returned from thence, and fent Mr. ers, Lieutenant-general of dragoons, and an ign of the body-guards to view the passage the one fide of the wood of Cleves. They adced very near to the enemy's camp, drove y one of their guards, and took some maers, but found on this fide still greater obstato the march of our army.

to the march of our army.

The Duke of Berwick being returned to give the entire count of this to the Duke of Burgundy, met prince with his whole army at Narguena, and I there he had advanced in hopes that the help ke of Berwick would find one of these two distributions. ke made, the Prince immediately fent him enem in the wood with the same detachment augestrate and with four hundred men, to observe if time could advance to the enemy by the heath which, which lies at the extremity of that hum od, on the side of Grave and Nimeguen.

About es practicable. Upon the report which the

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1702. About eight of the clock in the evening found within four miles of the enemy's ca defile which he feized: but as the night coming on, he did not think proper to ad further without being well informed of number of the enemy who were behind; this could hardly be discovered, because were posted on an eminence. This defile of great use to him, and gave him an opp nity of detaching Brigadeer Silly with hundred horse, whom he ordered to ad to the entry of the heath of Moock. fent before him a captain of dragoons of regiment of Listenois with a few men, by way of Cranenburgh; which could not have done, had we not been mafters of the left the enemy should fend some troops on fide to attack us in rear. They were for disturbed at this, that they came twice or in the night to observe if that defile was fil cupied. At break of day, the Duke of Ba was informed that we could not longer enemy upon the eminence beyond the whereupon, having gone thither himfelf, dered fome horse and dragoons to advance post themselves on this eminence.

At the same time he had advice from the tain of dragoons, whom Mr. Silly had detay that the enemy were marching, and that twenty platoons appeared on the heath at the tance of a mile from thence. Whereupon he mediately sent advice of this to the Duke of gundy, and to Marshal Boufflers, who was advancing towards him at the head of the About the evening they arrived near the head Moock, samous for the battle between the bards and the Dutch, in the beginning of the

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f the latter. The left of our army was 1702. by the morass of *Moock*, and the right in decamp of the enemy. After three hours the Duke of *Burgundy* got on horseback, ntered the heath.

e Earl of Athlone, who faw into the defign the Duke of Burgundy had formed to cut is communication with Grave and Nimefent a detachment of fix fquadrons of horse vo regiments of dragoons, to make themmasters of the heights of Moock before us, terwards decamped from Clarinbeck. fides, another detachment of twelve fquaunder the Duke of Wirtemberg to suphe former, and followed them with the his horse, ordering his foot to march the It way to Nimeguen. Upon his march he ed advice that some of our squadrons ap-: this was Mr. Silly's detachment. Wherehe advanced with Count Tilly to support ike of Wirtemberg. This Prince having red the body of horse under the Duke of ck, immediately abandoned the heights of according to the orders he received from rl of Athlone, and joined him by the faf some skirmishes. The Duke of Berwick informed the Duke of Burgundy of what fent orders to the Marquis of Silly, who t half a mile off, to advance towards the of the enemy which appeared: he afterfollowed him with his whole detachment, dging by the motions of the enemy that figned to retire, he made great haste to p with them. Whereupon the Earl of drew up his horse in battalia, and retired order to his infantry.

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men to skirmish with and amuse the end came within a mile of them, and posted him on some heights, from whence he could not what passed behind him, but saw all the tions of their army: he extended his front, by this stratagem kept the enemy in awe, ming them believe that it was the head of

army.

As foon as the Duke of Burgundy had a of all these motions, he sent to the Duke of wick the Duke of Guiche with the regime the Colonel-general of the dragoons and abi of carabineers, to support him in case them should advance to him: he afterwards man the army with all possible diligence. enemy having well judged that the Duke of wick would not have come fo near them out being followed by all our troops, pre to retire towards Nimeguen, which was in rear; because, had they continued their towards Grave, they would have been ex to great danger. The Duke of Guiche fent! tragues to acquaint the Duke of Burgund the enemy appeared on the plain. Upon ra ing this advice, the Prince ordered the art to advance with great diligence, fent words foor to hasten their march, and rode up to the Duke of Guiche.

Our army found in their march a production of the left of a very deep lake, where lost a great deal of time. It had then been for the enemy to attack and defeat the Duberwick, and afterwards the head of our aupon this to make themselves masters of desile, and to hinder us from advancing fur posting their right at the Meuse, and their

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wood of Cleves: but the bold countenance of 1702. Duke of Berwick having deceived them, they no thoughts but of retiring to Nimeguen; hat our army passed this defile without oppon, and came into the heath of Nimeguen. The Duke du Maine arrived with the cavalry he left of the first line, which had made the guard: this line had marched in the same er as it was encamped. The King's houshold

not begin to march till after the infantry. e second line had likewise marched: but the e on the right were doubled, and having d the foot, arrived much about the fame with the horse on the left. The King's hold and the horse of the first line not havmade this motion foon enough, could not re till a confiderable time after.

s foon as the head of our toops was within h, and some battalions were come up, the e of Burgundy gave orders to follow the enemore briskly, though they were posted un-Vimeguen. The troops under the Duke of vick, which formed a fort of line, began to hish with them. Five squadrons of the eneaving advanced towards our left, we chargem: the attack was begun by a body inled with the regiments of the King and of e, and supported by the last squadron of the 's regiment. The regiment of Duras bewith extraordinary courage, and charged regiments of the enemy; and as more of regiments were advancing, Lieutenantel La Boulaye ordered his squadron to halt, raw their swords. The officer of the ene-

whom he encountred was killed at the first

1702. In this interval, the infantry being and within four miles of Nimeguen, marched in talia as far as the ground would permit; did not arrive near the glacis till eleven of clock, when they were drawn up in two and the horse placed in two wings. The en no fooner faw our infantry, than they theirs into the town and the covered way. T horse having continued on the glacis, the du Maine ordered the carabineers to charge on the left; and the Duke of Burgundy on the King's houshold to do the same on their This Prince advanced within pistol-reache glacis, passing with great calmness from right left at the head of a few horse. As foon artillery was arrived, two batteries were in the center, one confisting of twelve pie cannon, and the other of ten; and one Aronger was raised in the left. These bat began at noon to make a terrible fire, and tinued till two of the clock. The bullets the midst of the enemy's squadrons, or covered way upon their foot, and did great cution.

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Afterwards we detached fifty fusileers every battalion, from all the regiments left of the first line. This detachment admitting pistol-reach of the enemy's hord dragoons, and killed many of them; heing no longer able to bear this onset, the tired in disorder by the right and left, a roads between the town and the Wael.

The cannon which played from the rate of Nimeguen greatly annoyed us, and we posed to it for near two hours. But as the enemy's horse disappeared, our troops out of the reach of their cannon. We

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night in great diffress, by reason of the want 1702. vater and forrage, the country hereabouts all over heath.

fterwards we went to the camp which the my had quitted; whilft they, on the other passed the Wael, and went into the isle of BeIn this action they lost twelve hundred a great number of horses, an hundred wagof artillery, and a great part of their bag-

Our foldiers pillaged in the neighbourof Nimeguen to the value of five hundred and crowns, and carried off near twenty and cattle.

his action was the more glorious to the Duke urgundy's army, as it confisted then only of fix battalions and fixty one fquadrons. Prince, though it was the first time he had in any action, shewed all the firmness of perienced General. He continually exposed If to the cannon of Nimeguen, notwithing all the remonstrances which were made h, giving his orders with great calmness, and most gracious manner, without appearing discomposed by the number of people who lain very near him. Having met the Duke wick after the action, he faid to him, My Duke, Ishall give the King an account of ehaviour, and of the service you have done affair; you have contributed very much to cess of it, and I shall shew upon all occasions alue and esteem I have for you. It will r in the sequel of these Memoirs that this ot a mere compliment.

xt day the Duke of Burgundy sent orders to Tallard to advance on the side of Rhynin order to cover that place; and seeing be enemy were retired, he went to encamp

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where he found himself master of the wincountry, and easily subsisted his army.

Mean while the Earl of Athlone passed Wael with all his horse, and went to ence near fort Skink, where he received some not forcements. He disposed his army along Wael and the Rhine in such a manner, as to mit impossible for us to pass either of these riv

The Duke of Burgundy fent a detachmen post themselves between Neleker and Vanten, it was about this time that Mr. Virieu arm and gave him an account of an action which passed on the left, and which we think propa relate here. On the twenty seventh of June, a eight of the clock in the evening, Mr. Philip Exempt in the life-guards, with the commit of a Colonel, had detached Mr. Curly, Exe in the fame guards, to fcour the country a Nimeguen. His detachment confifted of hundred and ninety troopers, viz. fixty of life-guards, ten of the King's Gen-d'arm ten of the light horse, ten musqueteers, two horse grenadeers, an hundred carabineers, the rest of the light horse of France, the loon troops and dragoons; the whole divided On the twenty eighth at b to eight troops. of day, they arrived on the eminence at Gr when Mr. Curly found that his guide had m He returned towards the mill of Cross where were thirteen troops of the enemy, being more numerous, advanced to fire upon and endeavoured to furround him, but to not pose. Each of his troops marched up! great boldness to the enemy, who halted and fired their pieces almost within pistolof our men, without killing or wounding

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In. Curly, immediately fell fword in hand the enemy, and charged them with fo vigour, that he broke them, and pierced ir fecond line.

ir fecond line. e then heard some of them cry out, We f. However, they rallied, came again to harge, and put our dragoons on the right liforder: but these dragoons being well supby our carabineers, who gave them time ly, returned to the charge: the enemy aave ground: they attempted to rally a third but observing that Mr. Philipe advanced od order to attack them, they thought proretire, and quit the field of battle. be followed them for fome time, and left near a wood, which he did not think fit ter, lest there should be any infantry conlin it. Mr. Curly, who had his horfe killed him, was taken prisoner in the fight, afaving killed the Commander of one of the y's troops. His fon, a musqueteer, missing fought with furprifing boldness; he went mes to the charge, mixed as many times the enemy, pierced to their third rank, and one made a prodigious havock. faid to the Duke of Burgundy, that he lookon it as a miracle that this brave young was not flain a thousand times. ers having taken prisoner an officer of dison, disputed together which of them should him; when to decide the matter, one of killed him.

r. Philipe, who was flightly wounded in and, continued master of the field of battle, the passed above an hour in carrying off ounded, whilst the enemy were in battalia

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charge, though their number was greater ours by one half. This action happened on heaths of Moock, near four miles from Nime.

The piquet of the left marched thither, but

action was over when they arrived.

The Duke of Burgundy having ordered Eapara to trace out a horn-work, in ordered to trace out a horn-work, in ordered and the drew a detachment from each battalion to it, and went thither himself. Three day ter, this Prince went early in the morning examine the posts of the enemy, and to serve if the redoubt which was near Waste the other side of the Niers was entirely delished: from thence he went to Hegen or left to view the bridges over the Meuse, as see if the batteries which he had ordered to raised, and the horn-work, were quite sink

On the eighth of July he detached from army, according to the King's orders, feventations and three regiments of horse, which sent into Germany. Mr. Garaman was apped to command this detachment; but this of falling sick, Marshal Boufflers proposed to the command of it to the Duke of Ben The Duke of Burgundy did not approve of proposal, saying, I am too well pleased that Duke of Berwick serves in my army, to sent elsewhere; let the Marquis of Surville had command of that detachment, and conduct Namur. This was accordingly done.

On the same day the troops which had so under Mr. Philipe and Mr. Curly filed off a presence of the Duke of Burgundy, who on a double share of provisions to be given to sent a gratuity to Mr. Curly, who could

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moved from Nimeguen by reason of his 1702. ds, and ordered another to be given to his

e next day, being informed that the enemy nt from Grave four thousand horse under mmand of the Prince of Wirtemberg, he hed four hundred horse commanded by fremberg, who passed the Meuse and took ions for two days. Mean while the enead passed the Wael, and were encamped en Nimeguen and Grave. Their army was daily increasing, was commanded by arl of Marlborough, who arrived at Nimen the second of July. This new General, had never before appeared at the head of hy, had attained this high degree of hoy the great interest and favour his wife ng held with the Queen of England. nafter, we had advice from Mr. Aremthat being come up at Lyndhoven with an ted guard of the Duke of Wirtemberg's deent, he had charged them, killed feveral' rmen, made some of them prisoners, and the rest beyond the village of Styp; and e had been informed by the curate and ts that the enemy were returning to Grave: is-le-duc: he added, that having contiear Styp to observe the enemy, he had courier going to Maestricht, and that he it the Letters unopened to the Marquis of e, who might reap some advantage from

army continued in their camp till the fixth of July, when in the evening the of Burgundy sent the second line and the baggage to Venla, where they arrived the by in the evening; the rest of his army

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day they crossed the Meuse at Roermond, and low that town upon three bridges, and march to Horn, where they were reinforced with the regiments of horse and two of soot, detaction the body under the command of Carallard.

On the thirtieth the enemy made a long mate of Achell, where was their quarter general; the right wing was near Hamont, and their less Linderstip: besides there arrived in their cathree regiments of dragoons, two Swiss has lions, one English squadron, and a great quant

of artillery.

Our army decamped in the afternoon marched till it was night, when they halted or three hours, and afterwards continued march: the dragoons were fent before to possession of the post of *Breey*, whither a

army followed them.

The enemy were now joined by ten batta taken from Nimeguen and Grave. On the of August they encamped at Bruegel, bet Hamont and Peer, towards Breey, and proto attack us. They now consisted of near thousand men; but the Duke of Burg marched in the night towards Hasselt, we design to pass the River Demer. The Ea Marlbaraugh having missed his aim, settle quarter general at Sill, and the Earl of a took his at Bruegel.

Our army passed between Beringha Diest, having its right at Erkenronde, in near Diest, the river Demer in its reas, some morasses in its front. We continue this camp till the ninth, when about two clock in the morning we marched to

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e we were joined by three Swiss battalions 1702. came from Liege. The next day the ge passed at Moll, and afterwards at Berand the army encamped at Rithoven; the y advancing towards Sembde to observe us. hen it was that the Earl of Marlborough, not able to make any advantage of the fupey of his forces, resolved to besiege towns. Duke of Burgundy seeing into his design, everal detachments to reinforce the garrif the towns in Guelderland, entered the ie of Bois-le-duc, where he found abundance rage, and advanced within half a league of boven; whilst the enemy decamped, and themselves at Cuerberg, to favour the siege nlo, upon which they had resolved. the eleventh the Duke of Berwick was o Eyndhoven with two brigades of foot, one

fle, and ten pieces of cannon. Three days the Duke of Burgundy came thither and ed bridges to be laid over the Dommel. A t being spread on the fifteenth that Count was on the other side of the little river Aa fix thousand horse, the Duke of Burgundy ed the first line of the horse of his left wing he fecond line of the right, with some denents of grenadeers and foot foldiers, the and of which he gave to the Duke of ick, to march in pursuit of them. But hal Boufflers having gone to reconnoitre the y, and having observed that it was impossiattack them, disfuaded the Duke of Burfrom pursuing this defign.

alo was invested on the twenty ninth by Ge-Obdam, on the fide of Fort St. Michael, and aron Heyden on the other fide of the Meuse.

ral Coehorn had the direction of the attacks,

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of the siege. The Earl of Marlborough detachment to attack the little town of and marched on the twenty second to Hold

The Duke of Berwick, who watched motions, charged one of the hindmost tro his rear-guards, took twenty prisoners, an tired in good order to give the Duke of Bur advice of the enemy's march. Our arm then a quarter of a league from Echlet having arrived foon after on the heath of it was drawn up in battalia. The enemy were on the upper part of the heath, drew fome troops and put themselves likewise in tle order. Their batteries were ready than ours, but they were not fo well fur The two armies cannonaded each other three of the clock in the afternoon till Had the Earl of Marlborough Stirred from camp, an engagement must have followed he would not lofe the advantage of his fitt in which it was impossible to attack him. shal Boufflers having gone to view the more his right, was covered with earth by two and the enemy fired four cannons athim. Duke of Berwick had the skirt of his coa ried off by a cannon-ball. Whereupon the of Burgundy was pleased to compliment Immediately after, this Prince fet out it

failles, where he arrived on the eighth of tember. Our army marched to Balen. I though ill fortified, held out fourteen day the opening of the trenches, after having to vested near a month. The capitulation figned by the Prince of Nassau-Saark one side, and on the other by Count Vary yernor of Venlo for the King of Spain, 20

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die, Commander of the French troops. On 1702. venty fifth of September the garrison march tat the breach with all the honours of war, vas furnished as well as the inhabitants of wn with the necessary boats for transportfu fick and the wounded to Antwerp. Venly he Allies a great many men.

the eleventh of September we had encampar Tongeren, and the day following Mar-Boufflers had fent a detachment of fix thoumen towards Liege, under the command of e Tferclas, while the enemy advanced with eague of Maestricht. After the taking of the Earl of Marlborough detached Count Lieutenant-general of the Dutch cavalry, twelve hundred horfe, to invest Roermond, fort Stevenswaert was invested by Count les, in order to open the way to Maestricht. fort, which is built on a small isle of the , about a league fouth of Roermond, was ted on the twenty seventh of September, and lated on the second of October. The gawas conducted to Namur, with all their ge, two pieces of cannon, twelve covered

ons, and all the usual honours. the fame day Count Tilly opened the hes before Roermond. Count Horn, Gor and Captain general of the province of erland for the King of Spain, commanded place, and defended it till the feventh of

er, when he capitulated. in day when he capitulated.

In day withal Bouffler's having fent the troops aboveing by foned to Prince Tferclas for the securing of
solution advanced with his army near Tongeren,
the was obliged to entrench himself; the

Vary being so superior to him in number, that

been a great temerity to make head a-

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lines, to cover Brabant. Whereupon the entended a great council of war with the depution the States-General, wherein it was refolved march to Liege, and befiege that place. And dingly on the twentieth of October they out the trenches before Liege. Mr. Milon, a commanded there, not being in a condition make a long refistance, capitulated on the tieth.

Thus ended the campaign of the year of On the twelfth of November Marshal Bour received orders from the Court of France to parate his army. Accordingly our army by up, after the enemy had sent their troops is winter quarters. Our General continued at held fels with Mr. Ximenés and Mr. Puissegur. Co Gasse went to Antwerp, Mr. d'Usson to Lour Count Gassion into the country of Waës, Of La Mothe towards Ostend, and the Marque Blainville to Namur.

About this time we missed a great advant over the enemy. The Commander of a Fin party stopped in a yacht the Earl of Marlborn Baron Obdam and Mr. Geldermalsen, Deput the States-General, as they were going to land. One of them shewed him a passiful relying upon which this foolish man suffered to escape.

Baron Obdam, and Mr. Geldermalsen, were coming in a during the night, to a place two or three leagues below where the horse which escorted them were obliged to mand considerable distance from the river; a party of thirty six from the garrison of Guelders issued from an ambuscade, a tacked the yacht. They presently laid hold of the rope, a the vessel towards the shore, making at the same time and the same

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he Duke of Berwick not being employed 1702. vinter, returned to Versailles, where he met the Duke of Burgundy, who gave him pubthe most obliging, and at the same time nost fincere proofs of his esteem for him. Prince was with the King when the Duke erwick was presented to his Majesty, and ot let flip this opportunity of giving him ighest character. The Duke of Burgundy requent conferences with him; and he has often heard fay, that he knew few men of id and just an understanding, or so capable ve good advice, as the Duke of Berwick. who know the discernment of this Prince. now referved he was at the same time, will conceive what a high idea we ought to of the Duke of Berwick, who had deserved rious an encomium. The King distinguishm on many occasions; he was much reed by Mr. Chamillard: in short, he found ourt all the satisfaction he could defire, and nto enjoy a state of prosperity, which must been the more agreeable to him, as it neiexposed him to envy nor jealousy.

the year 1703 two new Powers entered in- 1703. e league against France and Spain, and gave isiderable diversion to our arms, by reason of

tge of their fire-arms, throwing into it several grenado's, last boarding and making themselves masters of the yacht, thstanding the resistance of the twenty five soldiers who nit. The Commander of the party having demanded if lad any pass-ports, Mr. Obdam and Mr. Geldermalsen protheirs, which were according to form. The Earl of Marlb had one which had been made use of by his brother Ge-Churchil, but was now expired: however, he presented it uch presence of mind, and so much calmness, that the parook it for a good one; and having searched their baggage, what filver plate he found, and made the escort of twenty en prisoners, he allowed the rest to pursue their voyage. the Portugal, on one fide, broke the engagement was under to the two Crowns; and what was more furprifing, the Duke of Savoy, differing all the confiderations which, one wouldthe should have prevailed with him to adher France and Spain, declared for the Hould Austria, and went about to dethrone his daughter, who was married to King Philip

Nevertheless, this year's campaign was successful and glorious on our side: and the France was obliged to divide her forces, the Arch-duke Charles of Austria, second in the Emperor, was acknowledged King of by the Princes of the Alliance, yet we gingal advantages over the enemy in all countries whither our armies were sent.

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Towards the end of the preceding year, King had ordered his forces to be augmented fome new regiments; and all things were pared for opening the campaign betimes. If resolved that there should be two armies in ders, one commanded by Marshal Villeron the other by Marshal Boufflers, in concert the former; that there should be a separate upon the Moselle, under the command of 0 Tallard; that Marshal Villars should com on the Rhine, befiege fort Khiel, and aftert it, endeavour with a part of his army to trate into Bavaria, in order to join the Ele who had declared for us; that after Marshall lars should have set out upon this junction, Tallard with his troops should join the remain of Marshal Villar's army on the Rhing supply his place; that the Duke of Burg should go thither and command as General mo; and that the Duke of Vendôme shoul CONT

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t.

he was arrived before this time. The arhich concerned Bavaria was kept very fes well as that wherein the chief command
army on the Rhine was conferred on the
of Burgundy: for when in the beginning
year, the equipage of this Prince was prefor the campaign, it was generally believhe was to command the army in Flanespecially as our principal forces were oro that country.

King made afterwards a promotion of three Lieutenant-generals, twenty four als de Camp, and thirty one Brigadeers. promotion was followed, on the four-of January, by another of ten Marshals ace; namely, the Marquis of Chamilly, ozen, the Marquis of Huxelles, Count Count Montrevel, Mr. Vauban, Count I, the Marquis of Harcourt, Count Chanault, and Count Etrees.

Duke of Berwick imagining, as many oid, that the Duke of Burgundy would nd in Flanders, entreated Mr. Chamillard im ferve in that country. His request inted, and he was appointed to ferve in Willeroy's army. Before his departure, he had fixed on the first of April, he went his duty to the Duke of Burgundy, who him, You are going, my Lord Duke, to Flanders, as you have defired: I had inolved that you should serve in another coun-I was unwilling to oppose your request. wered the Duke of Berwick, I defired to to the army in Flanders, that I might have piness of serving under your orders. The Burgundy, who perceived by this anfwen-

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1703. fwer that the Duke of Berwick was not in fecret, smiled, without saying any thing

might discover it..

As the army was not yet affembled, the of Berwick went to Bruffels. Marshal Vil arrived there on the twenty fixth of April, took measures with Marshal Boufflers (who passed the winter in that town) to prevent He fent orders to the troops w were to compose his army to begin their ma and to be at Montenaken and at Niel, above den, by the eighth of May. On the nint marched his army towards Tongeren, to a a body of fix thousand men cantoned along He fent the Duke of Berwick upon enterprize with a body of eight thousand and followed himself with the army. The D march was fo fecret and expeditious, that enemy were almost befet, and had so later of our approach, that they were forced to all their baggage.

Advancing further towards Tongeren, we the enemy had two battalions, we chased the giment of horse of Chambleau, which reting great haste to Maestricht, and we took and and several troopers prisoners. The garden Liege was all night under arms, and early is morning they marched from thence with all baggage to the army of the Allies, which

under Maestricht.

Tongeren was invested on the tenth. I Delz, Brigadeer of the foot, commanded Upon his refusing to surrender, Marshal ordered eight pieces of cannon to be brough and to play upon a little tower in flank twenty companies of grenadeers, support some battalions, to storm it. This place

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ortified with earth, could not make great 1703.

nce. The Commander furrendered himd his garrison prisoners of war; and almost
e equipage of the Prince of Wirtemberg,
was in Tongeren, fell into our hands. The
of Berwick continued here for some time
w up the towers, and to undermine the
Before he went from it, he discharged
debt for forrage which Marshal Boufflers
st unpaid in this place the preceding

n while the enemy had brought together of their army under Maestricht, while r part of it was employed in the fiege of This place, which had been invested ever the twenty fourth of April, and before the trenches had been opened only on the f May, was obliged to furrender on the h. The Marquis Alegre Lieutenant-Gecommanded in it. The Duke of Marlfet out from thence on the feventeenth, the nineteenth he arrived at the camp of icht, where, in a few days after, he was by the troops which had been employed siege of Bonn. Whereupon he passed the and encamped on the heights of Vifet, the village of Hentin in his lines. On the by the army under Marshal Villeroy marchby the Fecker, extended itself along the ausey; which obliged the enemy to post ght at the brook of Houten, and their left village of Tiessen, making their line pass h the village of Neudorf. We continued ch up by the Jecker, and afterwards enalong the river, our right extending from age of Orell above the wood of Heer, and t, which was at Orell, extending to the village

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1703. village of Wichmart. On the twenty is

Prince Tferclas de Tilly marched to Liera
flying camp, to be within reach of pre
the enemy, in case they should gain
marches before us towards Antwerp, which
Guiscard had been ordered to possess.

On the same day, the enemy sent their baggage to Maestricht; whereupon Mans leroy ordered his army to be in readiness, a the Duke of Berwick with a detachment King's houshold to observe the enemy. It Willeroy passed this night at the head of the with Marshal Boufflers. The Duke of I surprised a party of sour hundred Hussiand them all prisoners of war, not one on the other side, Count La Mothe lay near with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions, to secure that prisoners of the same with twenty battalions.

On the thirtieth, the enemy advance found us drawn up in battalia; they de pass the Jecker. Marshal Villeroy perceive they pitched their tents, and had no de attack him, made a motion on his right the Yecker, to take possession of the Affelbruck: for as the enemy could man ther towards Huy, Liere, or Antwerp, fituated in this camp fo as that he could to either fide. However, all paffed in ci and in prefents which the Generals made other. The enemy retired about half from Warfusee, placing their right at Rem and their left near Rencau and St. George ing a brook on their right, and a ravine the left of their rear. As foon as Marsha roy had notice of this, he got on horsebac Marshal Boufflers and the Duke of Berwil they all three went to the banks of the to view the march of the enemy.

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If our army moved to St. Gervais Lens, 1703. ke of Berwick went towards the village of to examine the ground; and upon the which he made, we stopped about half a before the right of the enemy, and with-1-reach of their left, Tourine lying on the our center. Behind this village was plabrigade of French guards, with two regiof horse on their right, and two on their etching towards the camp, that nothing pass between them and the army. ans we could eafily march to occupy the which had been marked out, the right at on the Mehaine, and the left within pistolbefore the castle of Heloigne on the Fecker. Il these measures had been taken, the hearage was brought into the camp. There y a plain between the two armies, with-rivulet or ravine. The Marshals Villeroy ufflers went with the piquets to an emi-bout half a league off, from whence they whole camp of the enemy. Our main was to hinder them from entering the of Brabant; and we chose rather to prehis, than entirely to block up their way

Marquis of Bay, Lieutenant-General of anish troops having acquainted Marshal that two Spanish Captains affirmed that puld surprise the guards which were in not of the enemy's camp, he gave each of an hundred and fifty troopers. They ad like the enemy's troops, wearing green in their hats, and entered their camp, they were allowed to pass. After having the guard on the left, which consisted of troopers, they attacked another consisting

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1703. of an hundred; these resisted, but were very far into the camp. The picquets the alarm, presently got on horseback briskly repulsed them to the place who Maquis of Bay was posted. Whereup latter charged, and purfued them press and afterwards retired in good order: ho as he faw that the enemy followed him, h about and obliged them to give ground. Duke of Guiche was with eight hundred on the right; and this deceived the enem retired without being followed. The M Villeroy and Boufflers having headed then came to meet the Marquis of Bay, w been for an hour and a half in battle of the enemy's presence: but they did not proper to make any attempt; and both tired to their respective camps.

All these motions kept the army of the in awe, though it was far superior to the two Crowns. But the fole defign of thell Marlborough was to pass into Brabant, this purpose to force our lines in the cou Waës. They were guarded by Count La with fourteen battalions and four regim dragoons. General Coehorn attacked the one fide, and Baron Spar on the other. former met with very little refistance, the lines being of a large extent, Count La had not a fufficient number of troops fend them: but Baron Spar, who had with feven battalions, could not pass the till after a very long and obstinate engage It was afterwards necessary for the end force the lines of Antwerp, which were manded by the Marquis of Bedmar, Gen the Low-Countries in the Elector of Ba

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were to attack on the fide of Louvain

Mechlin. Mr. Coëhorn lay with his flying
on the left of the Scheld towards Dutch
ers, in order to draw the attention of the
his of Bedmar to that fide, whilft Baron
m with about fifteen thousand men, went
camp between Ekeren and Capelle, near
rp, in a ground that was very advantagereason of the morasses and canals with
the whole country is intersected. But
projects were disconcerted by the resolution

Marshal Villeroy took in concert with al Boufflers to attack Baron Obdam, and

off his retreat, if possible.

Marshal to conceal his design, advanced ops towards Diest, while my Lord Marladvanced on the fide of Antwerp. At me time Marshal Boufflers marched with diligence at the head of a detachment of companies of grenadeers and thirty squaand arrived on the thirtieth of June at near Antwerp, where was the general of the Marquis of Bedmar, with whom nferred. Their troops being joined togenfisted of twenty eight battalions and forty squadrons. Marshal Boufflers had taken him the Duke of Villeroy, the Marquisses lion and of Bay, Lieutenant-Generals, the of Guiche, the Prince of Epinoy, and Count Marshals de Camp. Marshal Villeroy to have the Duke of Berwick with him. gan with advancing fome infantry, which some bridges, dykes, causeys, and other whereby the Dutch could retire towards nd Bergen-op-zom. We possessed several among the rest, the villages of Hoenen, Orderen,

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1703. ren, and Muysbroeck, before the enemy pen us. Afterwards we marched by feveral m the enemy, who did not expect fo fudden the Marquis of Bedmar attacked them fide, and Marshal Boufflers took them in The latter not waiting for the infantry, the my, after being repulfed, returned to the d and made a terrible fire. The infantry arrive till it was about four of the clock in the ing, after having marched eighteen hours, the grenadeers who were commanded by george, and who had marched thirty hours almost without having halted. Boufflers immediately fent fix battalions to Guiscard and the Duke of Guiche, who we the right, and he marched with the other two battalions to the enemy, who were posted very advantageously behind hedges, ditches full of water, and watergaans, which the country is intersected. The M of Thoy, the Prince of Epinoy and Mr. L placed themselves at the head of our fourteen battalions were placed in the line, and eight in the second: ten pieces of non were planted as well in the front as left to fire upon them in rear, which fud very well, though the enemy did not fail fwer our fire.

We afterwards marched up to them with ry bold countenance: they opposed to us a ber of battalions almost equal with ours, second line equal to that of Marshal Bow When we were near them, we found front was covered by a brook. Our troops it, marched on to the charge, notwithstathe terrible fire of the enemy, drove them all the advanced posts which they possesses.

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village of Eckeren, where was their general r, from thence we drove two battalions. it was that we missed Baron Obdam, who d, being attended by no more than four We plundered here, behind the great line went to Lillo, above thirty waggons of ge and artillery.

the country was favourable to the enemy.
Innished them at every step with advantaposts, this success did not produce such a
revent as might naturally be expected from
beginning. An engagement ensued which
ery brisk and obstinate, and lasted till
without our ever being able to join with
nemy sword in hand, or to employ our
by reason of the difficulties of the ground;
t they served only by their bold counteto stop the enemy, and to make our inthe more resolute.

an while Count Guiscard and the Duke of were not idle: for as foon as they rethe fix battalions above-mentioned, the attacked the village of Orderen, where was a strong detachment of the enemy, ted by two battalions and four pieces of n, and made himself master of it, notanding the bold relistance of the enemy. troops having feized a dyke where the must necessarily pass in their retreat, al-Il the latter must have perished: but Gechlangenburg represented to them so well nger of giving ground, that they made inle efforts, and after a most obstinate enent, a party of them forced the dyke and it, and thus gave the rest of their troops portunity of doing the fame: we pur-

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1703. fued them till eleven of the clock at The flaughter was terrible; the night put an end to it, and faved the enemy a total defeat. The Marquis of Thoy, an Prince of Epinoy passed almost the whole in the village of Ekeren; and the rest co ed in the field of battle. As foon as day, our troops joined to return to Derra our artillery with the remainder of our gage, and the wounded, were brought to none of the enemy appearing, the broke mains of their army having retired in gre order to Lillo. The rout was fuch, that Obdam was twice cut off from his men, last obliged to pass unknown through the army. His misfortune was deemed act him, and he was even brought to the m of printing a vindication of his conduct, attestation of the principal officers of the army, which was greatly to his honour. did him little fervice; and though his was approved by fome able Generals among the Allies, yet he was laid afide, mot employed again as Commander in From his difgrace we may learn, that in finess of war, the least reverse of fortun out the remembrance of the most glorio ons, and that there is feldom any diffinction between the unfortunate and the crimin

<sup>\*</sup> Baron Obdam's thirty years diligent and faithfulk forgot and difregarded upon the above-mentioned accidence on man could either foresee or prevent. Soon after, General Schlangenburg, who had received the thanksof for the great conduct, courage and zeal which he had the battle of Ekeren, having been too free in censuring of Marlborough's conduct, whom the States did not at think fit to disoblige, he was laid aside, as well as M and lost by the indiscretion of his tongue that reward had deserved by his sword.

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arshal Villeroy decamped, and marched to 1703. oven, and from thence to Massenhouen. He this motion, that his army might the more form into battalia, in case the enemy return towards Antwerp. They feemed ve had fome design on the maritime towns; hese had been secured: forty battalions ed Oftend, and twenty battalions were on the within reach of joining Count La Mothe, occasion required. We were persuaded he enemy intended to fend some infantry the body commanded by Mr. Coëhorn, and heir design on Antwerp having miscarried, vere resolved to make themselves amends for isappointment. But the English and Dutch d in opinion, and the Duke of Marlborough bliged to set out for Breda, leaving the and of the army to Mr. Overkerk, who is the consult with Baron Obdam, several Geneur. I ficers, and three Deputies of the States.

his an while General Coëhorn being distressed an archive of Wais where he was almost by Count Guiscard and Mr. La Mothe, ht fit to decamp, and fent one part of his to Lillo, under Baron Spar, in order to k there, and headed himself the rest passed by St. Fean. Upon advice of this, al Villeroy recalled Count Guiscard with battalions, leaving no more than five to the head of Flanders.

Duke of Marlborough being returned to

ny, sent orders to the garrisons of Breda, uc, Bergen-op-zom, Nimeguen, Grave, and others, to meet under Lillo. He supplied oom by the militia, and gave out that he immediately advance and give us battle. s only at the distance of four leagues from

K 2

1703. us. As foon as Marshal Villeroy had notice this, he removed every thing that might hindrance to an engagement: he fent order the Marquis of Bedmar, Count Tferclas, and Marquis of Thoy, to come and join him, as as the body encamped at Lillo should have join the Duke of Marlborough's army; and for purpose their camp was marked out. my advanced, and encamped their right at bout, within carabin-reach of the bridge of bredet, having in their front the village of terset, and their left at Hoghstrate. at Lillo a bridge of boats, upon which tens could pass in front. They made as if they m attack us, and we were prepared to give the warm reception. But Marshal Villeroy being formed that the Duke of Marlborough m towards Lillo, as if he designed to pass them great Scheld, he made his army enter the and fent fifty fquadrons under the comma the Duke of Berwick between the two M that they might subsist the more convenie and be at hand to join him, in case of need. terwards, he ordered the camp of Burcey fortified: this post was of great importance, was possessed by Count Guiscard in the Ma of Bedmar's absence. All the horse of the cond line, excepting feven fquadrons, man to Liere under the command of the Duk Berwick, where there were meadows, in to fave the forrage within the lines: be this cavalry was not of great fervice in the After having confumed all the forrage Liere, they went to do the same at Wal where they lay till the third of September, they joined the main army. For fome after this, nothing remarkable happened:

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was only intent upon preventing and defeat- 1703. the defigns of the other. But near the end his month, the Duke of Marlborough fent a chment to besiege Limburg. Mr. Reignac, commanded in it, had been ordered to blow he castle, and abandon the town, if the eneshould advance to it; but he was surprised, defended himself for some days, till a conable breach was made. On the other fide, Prussian troops bombarded the city of Guel-: twenty nine mortars and fourteen pieces annon foon reduced this place to great exnity. On the eighth of October, Mr. Bethis, commanded in it, demanded to capitulate; they could not agree upon the conditions, the bombardment was renewed on the tenth. e days after, the enemy were content with kading the town: the blockade continued the seventeenth of December, when the calation was figned. The army of the Allies separated by the first of November; and shal Villeroy, after having viewed Antwerp fort Santflir, went to Versailles, and left the mand of our army to Marshal Boufflers, continued at Bruffels during the whole

Is soon as the Duke of Berwick returned to rt, he went to pay his duty to the Duke of gundy. He was informed by this Prince, the King intended to give him the comd of the army which was to be sent to Spain aft the King of Portugal. Some days after, was informed of it by the King himself. This ged him to sollicite for Letters of Naturalization, which he obtained on the seventeenth of Deber; for he now saw himself in the way of g soon a Marshal of France, and knew that

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kingdom.

The troops fent from France to Spain, those which Philip V. recalled from Fland began to march on the first of December. To found Commission on the frontiers, who to furnish them with necessaries, and three thand mules to carry their baggage.

1704. \_\_

The Duke of Berwick, after having received King's orders, fet out near the end of January the fifteenth of February he was received at drid by the King of Spain's coaches, and three hundred more, filled with all the no who came to compliment him. The next he conferred with King Philip upon the tions of the enfuing campaign; and on the fo of March he fet out with his Majesty so army. They found a numberless throng of ple in the ffreets, who accompanied thema The curiofity of the Span fiderable way. was attended with fuch proofs of their affect as must be extremely pleasing to a new k especially to one of Philip the fifth's chara

His Catholick Majesty was followed by the officers of his houshold, a great numb Grandees and Noblemen, by his ordinary g the companies of the musqueteers, the arc and the Irish, who closed the march. H rived about six of the clock at Mostolés, in the estates of Count Oropesa. They were ded to wait at Placentia for the French to whose march had been delayed by the rain

The main army was to enter Portuga Estramadura. It consisted of twenty eight fand men. Besides, there was in Andalusia dy of seven thousand five hundred men,

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foot, commanded by the Marquis of Villa- 1704. as; another in Gallicia, under the command e Marquis of Hijar; and a third under that e Marquis of Ronquillo. The borders of the dom were so well guarded, that the Ger-, who were upon the frontiers of Gallicia, ng attempted to enter it towards the end of ch, were vigorously repulsed by the inhabiof the country. The enemy had no more twenty fix thousand men, including the ps which the Arch-duke had brought with from which it was besides necessary to garrisons for the towns. The King of had at first summoned the nobility of amadura and Andalusia; but upon the repreations which the Duke of Berwick made , who faw that they might be dispensed and only gave orders that they should pro-themselves with arms and horses, in case of Span a Being afterwards informed that the Archwas come from Lisbon to Abora, where English and Dutch were encamped, he set on the first of May from Placentia. Some s before, the Duke of Berwick had fet out n thence to Alcantara, where the French ps were incamped.

lis Catholick Majesty, before he lest Placeniffued a declaration of war against the King. Portugal and his Allies. He past the night at ntehermoso, and next day at Coria, where the top of the place, after having complimented , made him a present of two thousand pies and a great quantity of provisions. On the h, he joined the Duke of Berwick, headed army, and ordered them to enter Portugal; bidding at the fame time all his men, under

K 4

pain;

1704. pain of death, to make prisoner or injure person whatever, unless he was found in an After this order, he divided the troops into bodies, headed himself the first with the D of Berwick, and entered on the feventh of by Salvaterra into the province of Beira, a

five leagues from Alcantara.

On the same day, the four other bodies wife entred Portugal. That which was a manded by Prince Tferclas marched towards buquerque. Another, commanded by the M quis of Villadarias, advanced as far as Serpa Moura, upon the Guadiana: it confifted of teen hundred horse and four thousand men the militia of Andalousia. The Marquis of offreville led one towards Almeida, upon the ver Sabugal, and without attempting to n conquests, put the country under contribut after which they returned, on the eighteenth the army under the King of Spain and the D of Berwick. The Duke of Hijar, who a manded the fifth body, entred by the from of Galicia with a thousand foot, five hum horse and four thousand militia.

The first conquest the Duke of Berwick was the taking of Salvaterra, which having invested on the seventh of May, surrendered day following. Don Diego de Fonseca, the vernor of this place, was made prisoner of together with his garrison, which confifted of hundred men. The Duke of Berwick detact the Marquis of Risbourg to take Segura, wi furrendered, and the garrifon confifting of hundred men were likewise made prisones war, and fent into Castile. Count Aquilar tacked Ponha Garzia, which likewise sum me d dered: most of the foldiers of this garrison large

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the mountains, but the Governor was taken 1704. foner. On the same day, the enemy abanned Ucepedo, into which place we put a gar-

on. Another detachment took Cebreros. On the twelfth, the King of Spain and the ike of Berwick went to encamp between Ceros and Ydanha, at the Atalia, the fituation dies I which feemed to be advantageous and difficult was a access. Next day, the Marquis of Salazar, wards eutenant-general, was detached with two thou-the Mond foot and three hundred horse, to attack Serper anha-nova: the militia who were there in garried of received him out of the town with their musmen et-shot; but this cost the place very dear, for pushed the enemy so briskly, that the Spanin the dientred it with them, and all who were found arms were put to the fword. A part of the garon retired to the castle, and were strong enough eenth hold it out for some time; but they soon after the Dade their escape by a back-door. The whole who was pillaged, except the churches, and all effects which were found in them were rered to the owners.

Prince Tserclas, on his side, took Aroncher pick and Portalegro. He was commanded to advance, order to discover the army of the enemy, but dered could have no account of them.

the The Marquis of Thoy, Lieutenant-general, roft of the Marquis of Leyde, Marshal de Camp, fled of the detached on the fifteenth with twelve hundered and foot and an hundred and fifty horse, to atd foot and an hundred and fifty horse, to atca, which the town of Rosmarisios, the garrison of g of pich place consisted of English, Dutch, and stones rtuguese. After a resistance of twenty four pullar urs, they all surrendered at discretion. On the rison largarita, Angelo, and the town of Provensa, K 5

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1704. the garrisons of which places were made princes of war.

On the fixteenth, the Duke of Berwick dered Monfanto to be attacked. This place, fo advantageously situated, that the engine reckoned it as strong as Montmehan in San however, on the same day the town was take by affault, and the garrison was put to the sw That of the caftle, which we could not me till we had forced three entrenchments, fun dered themselves prisoners of war; and the to was delivered over to be pillaged. This exp tion occasioned on the same day the surre of Monforte and Adveiro, which demanded protection of the King of Spain. On the tw ty fecond, the Duke of Berwick ordered the M quis of They to attack Castel Branco: next as foon as our battaries appeared, the place rendered at discretion: there were here and dred Dutch and some militia: the officers fuffered to have their baggage. We found great store of provisions and ammunition, bu and grenadoes, and a large quantity of armso from England, and the tents of the King of tugal and of the Arch-duke; for which reals was thought that the enemy defigned to m this town a place of arms. Upon the appro of the Marquis of Thoy, Mr. Fagel, who with four Dutch battalions and some hor Alcareda, three leagues from thence, had n ed to the entry of the great mountain at & Steilla, two leagues further off.

On the same day when the King entred stell Branco, he had well nigh been killed by own troops. Two French soldiers content for some booty which the Spaniards attempted take from them; whereupon three compares

the regiment of horse of the Queen of Spain, 1704. thout knowing what was the matter, fell upthe French, and killed an Aid-major of the giment of Barois, and another officer very ar the King's person. The Duke of Berwick, prevent the like contests for the future, deed that those who had raised this disturbance buld be punished in an exemplary manner; d as the punishment could only fall upon the aniards who were the aggressors, the officers this nation opposed it. However, the Duke sinflexible, and represented to his Catholick ajesty, that it was highly necessary to stop in birth all matter of difference between the folrs of the two nations, and that this could not done but by observing an exact discipline, and hish all those who should break the union.

The King yielded, and only out of form ded that a council of war might be held, where Duke of Berwick prefided as General of the ny. In this council, confisting of French and mish officers, those who were found guilty re condemned to be hanged. The fentence s immediately put in execution at the head the camp, and at the same time all quarrels ween the two nations were prohibited upon

n of death.

On the twenty fourth, the Duke of Berwick ached Mr. Puissegur with two regiments of goons and one of horse, to receive at Villa ha the boats which had been fent down from antara, to make a bridge over the Tagus. the twenty fixth he went with Berry's brie of horse and Barrois's brigade of soot to w Mr. Fagel's camp, the situation of which cared to him to be very bad, its flanks being irely open, and the country of an easy access.

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attemp compa 1704. As we were in fight of the enemy for leagues in our march to them, he refolve attack them at break of day, there bein probability that the enemy would continue w they were, as they had the mountains five dred paces behind them. He charged thel quis of They with this expedition, and we encamp at Villa Velha, where Mr. Puissegur begun to build the bridge. Next day the quis of They marched to the enemy with nish brigade, the battalions of Medoc, Dul Belle affaire, and Miromenil, and a detach of horse. The enemy, though ill posted, w boldly for him at the head of their camp attacked them both on the right and the after a discharge of their fire-arms, which but few of his men, the greatest part of foot threw down their arms, and we to hundred prisoners, with all the officers. Marquis of They purfued with his hore some grenadeers the horse of the enemy as a place called Seburo-de-formofa, where two Dutch battalions, which immediate perfed, and fled beyond the mountains; w fome of them, and General Fagel nan escaped.

The town of Nissa near the Tagus inth vince of Alentejo fent the keys of its gates King, and demanded his protection. Puth Apalao furrendered at discretion on the by the June. At the same time the Duke of made himself master of St. Aleixo, which to p miles from the Guadiana, near Serpa; her lished the fortifications of this place, being ing to garrison it, and ordered the artiller, munitions and provisions, to be carried of likewise took the isle of Candelas in the river

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where the Portuguese made some resistance. 1704. town of Cratochel, a grand priory of Malikewife fubmitted, with twenty villages h depended upon it, and paid contribution. five he Duke of Berwick having left five Spanish lions at Castel Branco under the command we on Ronquillo, marched on the second of June flegur vest Portalegro, a strong place, with a Bishop-the seated between the Tagus and the Guadia-ith seated strounded with a good wall defend-two bastions and a horn-work, the town two bastions and a horn-work, the town commanded by a citadel very strong, by n of its situation and the regularity of its s. It was garrifoned by two Portuguese and English regiments, and three troops of horse, es some companies of the townsmen whom ishop headed, to encourage them to make a defence. The Duke of Berwick after haviewed the place, and received a part of the homery, which had been drawn by men over a emy stain about three hundred paces from the where h of the Tagus, sent Mr. Goutet, an engi-diate to examine the fortifications with sour coms of grenadeers: this examination continued ays, and it was found that though the place ed to be commanded by the mountains in the h invironed it, its fituation was neverthegatest ery advantageous; these mountains being Puth great a distance for the musqueteers to the befreged from thence, and being fo

the beneged from thence, and being to flints and small stones, that it was impossible to plant cannon upon them.

I show soon as the artillery was in readiness, that eingul bout eight of the clock in the morning, it stillers stop to that of the besieged, and ruined an ried of need work which covered a half-moon, and the river wards played upon this half-moon with

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1704. great fury. A cannon bullet having fet on the powder magazine, the Governor beat chamade, and demanded to capitulate. Duke of Berwick would grant them no of terms than furrendering at discretion: The Thop was allowed to retire with his family to bon. Don Pedro Figuero, the Governor, and merly Envoy of the King of Portugal at Mad his Major and the Commander, were fuffered go thither upon their parole, with this condit that they should return in two days. The town men gave fifty thousand crowns to redeem place from being pillaged. Whilst they diffe upon this, the fuburbs were plundered by maroders, who made there a very confiden They had even begun to make h opening into the town itself, but the capitula being presently signed, the Duke of Ben took great care to prevent all violence. We'd in this place eighteen pieces of cannon. after, Mr. Geoffreville returned to the a with a great number of prisoners, after har raised contributions from a pretty large coun

The Duke of Berwick afterwards repassed Tagus to join the King of Spain at the Camp Nissa, and make head against the enemy's and which was commanded by the Marquis Das nas, who was encamped under Panama having in its front a small river, and a town its rear. Notwithstanding this, we besieged tel-David, and on the twentieth sent thither battalions and a regiment of Spanish horse in the command of the Marquis Aytona, Lie nant-general. The Chevalier d'Asseld am there on the twenty first with the artillery the three battalions of Barois, Du Gast and Bassaire; the Marquis of Thoy likewise set out

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fame day to join the troops which lay at 1704. fel Branco, from whence he fent to the ng's army, Count Aguilar, the Marquis of y, and Messieurs Geoffreville and Richebourg. ne Marquis of Villadarias, who was to comnd the fiege of Castel-David arrived before place with eleven battalions and a thousand fe, which he brought from Andalusia, wherehe was Captain-general. We immediately an to fire upon the place which was only deded by a very bad wall and a weak castle. e garrison consisted of one English and two tuguese regiments. Nevertheless, the eight tes of cannon, which at first fired above the apet, did not batter in breach till the twenty h: in fix or feven hours the Governor was ged to propose a capitulation: he sent as ages the Colonel of the English regiment \*, a Portuguese Colonel. The Chevalier d'As-, who was that day upon duty in the trenches, handed that they should surrender at discretion. e English Colonel would not consent to it; feeing that no regard was paid to his refufal, run to the head of the trench, and called out to men to stand to their arms, and not to ender. Whereupon the English regiment fed to admit into the town the Spanish grenais who had been fent to take possession of it; not being able to keep them out, because the Portuguese, who defired to fave the town m being plundered, they retired into the le, drove all the Portuguese from thence, ext the Governor and some of the principal abitants, whom they shut up with themselves. ey here found themselves without ammuni-

<sup>\*</sup> This was Colonel Stewart.

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perceived their design, had thrown the printo a well. Notwithstanding, we offered the English Colonel and his battalion to English Colonel and his battalion to English the would promise not to serve during the He resused it, and would not surrender last, next day being the fixth of July, the quis of Villadarias went himself to consend him, and persuaded him to yield himself soner of war. In this place we found to four pieces of cannon; and the taking of so much the more important, as it said the communication between Portalegrous cantara.

Immediately the Duke of Berwick & Marquis of Leyde to attack Montalva, were two companies of foot, which sum ed without making any resistance. A detachment went to attack the town of he the castle of which place being very strong reason of its situation upon the top of a would have greatly annoyed us on the Valencia, from whence we received the part of the provisions of the army. We only the trouble of appearing before the the Commander, who had but one comportuguese, having immediately surrent discretion.

The great heats not suffering us to be field any longer, without hazarding the our cavalry, and the enemy on their side ing measures for retiring into quarters of ment, the King of Spain and the Duke wick resolved to do the same. His Cal Majesty went to Madrid, and the Duke to Valencia. In this half year's campa Duke of Berwick made himself masters.

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on a of the enemies towns, and took prisoners 1704. English, two German, two Dutch, and eredt Portuguese battalions, and eighteen indent companies. Seldom are conquests made with fuch rapidity. The Spaniards were ed, and could not help thinking that there

bmething miraculous in it.

t us now confider what the English and
were attempting. Admiral Rooks had ht the Arch-duke into Portugal; he was red by Vice-admiral Leake, who conducted t facilish of the troops which were furnished by grow and and Holland. After they had landed. of Schomberg, and came to Elvas which fun ary troops. This army lay inactive the Duke of Berwick penetrated into of M gal, as we have feen above: the reason that before they would act, they to have an account of the attempt which rince of Darmstadt was to make upon

lona. conspiracy was formed in this town in faof the Arch-duke; but the Viceroy discoand defeated it. The authors of it were nended; they were Don Emanuel de Toledo, Baltasar Gelsen, and the Viquier of the

The Bishop of Barcelona, who was at ad of them, found means to escape to A-As foon as the Marquis Das minas was by General Fagel, he marched to Pennawith about twenty five battalions and five squadrons, encamped at Sabugal, and thence continued to march towards the ers of Spain. The Duke of Berwick having of this, brought together his forces with

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1704. all possible diligence, and advanced towards bidou, where he was reinforced by fome of troops, to the number of twenty two battalis and as many fquadrons. The enterprize Barcelona having miscarried, the enemy for a design to make themselves masters of Gibral and these motions of the Portuguese only intended to keep the French and Spanishtm in awe, in order to favour that defign. Thea was of the highest importance to the Allies, were to fend a fleet into the Mediterran Admiral Rooke and the Prince of Darm with the fleet and the land forces, having rived before the place, fummoned the Gove Don Diego Salinas to furrender without de threatning in case of refusal to put the w garrison to the fword. Don Diego having a hundred men to defend it, fent hostage capitulated \*. The Prince of Darmstadt

The Spaniards having been justly censured for their go glect, in trusting so imporant a place to so weak a garrison; consisted only of between fourscore and an hundred men found the town well supplied with ammunition, and existency, with an hundred guns mounted, all facing the state two narrow passes to the land; and it was the opinions weral officers who have seen the works, that fifty men is

<sup>\*</sup>The Governor at first answered, that being introsted the town by his natural Lord King Philip V. be should a very bad return for the bonour dons him, if he gave up the bis enemies without making any defence. Whereupon he Rooke cannonaded the town, and in less than fix hount fifteen thousand bullets into it. The besieged being drive their guns and fortifications at the south mole head, some men went ashore, seized this work, drove the Spaniards small redoubt and a castle, and turned their cannon upon Notwithstanding the latter sprung a mine, blew up the and killed about fixty of our men, and two Lieutenants, more seamen coming ashore, the attack was renewed with briskness, and the affair was soon at an end. The capital was signed on the twenty fourth of June, and in the event English took possessions.

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red the town, and took possession of the gates 1704. out-works. The garrison went out with the I honours they were allowed their baggage all their effects, three pieces of cannon, and ve charges of powder and ball, provision ix days march, and were furnished with the flary waggons: it was likewise stipulated that r baggage should not be searched, and that Governor should have three days to evacuate place; besides, that the religion and tribuof the place should suffer no change. bitants were allowed either to continue in town, or to follow the garrison; and it was mifed that those who should remain in it ald have the fame privileges which they had yed in the reign of King Charles II. Prince of Darmstadt requiring them to take oath of allegiance to the Arch-duke as King pain, they all chose rather to quit the town comply. Here the enemy placed a garrison wo the afand men, under the command of Marquis Valserto. The English and Dutch dered the church of N. D. d'Europe, that 6. Jean de Dieu, and some others under pree of punishing the inhabitants for refusing to tinue in the town. A Minister of the King pain, to whom this loss was imputed, was atly blamed; and measures were immediateaken for repairing it. The King called his

defended them against thousands: But the bravery of the seamen was beyond example.

thop Burnet gives a different account of this matter. "Some all men, says he, ventured to go ashore in a place where it as thought impossible to climb the rocks; yet this they did and seized all the women at prayers in a chapel without the lwn, which was the chief occasion that the place surrendered." at, according to to the Bishop, the Spaniards surrendered alar, to recover their wives and daughters.

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1704. Council of State, wherein it was refolved the Marquis of Villadarias should approach braltar, whilst the necessary preparations making for belieging it. For this purpole received some days after, eight thousand partly from the Duke of Berwick's army,

> At the same time the King of Spain courier to Count Touloufe, High Admin France, who was then before Barcelona,

gage him to fecond this enterprize.

The Earl of Galway, whom the Qua England had fent to Portugal with new rein ments, arrived at Lisbon, on the tenth of guft. From thence he fet out on the fifth with the English officers whom he had be with him, and went to meet the King of The bloody gal and the Arch-duke. which reigned at that time, and with which Arch-duke himfelf was attacked, hadd them, for a change of air, to go to Coinh the Province of Beira. The English rein ments burnt Herrera, after having carried corn, and transported it to Castel de Vide, tifications of which place had been repaired

The Duke of Berwick's army was con ably leffened by the detachment of the M Villadarias, and confifted only of fifteen fand men; for which reason he could m further conquest, and was obliged to a himself with observing the enemy. the of Portugal, with the Arch-duke, accom by the Admirante of Castile and the E Galway, advanced with about twenty the men to Almeida, a small town in Portug tuated on the river Sabugal, where the at and a great quantity of warlike stores

prepared.

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ean while Count Touleuse, in pursuance of 1704. rders he had received from the King of , fet out with his fleet from Barcelona, vent in quest of the enemy, whom he found Malaga. / Though the number of his ships ar less than that of the enemy, he nevers attacked them, and after a very long and ate engagement, forced them to abandon place of battle, having destroyed two of largest ships, and put many others out of gagement. This fight did great honour Marine of France, and that Prince gave uch proofs of his valour and intrepidity as worty of his birth. Nevertheless, we did ap from hence the advantages we had ex-; for Gibraltar was not recovered \*. t Toulouse, before he returned with his fleet he harbours, fent a fquadron of ships under Pointis, to affift at the fiege of Gibraltar. e King of Portugal and the Arch-duke, were encamped at Almeida, after having

for this naval engagement at Malaga, both fides claimvictory; but, to speak impartially, neither had a clear t. However, as our author here intimates, the English cb carried their point, which was to disable the French sting the Spaniards in recovering Gibraltar .--- It must ved, that the English fleet having been a considerable time paving spent a great deal of ammunition in the taking of r, and furnished the garrison of that place with a vast of powder, was in great want of provisions both naval tary, and was befides thinly man'd; whereas the French s in a good case, and much superior to the other both in and strength: for the Dutch had sent home fix of their he days before, and four English ships of the line were pon convoy. In this action the French, according to their ount lost thirty eight persons of distinction, among whom Marquis of Belle-Isle, a flag-officer, and Count Chateau-The loss of men was nearly equal on both fides. After gement, the French never ventured their fleet at sea, but d themselves with sending out squadrons to disturb the te of the confederates, by attacking their convoys. reviewed

1704. reviewed their army, which they found to one thousand four hundred and twenty seven strong, held a council of war, wherein it w bated whether they ought to attempt the of some town, or march to the Duke of wick, who was then encamped at Ciudad I The opinions were divided; but the the Admirante of Castile prevailed: for he ed them that the Arch-duke should ha fooner entred Spain, than King Philip's would abandon him, and join with them supported his opinion by reading several written by the principal officers of the Whereupon thirty two battalio thirty feven fquadrons marched in order tle on the first of October, and encamped be Gallegao and Carpio, three leagues from ( Rodrigo.

The Duke of Berwick, who was appri all this, but especially of what the Admin Castile had said, took his measures to him Spanish officers from deferting. He called together, and plainly told them what di was held concerning their pretended diffe to betray the King. He awakened their in point of honour fo effectually, that the protested and swore that they were ready! their blood in the fervice of King Philip. ever, the Duke of Berwick did not think rely wholly upon these protestations; f greater fecurity, he changed the disposition army, mixing the Spanish troops with the that the latter might watch more narrow

steps of the former.

As foon as the army of the enemy w camped between Gallegao and Carpio, as w faid already, the Admirante of Castile

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pets several copies of a new declaration of the 1704. duke which had been printed at Lisbon; but trumpets were fent back, no body inclining en the pacquets. Several copies of this deion were dispersed in the country, but like-

without effect. th armies continued in this fituation till the n of October, when they began to cannonch other. The Duke of Berwiek ordered troops of horse to pass the river, who, bethem evoured by our cannon, went to attack the ceral ced guards of the enemy. The King of Porthe who had the strongest army, being protalled that we came to attack him, resolved to as battle: whereupon he held a council of wherein the manner of engaging us was d. After this, his army advanced in batipon the banks of the river, in order to pass everal fords. The Duke of Berwick preto give him a warm reception, and to make hind pay dear for his passage. Accordingly he called ed the fire of the cannon to be doubled, and at difference were going to enter the river, he disperse to a little eminence, in order to observe their countenance. From thence he perceived g them a certain motion, and I know not eady agitation, which feemed to be occasioned by ck fear and alarm. Soon after, he saw them think ck with precipitation, and like people who especially the Portuguese; for the English Putch retired in good order. The Duke not ing what could be the cause of so sudden a t, endeavoured to make advantage of it. his purpose he presently made his army pass my wer, and purfued the enemy near two , as m es, though without being able to charge file rear-guard, because the English troops, of which

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The enemy stept at Affaires, where they en ed the new reinforcements which were to

from England.

The reader will perhaps be curious to the reason of so sudden and extraording change of the enemies resolution. certainly fomething very fingular in it in order to understand it we must be little higher. St. Anthony of Padua is the B of the kingdom of Portugal, and the Port pay a great devotion to this tutelar Sai whom they think they are indebted for victories. They pretend, that when they off the Spanish yoke to submit to the Ho Braganza, they had infallible proofs the Saint favoured and protected them. on they demanded of their King that St. my of Padua should be declared perpetual rallissimo of their armies; and the King it were, forced to comply with their re He accordingly fummoned his council, to all the Grandees of the kingdom were and the request of the nation was laid them. Some represented that St. Anthon ing never ferved in their armies during h this post could not be conferred upon him his death; and that it was fufficient for h be the Patron and Protector of Portugal, der to be likewise the Patron and Prote their armics. This reason did not satisfy tion: they perfifted in their request. The to please both sides, resolved to make St. A pass through all the military degrees, t might come at last to be Generallissimo

this purpose, he made a promotion of 1704. al Officers, wherein St. Anthony was de-

Brigadeer of the armies of the King of Por-Afterwards he made another, wherein nt was declared Marshal de Camp; and wherein he was made Lieutenant-genefter this, he was declared perpetual Geimo of the Portuguese armies. A houshold cers were affigned him; and it was orhat the busto of this Saint should always ied in the army next to the General, and order should always be given in the name Anthony. This has been practifed by the

uese ever fince.

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n therefore the enemy were upon the f the river ready to pass it, a cannon bulried off the busto of the Saint. naze and consternation, the Portuguese, ops who lose a General in whom they Il their confidence, took the alarm, and bught of nothing but making their escape. did the King of Portugal endeavour to m; he was never able to remove their or to rally them; and was obliged to the torrent: but being chagrined at this defeat, he quitted the army, with which highly displeased, and returned to Lisbon. Marquis of Thoy, who upon receiving hat the enemy advanced to Ciudad Road joined the Marquis of Bay, and thrown ent into Valencia, now retired to Ciudad ; and the Duke of Berwick fent his

nto winter quarters. greatest part of them were placed along us, and the rest from the river Duara, to intains. The Portuguese, on their side, fir quarters at Almeida and the neigh-

bouring

1704. bouring places; the English and Dutch at to, Viana and the adjacent country.

Mean while the fiege of Gibraltar warying on; it lasted for a considerable of This enterprise proved unsuccessful, and the Spaniards sensible how important that was, and how dear they were to pay for neglect in preserving it. It was this in particular which obliged the Duke of Berwick to upon the desensive, as we have just seen, hindred him from pursuing his conquests.

This year's campaign was very advanta and glorious for France and Italy, when Duke of Vendôme took three important namely Vercelli, Ivrea, and Verrua. The Prior, took Revero. Robbio and Rosasco lu dered to Count Estain, and Susa to the La Fuillade: but our affairs were far from ing as successful in Flanders and Germany. Duke of Marlborough, after having bomb Namur, fet out with a strong detachmen join the Prince of Baden in Bavaria. P Eugene, who was upon the Rhine, defeated vigilance of Marshal Villerey, who commi there in the room of Marshal Tallard. He part of his army encamped in fuch a mann to make it believed that all his troops were t and marched with the rest to join the Prin Baden. As foon as the army of the Allia united, they attacked that of the Elector of waria and Marshal Tallard. Never was battle more unfortunate for France; this Jamous battle of Hochstet. Besides a valt ber of prisoners among whom was Ma Tallard, we lost all Bavaria, and all the

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ich we had conquered in Germany\*. After 1704. ing retaken Ulm, Landau, and Traerbach, enemy sat down at last before Brisac, of ich they in vain attempted to make themes masters.

Marshal Villars was then in Languedoc. This vince had been for some time the theatre of oft cruel intestine war concerning religion. shall have occasion to speak of it in the selos these Memoirs.

the victory at Hochstet enabled the Emperor apport the war in Hungary which had bein the year preceding. He sent thither it of his troops which had been employed Bavaria. We think it will not be foreign he present subject to enter into some detail his affair; especially as all the transactions events which happened at that time in Europe are so linked together, that it is impossible

This battle was fought on the thirteenth of July, N.S. confederate army was commanded by Prince Eugene and uke of Marlborough. Above 13000 French and Bavarians here taken prisoners; near 20000 killed, wounded, or ed in the Danube; and the Allies took above 100 pieces non, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of drums, 3600 tents, with their treasure, baggage, ammu-&c. But the battle of Hochstet, or Blenbe m, is so well , especially to the English readers, that it is unnecessary ation any farther particulars of it. This memorable victory eceded by the action at Schellenberg near Donawert, where ske of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden attacked varian intrenchments, and carried them after a very sharp ment, wherein several thousands were killed and woundoth fides. Of the Confederates, Lieutenant-general Goor Sajor-general Beinbeim in the Dutch service were killed, Lewis of Baden, General Thungen, Count Horn, Count , the Prince of Hesse, Lieutenant-general Wood, Major-Paland, and a great many other officers were wounded. third of July, being the day after this action, the Bavatrison quitted Donawert, and the Allies took pessession

L 2

1704. to have a just idea of one without understand

As foon as the Emperor Leopold ascended throne of Hungary, he formed a design of make himself absolute master of that kingdom, a particularly of rendering the Crown heredital his own family. The first step he took for purpose, was upon the death of Count West suppress the office of Ban, or perpetual Governof the kingdom. This office, which was a ferred by the People, had been established for support of the laws and privileges of the stand served as a counterpoise to the regal thority.

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The Emperor, upon suppressing this office pointed German Governors throughout the dom, that they might the more readily obtained.

orders fent them from Vienna.

Count Serini one of the principal Hunga Lords, and one of those who were mol tached to the privileges of his nation, di fome complaints, which though made in became known to the Emperor. enough to ruin him at the Court of M and from thence forward he passed there enemy. His brother was affaffinated in a where he had been hunting, and a report been spread that he was gored by a wild Loud complaints were made against him various pretences. At last he was arrested, the Counts Tattembach, Nadasti, and In pani, who were all accused of the same These four noblemen were brought to att lost their heads upon a scaffold: their were confiscated, and the complaints of of Count Serini, instead of procuring his redress, occasioned his being imprisoned at

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the for the rest of his life. His daugh er had 1704.

In married to Prince Frederick Ragotzki, who,

This father George Ragotzki, had been named ace of Iransilvania, under the protection of Ottoman Porte. This province, which forly made a part of Hungary, after having a for some time tributary to the Grand Signar was erected into a particular Vaivodship or the Sultan Soliman.

rederick died in the flower of his age, and fon called Francis Ragotzki, a Prince most eable in his person, endowed with great wit prudence, and equally accomplished for the and the cabinet, but especially esteemed a of inviolable honour, both with respect to nemies and friends.

he Princess his mother being yet very young, married to Count Emeric Tekeli, who from ge of fifteen years was so famous among Hungarian Malcontents, and was declared reign and King of Hungary by the Ottoman . After the siege of Vienna had been raised, he Turks driven out of Hungary, the Empeeld two general affemblies of the Counts of tingdom, one at Presburg, the other at burg, wherein Foseph of Austria, the Ems eldest son, was acknowledged heir of the n, and it was declared that from thenceit should pass by right of inheritance to the and female issue of the House of Austria. is declaration passed chiefly by the intrigues ount Palfi; but most of the Lords had only it, because they imagined that they had ently provided against it by a secret proon, which they had entered into at Alba

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At this time the Emperor placed German risons in all the principal fortresses of the ki dom, and deprived the Hungarians of all pub offices, which obliged feveral of them to a from that country. The council of Vienna clared the estates of Count Tekeli forfeit Charles Duke of Lorrain made himself m of all Transilvania in the name of the Empe and General Rabutin a Frenchman by birth, made Governor of it. Prince Francis Ragen had at this time a great correspondence in Tra vania; we have already mentioned the ground his pretentions. He had married on the two fifth of September 1644 Charlotta Emelia, day ter to the Prince of Heffe Rhinfels, by whom had two fons. To the eldest of these Count keli was godfather, and made him a presen all his estates in Hungary, which the Cour Vienna had confiscated, and which were of value. This Prince demanded them of the perial Court in the most submissive manner, receiving no fatisfaction, he made some of plaints to which his enemies gave an od turn, and this ruined his interest with Emperor. He was accused of acting in con with the Hungarian malcontents, and of bouring to get himself elected Vaived, or Pri of Transilvania. Upon this accusation he apprehended at Newstadt in the month of A This was the town where Count & had been beheaded, and his fon was kept However, Prince Francis Ragotzki not discouraged upon this misfortune, and the ved to lay hold of the first opportunity of ing his escape: He fained to believe that should be a prisoner for life; whereupon ded ing that his plate and equipage were of no

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m, he fold them, and thereby furnished 1704. If with a large fum of money. With part s money he gained a Captain of dragoons, Lahaman, whom he trusted with the se-This man procured for him the habit of f his dragoons, wherein he was to make tape. All things being prepared, the Prince a grand entertainment to his guards and officers: having made them all drunk, d hold of this opportunity, and made his on the seventle of November 1701, about f the clock in the afternoon. He was not till two hours after, when three letters found upon his table; one addressed to the ror, another to the Empress, and a third King of the Romans. In that addressed Emperor, he informed him that he was to throw himself at his feet, in order to himself from the calumnies with which emies had blackened him, if his Imperial fly would grant him a fafe conduct, and nt unprejudiced judges, fuch as would try by the laws of Hungary; that in this difon of mind he should wait his Majesty's orresolving to comply with them like a faithbject, though without departing from his s, or leaving his estates to his enemies, who tly detained them from him. In the two letters he only begged the Empress and the of the Romans to intercede for him with nperial Majesty. These letters, far from king any good effect, served only to irritate mperor against him more than ever.

ince Ragotzki being come to the suburbs of stadt, where his friends had provided three s, one for a man who was to personate an s, another for a valet-de-chambre, and the

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he took the road to Raab, or Javarin, in at the mouth of the river Raab, a brand the Danube; he passed that river, and having changed horses he entered Poland by upper Hungary, and went with great dilig to join Count Berzini, who had headed malcontents, and who received him with possible proofs of esteem and submission.

Immediately the Emperor published at has a proscription of this Prince, wherein he mised a hundred thousand florins to any pay who should bring him his head. He on his trial to be made in the month of May to they condemned him to be beheaded, to have his goods confiscated. The Prince wise who had the city of Vienna for her piwas confined to a convent, and his two child were committed to the keeping of the Bish Javerin's steward. The Captain of drago who had assisted Prince Ragotzki in his ele had his hand cut off, and was afterward headed and quartered.

Ragotzki understanding by this that he expect no justice from the Emperor, put self in a condition to recover his country bondage, and to restore its antient liberty. Hungarians stood very well affected to him, the chose him for their Chief, and he promise his part an inviolable attachment to their interant to lose his life rather than lay down arms before they were restored to their privile. He forsook the Lutheran religion which he professed, and embraced the Roman Cathe He was at the same time proclaimed Prince Vaivod of Transilvania in a general assertion which was held for that purpose.

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He took the name of Sovereign of that counin the year 1703, and gave the Court of
mna to understand that they must never hope
would make any accommodation with them,
less they yielded to him the absolute and indeident possession of that province, to which he
tended the House of Austria had no right.
t whatever desire he had of ascending the
one, to which he was called by the unanius suffrages of the Transilvanians, it was not
easy matter to drive out of that country Geal Rabutin, who commanded there for the
operor, and to maintain himself against the
ver of the House of Austria.

However, he easily formed a considerable parn that country, which in the month of August 14, chose him Sovereign in a most numes assembly that was held by the unanimous sent of the nation, and in which the chief ds acknowledged that their Principality selective, as having formerly made a part Hungary, and was governed by the same

reneral Rabutin began with ordering the incellor to be beheaded as a state criminal, er pretence that he was answerable for that tion. This severity served only to exasperate the and more the people of Hungary and instrumina. The Emperor now attempted ppease these disorders by means of a negotion: for this purpose he sent Prince Eugene Presburg, but that Prince had no success, were upon the Emperor resolved to send troops Hungary in order to gain by force what he do not obtain by other means.

lagotzki, on his fide, not contented with the tia who offered to ferve him, brought toge-

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men; but they were undisciplined. Besides, i called into *Hungary* foreign troops, and che officers proper to form his whole army, and

degrees to establish a good discipline.

He at first divided his forces into four bodie and afterwards into fix; the chief of them we under the command of the Counts Berzinia Garoli. These Generals made themselves make of the isle of Schut, which of all the passage the Danube is the most convenient and the m easy for passing from upper to lower Hunga He commanded them to make incursions to very gates of Vienna, Buda and Pefth, whi lie below that island. At the same time Pri Eugene was at Presburg, where he labourd vain to bring together an army capable tom head against the malecontents. Ragotzki se third body under the command of Count Ou and kept for himself the strongest army on fide of the Teiffe and Transilvania, that hem be within reach of penetrating into that or try whenever he pleased, and of seizing all places which were in the neighbourhood, an his passage.

Toward the end of the year 1703, he is himself master of an important post upon Danube near Gran, or Strigonia, a place of derable for its riches, situation and archibit rick; and thus he commanded both sides of river. In the neighbourhood of this town placed his magazines. Whilst the first mabove-mentioned acted according to their of and alarmed Vienna, Pesto, and Buda, by sudden incursions which they made to the gates of these cities, Ragotzki blocked up of side of the Teisle, Tokay which soon surrent

rell as Zatmea and Cascaw. This last town 1704. reduced by famine. He afterwards took the ress of Agria and the famous castle of Montwhich nature and art feemed to have ren-

d impregnable.

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The Emperor, who was embaraffed and even med by this war, being besides sollicited by English and Dutch, proposed an accommoda-: he offered passports to the Counts Berzini Caroli, if they would come to Vienna in orto manage this negociation: they refused n by order of Prince Ragetzki, who thought e was no trusting to these passports. Wheren the Emperor being greatly straitned on the of Hungary, and having every thing to from the French army which was in Bavaresolved to take the English and Dutch as iators, and to send deputies to the malecon-

his War in Hungary made a diversion so them urable to France, that it was not doubted hat making Man Christian Maiolan contributed to hat a his Most Christian Majesty contributed to ng all In this he only returned to the Allies what had done to his Majesty by somenting the lt of his subjects in the Sevennes, by the prohe is they made, and the supplies of money
upon sent into those parts. Such was the situaace of affairs when the battle of Hochstet was
rechild the The Emperor being delivered from the
sides of army, changed his design and thought
is tow onger of negociating with Prince Ragotzki:
first sent, as we have said above, part of the
heir of ps which had been employed in Bavaria to
da, by ce the Hungarians by force of arms.
The King of France made new efforts to rethe missortunes and immense losses which
ad sustained in this year's campaign. His It of his subjects in the Sevennes, by the pro-

urrend ad fustained in this year's campaign.

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1704. Majesty was fensible that it was necessary too ploy better Generals he recalled the Duke Berwick from Spain, and fent Marshal Tell his room. The King of Spain was greatly of cerned at this change: he was going to los experienced General in whom the Spaniards an entire confidence; but his Christian Majell orders were positive. As soon as the Duke Berwick was informed of Marshal Teffe's am at Madrid, he went thither to confer with hi and to take his leave of the King of Spain. T Prince said to him at his last audience, I am forry that you are going from us; but I hope will return to us in a short time. He arrive Versailles in the end of December, and met a most gracious reception from the King, expressed the particular esteem he had for He went afterwards to pay his duty to the l of Burgundy. This Prince told him that he contributed to his being recalled, having re fented to his Majesty how much a person of Duke of Berwick's merit was wanted; and after what had happened, he knew no other perals in France but the Duke of Vendôme, and Marshal Villars, who were able to rett the losses of the last campaign. It will appear that this Prince had great reason to the thus of the Duke of Berwick, fince all the terprizes with which he was entrusted were tended with fuccess.

The enemies of France, elated with the viry of Hochstet, expected to gain mighty adverges in this year's campaign. As they had great many troops in winter quarters upon Meselle, they formed a design to besiege The wille, their troops lying near this place, to me

1705.

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Infelves afterwards masters of Mentz, to pass 1705.

Lorrain, and penetrate into France.

The King being apprised of their designs, the proper measures to deseat them. He led Marshal Villars from Languedoc, and him the command of the army on the Months where the war was to be carried on with twigour. Marshal Marcin commanded on Rhine; and the Elector of Bavaria, who is into France after the battle of Hochstet, named Generalissimo of the army in Flance, having under him Marshal Villeroy and thal d' Arco. These three armies were to inconcert, and send succours to each other, ase of need.

the care and application of Marshal Villars at, one would think, to have suppressed and an end to the troubles of the Sevennes in Landa \*: but when we have to do with a heading, obstinate people, who know neither reamor duty, we can rely upon nothing. It appeared, that they were disposed to contested their disturbances and revolt. For which on, when the King recalled Marshal Villars in the Sevennes, he thought fit to send in his ea General who might put an end to that

The Sevennes is a part of the province of Languedoc: Its ory is mountainous, but far from being unfertil; in length twenty two leagues, and in breadth about twelve or thirtie twenty two leagues, and in breadth about twelve or thirtie It is divided into higher and lower Sevennes. Viviers is stalcity, feated on a hill, the bottom of which is washed e Rhone. In the reign of Lewis XIII. the Sevennes was lyinhabited by Protestants. Under his son Lewis XIV. were persecuted on account of their religion: several of made a shew of turning Roman Catholieks, and were on account stiled new Converts. Yet, as they had been forced they were ready to embrace the first opportunity of seturnatheir former religion; and the hardships they suffered both the Court and the Clergy confirmed them in their aversion Romish Church.

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fince it could not be done by mildness and mency; and seeing no person fitter for this pose than the Duke of Berwick, his Majesty: pointed him to command in Languedoc.

As this province is indebted to the Duke Berwick for the suppressing of these disturbant and for that tranquility which it has enjoyed fince, we shall here give a short account of the and progress of this war, of the missortunes it duced, and of the situation of affairs in Langua when the Duke of Berwick arrived in that count

These intestine divisions began in the 1702, and were fo much the more cruel, a rules were followed in them, nor any law di or human observed. In the beginning of the troubles, the pretence laid hold on was that Curés, or country Parsons, pursuant to the ders of the Intendant of the province, had g in estimates of the wealth of their respective rishes, according to which they were rated in rolls of capitation: they made loud compla because, faid they, the new converts were rated in these rolls. Mean while, the Chayla carried off two maids, the daughters gentleman of some rank, because they negli to do their duty of new Catholicks; and in of putting them into a convent, as he had ordered by the Court, he put them into 20 of his own; which highly irritated the new verts. Sometime after, that is, in them of June of this year, the receivers of the tion having ordered some private persons had refused to pay the tax to be hanged villages of the higher Sevennes, they were ged in the night from their houses, and h on trees before their doors, with the capit

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about their necks. Those who committed 1705.
outrageous action had disguised themselves
utting shirts over their clothes, from whence
rebels had afterwards the name of

ount Broglio, who commanded in Languehaving received advice of these disturbances, the Marshalsey of Montpelier with a body roops, to punish those who were deemed y of this violence; but this remedy encreased distemper. Several bodies of this fort of peoegan to pillage and steal in the night, in s where they expected to find any booty; this at first was done without bloodshed: for the reason it was believed that their miserapoverty was the occasion of such robberies.

it was afterwards observed that they partily sell upon the Priests, and religion appearbe the true motive to these outrages.

he Ecclesiasticks called for the secular arm.
ody of troops was sent to them, and took
of those villains, who were condemned to
oke alive: the rest, to revenge their deaths,
acred all the Priests they could meet, and
d down some churches; after which, they
abled together to the number of five hunand this company daily encreased: their
at lay in the woods, rocks and mountains in
sevennes.

ve now heard of nothing but robberies, murburnings, facrileges, and the most hideous es, committed over the whole provinces, but ially in the Sevennes, where the inhabitants continually alarmed. It was no longer safe wel here without an escort. The greatness is evil was for some time concealed from the special because they hoped that it would have no dangerous

known that the Camifars were fecretly end raged by the English, who furnished them were money and arms, in order to give a diversion France, it became necessary to inform his lifesty of these disorders. The King sent this Marshal Montrevel; but as this revolt was yet lected, and only considered as one of those pop seditions which are presently suppressed by the nishment of some of the ringleaders, the Camwere used with great clemency and mildness.

However, this was a Hydra whose heads encreased. There came from Switzerland Savoy several officers and deserters to join the bels, with false credentials from those who engaged in the service of the enemies of Fra They were promised a ready supply of to and were assured that neither money, arms, ammunition should be wanting to them: were told that armed sleets were coming to upon their coasts, and fresh pretences were invented to excuse the delay of their arrival

This revolt produced the effect which the mies of France expected from it: for, in fequence of these promises, the rebels increase such a number, that there were very sew to in that province where the fanaticks did not quently hold publick meetings.

They had for their first leader one Roland fon of a miller, who, to compleat his extra gance and folly, was intituled a Count. A wards, as they were obliged to divide into ral bands, they chose several leaders, the famous of whom was Cavalier. \*

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<sup>\*</sup> He is at present a Brigadeer-general in the British.

He was lately appointed Governor of the island of Gums

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farshal Montrevel found several obstacles 1705. th he did not feem to have expected. To ce the rebels by force of arms was a hazardattempt in a country where all the inhabifecretly favoured them.

he maffacres they made spread a general tereven the foldiers who fought against them daunted; and as they could hope for no

er, they did not encounter them with fo hardour and courage as they would have n against a less cruel and inhuman enemy. fides the King had occasion for his troops: rdingly fuch refolutions were taken as were able to the conjuncture at that time, and Mar-

Villars was fent to put them in execution. on his arrival, he purfued the rebels with vigour, and without giving them any re-

but at the same time he let them know, the King was inclined to be merciful, and them hope for a general pardon, if they d lay down their arms, and fubmit. est number of them complied. Cavalier. leader, in a conference he held at Nismes

Marshal Villars, agreed to put an end to var, and the Camifars had paffports to go of the kingdom. Marshal Villars set out Montpelier on the fixth of Fanuary 1705. was thought that this diffurbance was now

effed, and Languedoc expected to recover its er tranquility: all appearances were for it; naticks had laid down their arms, they had e into

ted the amnesty, and their principal leaders quitted the kingdom: but these troubles , the evived by the intrigues of Abbot la Bourlie,

Ma was gone into Holland, and had taken meacommand of an independent company of foot given him in

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1705. sures with the English and Dutch to renew war. \*

\* This Abbot was brother to Count Guiscard, a General the French service. Having received some disgusts for Court of France, he retired into Switzerland, and from repaired to the Court of Turin, where he stiled himself M of Guiscard. Being a man of a bold spirit, great ambition much addicted to revenge, he endeavoured, though al Clergyman, to foment the disturbances in France on acco religion. He was well known to the Grand Pensionary h and to the Duke of Marlborough, who gave him hopes of employed, in case any descent was attempted upon France was likewise known to King Charles III of Spain (the Emperor) and to the Earl of Peterborough, by whom he w recommended to the English court. He was employed a tenant-general in the descent intended to be made upon Fra the year 1706, under the command of the Earl of River this enterprize was laid aside by reason of the contrary Upon the change of the English Ministry in the year 171 Marquis of Guiscard, as he had been Colonel of any which was ruined at the battle of Almanza, and was never again; and as besides he had been admitted to a consider community of pleasures with one of the new Ministers; pected a fuitable preferment: by the recommendation Minister he received a pension of five hundred pounds; but pension being brought down to four hundred pounds Harley (afterwards made Earl of Oxford) and besides to paid, he wrote two letters to one Mr. Moreau, a bankerat wherein he made some satyrical reflections on the M These letters being stopped, and fent to them, Guiscard prehended for high-treason, and brought before a commi Council at the Cock-Pit. After he was examined, he de speak a word aside with Mr. Secretary St. John (the lat Viscount Bolingbrook) the latter told him, that was impreted and unu ual: that he was before the committee of the Count criminal and if be bad any thing to offer, it must be said to all. Whereupon Guiscard step'd towards the table, asi figned to fay something to Mr. Harley, drew a penknife he had found in a room where he had been confined, J'en weux donc à toy, Then have at thee; and immediate bed him about the middle of the breast; but the knife is upon a rib, snapped in two, and gave him but a slight During the surprize and consternation which this occa some of the committee drew their swords, and wounded 6 in several places: others ran out of the room to call for whereupon the meffengers and door-keepers rushing in, lay hold on him. Guifcard struggled for a while, and over

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s Abbot engaged Ravanel and Catinat, 1705. of the fanaticks, to return in disguise to with some others of his party, one of was called Vallars, though his true name la: He was a native of St. Hypolite, and en a Lieutenant in the regiment of Lan-Thefe men having affociated themselves ome deserters, formed a conspiracy to the Governors of Montpelier and Nismes, mmander and Intendant of the province. the King's officers; afterwards they proothing less than to rid themselves of all and new Catholicks who were not ofarty. After this, appearing openly, and for their device LIBERTY OF CON-CE AND NO TAXES, they were to form y and march to the fea-coast, in order itate the landing of the fuccours which glish and Dutch had promised to send But their design was discovered, as will in the fequel.

were the beginnings and the progress of ar, and such was the situation of affairs guedoc, when the Duke of Berwick arrived. He was received at Montpelier on the fifth of March with the greatest expression for him: the remembrance of his and great qualities was revived and enby the manner in which he had begun.

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1705, the war in Spain; and from that time the ple of Languedoc were accustomed to look him as the Deliverer whom they had fol wished for

> After having taken the necessary precaut he made a tour through all the fuspected diff both to view the country and to shew hi to the people whom he was to contain in duty; and he gave every where the nece orders for obliging the communities to be like good subjects. From thence he we view the maritime coasts, from Montpelle Narbone; he carefully examined all the where the enemy could make a descent, as cured the whole coaft.

Whilst the Duke of Berwick was taking measures, the troops which were in the Sevennes, and in the plain were incessantly ployed, by his orders, in detecting and hending the rebels who had not yet made fubmission, and especially those who werek to have returned from foreign countries. of them were taken and confined to the in Montpelier: they were not the most con able; yet the taking of them was of great fequence: for one of them whose name Chevalier having faid one day; " that an would foon happen more extraordinary " any that had ever yet appeared, and " must be expected in four or five days; was asked what it was: the fanatick anim " that Mr. Basville (this was the intende " the province) had need to take great of

" himself that there was a design to kill

" and to carry off the Duke of Ben " that there were already thirty men arm

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at they waited only for the parties which 1705. avanal and Catinat were to bring thither, nlifting of their most resolute men; that e twenty fifth of April was the day apinted for putting this project in execution; at they were to begin by setting on fire r. Basville's hay-lost, which was before his use, and that people would be posted in tain places to fire upon him, when he puld come out of his house, or appear at windows.

was pressed to tell where these thirty mend who were already in Montpelier; he and "that he well knew it, but that they she to be content with his apprising them the mischief which was to happen, so that y might prevent it, without requiring him be the cause that his brethren should be to death, by declaring their abodes; that the rest, it would be in vain to ask him more questions; for he would give them further satisfaction."

the nineteenth of April, about eleven of ock at night, the Duke of Berwick had of all this. He immediately ordered the at the gates of the town to be doubled, hat when next morning they should be the guards should suffer no suspected period out or enter; and that they should eat the guard-house all persons of whom ould have the least suspection. At the same the sent people to search in all the houses town for the fanaticks who were in it. Instead of the Berwick had notice that suspected persons were lodged in the house teker, whose name was La Rose; wherehe sent the Provost with two ar-

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1705 chers, accompanied by an officer and fix foldiers,

The Provost entring the chamber, on the Camisars pretending to dress himself, two pistols from under his coat, and fired upon him. One of the shot burnt his wig went through his hat; the other wounder of the archers in the hand: but the Provost ing clapt a pistol to the Camisar's breast, him dead upon the spot. Several papers found about him, which served to discongreat number of his accomplices. The two were taken, and brought before the of Berwick.

One of them was a furgeon in the Sen a dragoon and deferter from the regiment macon; the other was a native of Geneva a deferter from the Swift regiment of Ca This last fell at the Duke of Berwick's feet, ged his life, and promifed to discover to things of the utmost importance. The promised him his life under the King's good fure; whereupon he declared that he kne houseat Nismes where Ravanel, Catinat, and Jonquet were concealed. Immediate Duke of Berwick fent him to Nifmes und guard of the Provost and the two at They arrived there next day towards night went to the house he mentioned, which wa of Alison a filk merchant. Finding the door they entred it. The Provost hearing som speak pretty loud in a chamber which wa with the court, he list ned, and heard a hoarse fay, Before God, I will answer that in less than weeks, the King shall not be master of La doc, nor of Dauphiny: they search for me where; I am here, and fear nothing.

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was Ravanel who spoke. He was in 1705. pany with Jonquet and Villars. The Proind his archers rushed into the chamber, and in the three villains. The silk merchant owned the house, and another whose name Megre, who had both supped on the nineh with Ravanel and Catinat, were likewise hended, with all their families and dome-

for Catinat, he was not fo foon taken: but uke of Berwick having arrived at Nismes night, and being informed of what had , as he was certain that the fanatick was town, ordered the gates to be kept shut, t the fame time published an ordinance. ein he " promised to give an hundred uisd'ors to any person who should deliver up tinat, or cause him to be taken; declaring the would pardon the person who should e harboured him, provided he would give ice of him before the general perquifition, ich was going to be made in all the houses the town; but that afterwards the inhabit of the house where he should be found, uld be immediately hanged before his door, family imprisoned, his goods confiscated, his house razed to the ground, without other form of process." is ordinance had the defired effect.

is ordinance had the defired effect. It was nown how exact the Duke of Berwick was word; no body would give a retreat to the Thus he was driven from the house he was concealed, and having clad himber a beggar, he mixed with the croud, g for some opportunity of escaping out town; but he was discovered near the gates, and on the twenty seventh

in

1705 in the morning the officer of the guarda

He was brought before the Duke of Bar who asked him why he had returned into country after he he had left it with a pal and had promifed never to return thither carry arms against the King? This insolen had the boldness to answer, "that he was back with the character of Envoy Extra

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testants of France; and that if he mig

ture to affure him that her British Majesty

" confent to exchange his person with

" Marshal Tallard.

The Duke of Berwick replied to him, the idle discourse was very consistent with his tick deportment; but that if he shad me more pertinent to say, he might expect in hours the regard which-was due to his presentable. In effect, two hours after wretches were condemned, namely, and Ravanel to be burnt alive, Villans and quet to be broke upon the wheel; and all after being put to the torture ordinary and traordinary, in which Catinat owned much than the rest.

This fentence however was not put ince tion till next day, by reason of the number accomplices, with whom it was necessary front them. The bodies of the two latter, having been broken, were thrown yet alive the same fire where the other two were ing.

There was found in a mill a great quant powder, fire-arms, and bayonets; and a many of the like arms was feized in the da

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armourers of Nismes and Montpelier, most 1705.
om were apprehended, as well as many to the number of three hundred and fifty, whom were some bankers, who received way of Genoa the remittances which came England and Holland.

broke alive; others were hanged. The of the two former were razed. The mathe publick house where Alison and Alett, was likewise broke alive, and his house

the time after, three mules were seized, led ree cripples, pretending to be dealers in these mules were loaded with thirty and louis d'ors in specie. It appeared by the words of all these unhappy people that venty sistend on the breaking out of the revolt; they having ed first to murther the Governors and of and afterwards to set on fire the cities of the and Nismes. They were to wear on any green ribbands in their hats; and in established that three hundred pieces to be dyed of plour.

the English and Dutch had promised to the rators to land three or sour thousand men porte of Cette, together with arms and mitions. The Camisars of Montpelier were not them in the plain of Frontignan, and had been made of those who could be arm-Nismes, Usez, Alais, St. Hypolite, and the neighbouring villages and boroughs.

the month of May the Duke of Berwick vine maritime coasts from the Rhône to Mont-M pelier.

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find out other leaders of the malcontents, according to the intelligence he had received had come back into the kingdom in great a bers, and there dispersed writings proper to a general insurrection. Several of them apprehended, and had the same sate with rest. Some of them sled into the Vivarais, Lieutenant-General Julien, whom the Du Berwick sent thither, hanged several of the and dispersed the rest. These rigorous executive fuspended for some time the robberies and sturbances of the fanaticks, and at last putato them.

The tranquillity of Languedoc was now red; the fairs and markets refumed their course; only the Duke of Berwick had the caution to send troops thither for their farth curity. The severity which he used upon occasion was necessary in order to punish criminals, and shews that when we have with rebels, mildness and lenity serve on give them time to form and execute the

pernicious designs.

It is indeed a great affliction for a Prin be obliged to destroy his subjects, even they revolt: but upon such occasions it mecessary to inslict cruel punishments of multitude; it is enough if the ringleaders dition meet with no mercy: These are they must sink under the weight of power and rity; as for the others, who are only guilty weakness of suffering themselves to be sand missed, they may be pardoned; thou the same time the necessary measures measures measures taken to prevent their sickleness and inconstance. Thus Languedoc was indebted to the Durance of the same time the same time to the same time the necessary measures measures are taken to prevent their sickleness and inconstance.

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wick for the restoration of its peace: he was 1705. xible against the Ravanels, Catinats, &c. the fpeedy and feverest punishment was the resource he could find against their boldness malice: but he did not destroy any of the titude, except in fuch conjunctures wherein bund it impossible to fave them.

he Duke of Berwick continued in this proetill the beginning of October, when he fet out ommand in the county of Nice, in the room Ir. Uffon, who died some time before at Mares and s, whither the distemper, which reigned in puts , had obliged him to retire. The Duke of by by this time held only the citadel of Nice, now King being master of the town and of the ty. The Marquis of Carail, Governor of citadel having broke the suspension of arms farth ed upon with Mr. Uffon, the latter blew up upon fortifications of the town, which he had orunited to be undermined in the night between the navet attenth and eighteenth of August, and retired

we of ille franche with some of his troops.
the the efent into Provence, according to the orders ad received from court, five battalions and fquadrons, to reinforce the troops comded by Count Touloufe. A design was form-to besiege the citadel of Nice when the nts of e of Berwick arrived at Toulon, where he and is place was much more difficult now than sin the time of Marshal Catinat. The Duke be to avoy had caused subterraneous places to be under it, and the vaults were twenty foot es more, to the end that this fortress might not neon to be exposed to the accident by which it no Differently lost.

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He had expended near two millions, both covering the mountain with fortifications, and furnishing the place with all that was neces for standing out a long siege. The Marqui Carail had time to rebuild the rampart of town, and had made fo great dispatch, every thing was in very good case, when Duke of Berwick arrived there. Besides, the tadel is one of the strongest fortresses in Em it is fituated upon a steep rock in three part its extent; it is impossible to ascend thither cept on the fide of the town where the flattens and runs into a fleep declivity, and fended by three covered works, built in for an amphitheatre, one upon another, and fi by good ditches and a double covered way mined, together with retrenchments cou

On the thirty first of October, the Dul Berwick arrived before Nice with fifteen to lions: he expected thirty two companies of nadeers which were ordered to march from army on the Rhine, but they could not a before the assaults were made. When occ required, he could employ the garrisons of franche, St. Auspice and Montalban.

mined: above the citadel is a caftle still more

vated, and a tower, or platform which

mands the caftle. The garrison consisted

fourteen hundred men, and was defended

A great quantity of artillery was appoints this fiege. Mr. Vauvray, Intendant of he was ordered to ship it off with all speeds the contrary winds having obliged the which carried it to stop at the isles of he it could not arrive at Ville franche till the ten November; and because it was taken from

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ine, the officers of that body were ordered 1705.

erve it. As foon as the Duke of Berwick in readiness to begin, he ordered a battery ix pieces of cannon to be raised before the n: this battery began to fire on the twelfth, the same time he summoned the Governor prender at discretion: the latter was obliged omply on the twenty sourth, without being to obtain any other capitulation, because the bitants had taken arms. However, the Duke wised that no violence should be offered to a, till the return of a Courier whom he had teched to Versailles, to know the King's attion.

s soon as he was master of the town he orl some battaries of cannon and mortars to be
d against the castle: after some bombs were
wn, a truce was made with the Governor
wo days; which being expired, hostilities
renewed, and the trenches opened on the
t between the seventeenth and eighteenth,
ne battalion and five companies of grenaThe same disposition was continued duthe whole siege. In order to cut off the

munication between the castle and the town, he night between the twentieth and the ty sirst, a retrenchment was begun on the of the bastions of the Provisiere: this entre the enemy to make a sally on the twenty dabout two of the clock in the afternoon, pioneers, in order to attempt to fill up that achment, which till it was finished, was too a exposed for our men to be lodged there in ay-time; but they were vigorously repulsed, everal of their men, and were obliged to and leave their tools behind them: they ded a suspension of arms, in order to carry

off

M 3

1705. off their dead and wounded; and the Di Berwick complied with this request. All rest of this month was employed in can on the works, and in raising batteries; the the height of St. Charles were finished by the cond of December, and began to play at a the clock in the morning. Before they con raifed, we were put to an immense labour venty four pieces of cannon and thirteen m were incessantly fired during all that day. were informed by a deferter, that the first five hundred bombs which were thrown the caftle, killed more than a hundred and

On the ninth, at break of day, we fired fiercely on the castle: four pieces of cann the befieged were difmounted, and twen their cannoneers were killed or wounded: this time we began to batter the botto the redan of the face of the new bastion the curtain on the fide of Montalban. B the cannon which fired upon the batter the place, four of our cannon were emp in ruining the redoubt which had been rail the sea-side near the gates of relief; and the person might enter the castle, we made ab by the favour of which we posted ourselve hind the rock upon which this redoubt raifed.

Our artillery was so well served, that all was begun on the same day in the sace new bastion, and the redan was very mud al si maged, as well as the large tower within the bastion; the batteries of mortars were so added tagiously placed, that all the bombs sell into castle; at last we succeeded in allaying the he host the enemy, which became very income; the

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Mr. Filley, chief of the engineers, and 1705. harmond, a Brigadeer, were killed by a canhot; the skull and the brain of the former nto the face of the Duke of Berwick, who every where, and would be witness himself e least operations.

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the tenth, we continued to batter in breach. he redoubt was fo much bored and shattered n me e cannon, that the besieged abandoned it. the enemy could no longer descend from first aftle by the gate of relief, without being exto our fire within half musket-shot. When ench was advanced to the foot of the rampe castle (this was on the twelfth of Decemthe Duke of Berwick ordered a great paralbe drawn from a village which was near place, as far as the fea. This line was not ed till the fixteenth; after which several office parallel, which was drawn along the Lims of communication were made, with a fe-In this interval, feveral batteries were raised attended Montalban, whither our cannon was employed with great difficulty, being drawn up by a raise a battery was raised with the same diffind the s upon a rampart which led to the castle, un from the town as far as the fea. We riele tife planted ten pieces of cannon of thirty ounders, from the bridge of the Limpia, or the garden of Lascaret, to the sea; these

the garden of Lascaret, to the sea; these at all one raised all the new fortifications. aced at the eighteenth, the citadel was open on mud al sides, and we began to batter the body in the castle. From that day the trench sur-fo at led it within the distance of half-musket-ll int. The batteries which were to fire in breaching the horn-work began to play on the twen-scools; they likewise played upon the new bastion:

M 4

with fo much success that almost all them ry of the besieged was dismounted, so the next and following days they fired only thirty shot. The breach which was matthe body of the castle was greatly widened.

We had now eighty four pieces of car which played all day, and part of the night, had fired by this time thirty five thousand non shot; the bombs had dug up the grover the whole castle, and very much weak the garrison, and the besieged were of to retire into the subterraneous places were proof against the bombs. On the subterral third, two miners were employed upon the in quest of the galleries which the enemy made under the covered way, and under the bastion.

Notwithstanding the great fire made by batteries, the besieged continued to raise fome of theirs, which did not fail to annoy of the besiegers. This inconveniency was sently redressed, and activity made amend the disorder which is inevitable when the ton one side make a vigorous attack, and on the other make a brave desence.

The besieged had the good fortune to me a supply, which, in the circumstances they in, was of great importance. It consisted of engineers, several cannoneers, sisteen barre powder, and some money, which the Du Savoy sent into the town in a small vessel passed without being seen by our galleys, new batteries which were raised on the sittle attack were finished by the twenty eight December. One of them consisted of eight of cannon, and another of six, which made

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hole ninety cannons on that fide alone. As 1705. ontinued to fire without interruption, not the tough holes of the cannons were very enlarged, but several cannons were disa-By this time we had fired fixty thousand n-shot and eight thousand bombs, so that hole caftle and citadel were a mere heap of on the fide of the attack. This fiege coft feven hundred thousand pound weight wder: qu guh ban admod

e Duke of Savoy, who left nothing uneffor the preserving of this citadel, went disas far as Saregio to visit the defiles of Tende, defign to attempt some enterprize for the of the place. He ordered some militia me regular troops to meet; but the Duke wick having had notice of it, took care to all these defiles, and even sent thither some pieces of cannon. He had already caused bts to be built in the places where he ht they were necessary. Thus all the ats of the Duke of Savoy for the relief of ace proved ineffectual. Mean while, the uis of Carail, finding himself exposed by eat breaches which were made in the citand fearing left it should be taken by afabandoned it on the first of January, and 1706. into the castle, having only left there a toops, with orders to retire in case they be attacked. The Duke of Berwick havreceived this, ordered some troops to march r. The enemy held out for some time, afterwards retired: whereupon our men

the first themselves in the citadel.

The first themselves in the citadel.

The first the second of this month, preparations ight is made for storming the castle; and for this is made for the second of that we should first make

M 5

order to ruin the new retrenchments which besieged had made to desend the breaches.

The Marquis of Carail was resolved, as as the Duke of Berwick should make him master of the castle, to retire to the tower plat-form, and there to defend himself to last extremity. He might have held out for some time, as he neither wanted ammuni nor provision; but his garrison having muti and threatened to defert, he was obliged to mand a capitulation on the fourth, afterla defended the place fifty five days from them ing of the trenches. About four of the clo the afternoon, the Duke of Berwick being batteries, heard the befieged beat the Cham whereupon he ordered the firing to be diffe nued. Hostages were exchanged, and the ticles of capitulation were drawn up. The ticles were very honourable for the Marqu Carail and his garrison.

The Duke of Berwick immediately different ed Brigadeer Herouville to give notice of the the King; and a few days after he sent my Bulkley, his brother-in-law, to carry to his jesty the articles of capitulation. On the fixt Fanuary the Marquis of Carail went out of by the breach, at the head of his garrison, arms, baggage, fix pieces of cannon and mortars. The garrifon which confifted, have faid above, of fourteen hundred men, now reduced to five hundred and fifty men eighty officers. It was conducted to Saorgio. found in the place an hundred and ten piece cannon, of which feventy fix were in very case, a great many fire engines, and a large q tity of all forts of ammunition. The bell

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relieve afte there two hundred men wounded, who were 1706. etaken care of at the King's expence.

When the garrison left the place, the Duke of wick published an amnesty for all deserters

should return to their regiments: this was epted by more than an hundred foldiers. It: no hard matter to conquer the rest of the

nty of Nice.

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The Duke of Berwick, crowned with glory, ran expedition wherein his valour, vigilance, vity and ability had been as confpicuous as , returned to the Court, according to the g's order. He arrived there towards the of January, and was received with those: iments and that confidence which the pree of a General inspires, who is universally emed, and whose reputation is supported by es. In the present conjuncture the advice: the Duke of Berwick was highly necessary, he had a great share in forming the projects: the ensuing campaign.

lever were juster measures taken, and every ig seemed to promise the utmost success. The for of Bavaria was to command the army Flanders, having under him Marshal Villeroy the Duke of Berwick; but his Majesty afwards changed his resolution with respect to buke, and employed him elsewhere, as appear in the fequel. Marshal Villars was ointed to command on the Rhine, where he s to be affifted by Marshal Margin, who had army upon the Moselle: these two Generals. gio. te to act in concert, and had orders to drive pied Germans from the lines of the Moutre, and erystelieve Fort Lewis, which the latter blocked afterwards Marshal Marçin, with the troops ich were under his orders, was to march into Flanderss

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1786, Flanders and join the Elector of Bawaria Marshal Villergy, in order to give battle to army of the Allies, commanded by the Duk Marlebarough dayed great men; who

The Duke to Feuillade was ordered to be Turin, while the Duke of Vendôme was to h litate the conquest of that place, by keeping Germans at Bay in Italy. Marshal Teffe, commanded in Spain, was ordered to lay fier Barcelong, and was to be supported in this tempt by our fleet under the command of Co Touloufe; while the Duke of Noailles in Rough was to penetrate into Catalonia, which had rev ted, and to contain the rebels; and was afterwa to join Marshal Tesse, if it was necessary, in der to shorten the siege of Barcelona.

All these fine hopes vanished away, and had the misfortune to fee thefe well conce projects defeated. In Flanders the loss of the tle of Ramillies, which was hazarded too and without necessity, being fought before arrival of Marshal Marsin, brought on the of a great number of places in the Low Country The furprising defeat and rout of our army fore Turin, and the raising of the siege of place, made us lose all Italy. We were not m fuccessful in Catalonia, where we were obt to abandon the fiege of Barcelona: fo that concert of misfortunes, which can hardly be dited or comprehended, almost all the am which France had in the field this campaign ceived terrible checks.

The victory at Ramillies was obtained on the twelf May, O. S. by the Duke of Marlborough, over the Electord waria and Marshal Villeroy. Several thousands of the were killed, and fix thougand taken, with agreat part of

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There were only the armies commanded by 1706. That Villars, and by the Duke of Berwick, with made conquests and gained victories, best two great men, who have been justly comed with Fabius Maximus and Paulus Emilius, were formerly the resource of the Roman spire, supported the glory and honour of the such arms, and were able always to preserve the superiority and good fortune which every sere attended them. France can never forget signal services which she has received from see Generals, and will transmit to latest posterior the memory of her Deliverers.

The Duke of Berwick was preparing to fet for the army in Flanders, when the Duke

lery and baggage. The loss on the part of the Confederates very inconfiderable. Two days after this victory the Duke Mariborough rook possession of Louvain; and in less than a langht Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Brusses, Anny, and several other confiderable places in Flanders and Brain made their submission, and acknowledged King Charles III. their Sovereign. Besides, in this campaign the Duke of aborough besieged and took Oftend, Menin, Dendermond, and

On the seventh of September, the Duke of Savoy and Prince the attacked the French in their retrenchments before Turin, obtained a compleat victory. The Duke on the same day med his capital city in triumph. It had been reduced to the steff extremity, having endured a four month's siege. In this agement the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin were unded, the latter mortally; near five thousand of the French exilled, and above seven thousand taken prisonere. The Adlies kan hundred and sifty pieces of cannon, sifty mortars, and all stents, baggage, ammunition, and provision belonging to the sub army, and that with very little loss on their side.

The present King of Spain and Marshal Tesse had laid siege to need not not hird of April. On the seventh of May the French to, which savoured this siege, having advice of the approach the English commanded by Sir John Leake, thought sit to restrom before the town; and on the twelsth, the Earl of Peterwyd raised the siege of it, the French and Spaniards leaving bed them an hundred and six brass cannons, twenty three more, and prodigious quantities of ammunition and provision.

of

1706. of Alva, the King of Spain's Embaffador France, demanded him from the King, in name of his Master, to command the which was to act in Portugal. His Most Q stian Majesty consented to it with pleasure, faid to the Ambassador, I am very glad that King your mafter defires to have the Duke of B wick to command in Portugal: I could not him any person more capable to serve him. mediately after this audience, he went to Duke of Berwick to acquaint him that he demanded him in the name of the King his ster; that his Most Christian Majesty had gr ed his request; and that he (the Ambassa intreated him, in the name of his Catholick jesty, to set out immediately for Madrid.

The next day, being the fixteenth of Fi ary, the King fent for the Duke of Beru and told him that the King of Spain having manded him for the command of the arm Portugal, he could not refuse fending him ther, how much foever he wanted his fervior other parts: at the same time he ordered Duke to prepare for his journey as foon as fible; adding, that before his departure, he wo thew him how well he was fatisfied with fervices, by making him Marshal of France; that his Catholick Majesty would deliver the Commission upon his arrival in Spain. was for this reason that the Duke of Bern could not take the usual oath upon such an ferment till two years after, when he retun into France. He now recalled his equip which had already fet out for Flanders, and dered it to Spain. He went afterwards to his audience of leave, and received fresh pro of his Majesty's esteem. When he went to nely on Pr. He fo

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Duke of Burgundy, that Prince charged him 1706.

write to him regularly an account of what ed in Spain. The Duke of Berwick was expely sensible of the honour which was done on this occasion, and very exact in obeying Prince's orders.

he set out on the first of March for Madrid, are he arrived on the eleventh. The King of in expressed a great Satisfaction to see him and delivered to him the commission of whal of France, accompanying that present the greatest marks of distinction. The mission was dated on the sixteenth of Febru-

After having conferred with his Catholick jesty, and received his orders, Marshal Berfeet out on the eighteenth of March from: drid to Estramadura, where the Spanish troops t; they confisted of twenty seven battalions forty five squadrons, including the militia. Being arrived on the frontier, he was informed t the Portuguese army was encamped two gues below Badajox: whereupon he marched her with twenty five battalions and forty adrons, and obliged the enemy to retire. The glish and Dutch auxiliaries, whom the Mars Das Minas expected, joyned his army on twenty fifth of March, the Earl of Galy having fet out the day before from Elvas. is army was encamped between the rivers ya and Cagola. It having been resolved in a uncil of war, which my Lord Galway had held th the Marquis Das Minas, Count Atalaya, and Marquis Fonteyra, that they ought to underte the fiege of some town, they pitched upon Baox, and expected to fucceed the better in it, as: Spanish army had been considerably weakenby the departure of the French troops, which had.

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1706. had been fent into Catalonia to the fiege of A celena. Marshal Berwick who knew their fign, not only put that place in a state of defe and threw troops into it, but prevented the my's march, and posted his army before the to for which reason they thought fit to remove Alcantara. On the first of April they encam at St. Calvador with fifteen thousand foot five thousand horse, having left the rest of troops to guard the frontiers. On the feet they came to Majorgas, where the artillery ed them. On the third, they went to St. Vina afterwards they passed on the fourth to Salor of which they made themselves masters. T afterwards advanced near Membira, which likewise seized: here they lay on the fifth. I hence they summoned the Judges and M strates of Barcos to come and take the oat fidelity to the Arch-duke, which they refi upon receiving advice that Marshal Ber was advancing to their relief. In the night enemy fent a detachment commanded by Juan Manuel, to secure a post upon the Salers, and to guard the fords where the figned to pass the next day; for Marshall wick had taken the precaution to defirm bridge. On the fixth they passed without fition, and continued their march between and through defiles, being obliged in feveral to make a way for their artillery.

Marshal Berwick, who followed this arm some distance, arrived on the fifth of App Barcos, from whence he sent six battalion reinforce the garrison of Alcantara, which sisted only of three: he distributed the whis infantry into other posts which might useful, and kept only with himself his cavalry.

siguoud

the Duke of BERWICK.

of five thousand horse. Whereupon the 170 of Galway formed a design to attack him: wided his army into two bodies; the first of hi consisted of a great part of the horse and headed by the Marquis Das Minas, who hed with it on the seventh to Barcos: the body of the army remained behind, under ommand of the Earl of Galway and Count ma, Lieutenant-general, to secure the ary, provisions and baggage, which had not asset the affect the river.

foon as Marshal Berwick perceived the y in the plain of Barcos, he thought fit to , not having a sufficient number of troops ke head against them: his men were coby a wood which lies between the town Caceres. The Marquis Das Minas sent a hment to Barcos, which town being difged by Marshal Berwick's retreat, opened tes to the enemy. Their cavalry advanced ds the wood, and their infantry were orto follow with all possible diligence. They on the Marshal's rear guard; whereupon dered two regiments to wheel about, and thefe he engaged the headmost troops of the : but the English horse, the Dutch draand the horse of Beira being arrived to relief, and Marshal Berwick keeping his d, the action became brisk and bloody. ghthe Marshal had only five thousand horse, he enemy above twenty thousand, yet he them fo vigorously that he forced them to after they had lost several of their men, vere either killed or taken prisoners. The is Das Minas had like to have been in the er of the latter; but Count Atayla, his w came very opportunely to his relief, and

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1706. brought him off. After this action, which ed very late, the enemy retired to Barti put a garrison into the castle. They con there on the eighth, and went on the ni encamp in fight of Alcantara, which the mediately invested. This place surrende the fixteenth, after having made a shew fending itself for five or fix days. It have held out much longer, confidering troops with which it was guarded, and to have obtained a more honourable ca tion: but the Governor had long before correspondence with the court of Lisbon, tice of this had been given to the council drid, which believing him incapable of came treasonable practices, had been content to municate to him the information they be not ceived, that they might the better secure shall delity by the confidence they reposed in dy.

The traitor, the better to play his game to the greatest protestations of fidelity, at two council being prejudiced in his favour, relievee on the fresh affurances which he had go the his duty and attachment to King Philip rived certain that he could have faved the ga the whom nevertheless he suffered to be made the whom nevertheless he suffered to be made follow foners of war, for want of having cut the lr. of a bridge over the Tagus. Marshal be pathad sent him a trusty person to acquaint his enty as soon as he sound himself pressed, he arch give the signals which that person was to at he be him with, and come out of the town on the place he should point out to him; becauses the same time that he should come out, the to a shal would attack the enemy on that side al to of the town. The Governor had deliver the

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gates to be guarded by some Spanish offi- 1706. to the town, during the night, some and Dutch troops. tho were his accomplices: these introduand Dutch troops; whereupon finding n the fupported by these forces, he made his a lay down their arms, and surrender upnew onourable terms. After the Portuguese It ade themselves masters of this place, they dering oured to put it in a posture of defence, and ntinued in the same situation till the ninewhen the Marquis Fonteira began to with the troops which he commanded, le de camped on the twenty second at Pedras.

The day following Morateio surrendered, ey be next day Coria. bon. Ivanced towards Coria. The next day cile ole army of the enemy followed him,

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the state of the senemy, decamped to the progress of the enemy, decamped twentieth from Acousar de Caceres. After ree days march, he was informed the enemy moved to Pedras albas, ived at Malpertido de Placentia, having the Tagus at the bridge of Canaueral, beath the Tagus at the bridge of Canaueral, beath the senemy moved to Pedras albas, ived at Malpertido de Placentia, having the Tagus at the bridge of Canaueral, beath the Tagus at the bridge of Canaueral, beath the senemal Almeras and Alcantara. He had sent before it the Cacoffreville with twelve squadrons to be at Placentia, where he joined them on the enty sourth. Having advice that the enember arched towards Placentia, he retired beath brook of Teisar, leaving Mr. Geoffrewing on the side of Placentia with his twelve ons to observe the enemy. The latter continue to advance, and it was impossible for the side al to stop them, or even hinder them from the stop of the danger to which she would expose the danger to which she would expose herself. herfelf

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1706. herfelf by continuing in that city. The was then before arcelona, carrying on the of that place. The Queen, upon this ad fummoned together the Grandees who near her person, and represented to them danger they run, and how necessary it was every body to take arms. On the first of the called together the Magistrates, and be ed them to engage the towns-men to take arm the protection of themselves, as well as of in the capital of Spain: She told them in a affecting manner, that whilft the King en his person for their defence, it might be that they would not be wanting in their upon fuch a preffing occasion; that it was bable Catalonia would foon be reduced (in our affairs were very fuccessful in that could but that things were not in so good a posture Estramadura, where Marshal Berwick had a sufficient number of troops to oppose the ene that it was furprising that the Portuguese, all so weak before the Castilians, should now to attack them, that it was true they were ed by strangers; but that a confidence support by heretick troops did not render them m In fhort, the omitted nothing thought proper to animate them to their upon this occasion: " The fate of the Spa "monarch, faid the Queen to them, dept this day upon you; confider what you to your King, your country, your famil " and your felves: I am the first Queen " ever was obliged to take the course which am now reduced to; but my affection for " would not permit me to neglect what " thought a means of contributing to fave and to fave the kingdom.

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his speech made a great impression upon the 17061 igrds; and they refolved upon the most wal means for preventing the misfortune which they were threatned; but all they do was to little purpose, and they were ed to give way to the enemy. It may be wed more than once, and few wars furnish ith so many instances of it as this does, that times the finest appearances have vanished without our knowing how, and fometimes most distressing misfortunes have had such fue, as could hardly be expected from the eff successes. The enemy, after having ta-Ciudad Rodrigo, had resolved to retire into ner quarters, and the Marquis Das Minas sked the King of Portugal's orders for that ofe; but the Earl of Galway, and the Eng-Invoy at Lisbon, being informed of the raiof the fiege of Barcelona, and of the little ance which the Marshal of Berwick's army make, judged that it was the interest of House of Austria to improve this opportuby pushing their conquests further, and not g time to the King of Spain to gather togeforces capable to ftop their progress: wherethey made their remonstrances to the King rtugal, who yielded without any difficulty, fent them the order which they had asked vance to Madrid. Immediately their army mped from Ciudad Rodrigo, arrived next being the third of June, at Sumacnas, and thed strait to Salamanca.

arshal Berwick, who was then in that place, it on the fifth, at the same time that my Galway approached it. This town, which is hop's seat, stands on the river Orme. It was desended by a plain wall, without citadel, castle,

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Portuguese army other fortification; so that Portuguese army entred it on the seventh, out meeting any resistance. The enemy is nothing in this place, for Marshal Berwill the precaution some sew days before to orde the warlike stores and ammunition to be away, and had even caused a part of the sions, which had been brought together in place, and could not be taken away, thrown into the river.

After the raising the siege of Barcelong, Duke of Noailles continued to command in fillon with nine battalions and three regime dragoons, while Marshal Tesse, with the state army, advanced into Navarre, in one join Marshal Berwick, and stop the progest the Portuguese. As for the King of Spain had taken the road to Pampelona, where he arrived on the second of June, in a post of His Catholick Majesty declared, as he enteregate, that he would have no other guards, any other escort than the love and sidely his subjects. He ordered Mr. Amelot, Amelot and from the King of France, to summont ther the Grandees of Spain.

Mr. Amelot in this affembly told them, he was ordered by the King of France to a them what were their real fentiments, and ther the two misfortunes which had hap in Catalonia and Flanders had made any chain their attachment to King Philip? The Most Christian Majesty had reason to down it, and that he could not help complaining the little affistance which he received from the that for the rest, he was commanded to them, that though the King his grandsom called by right of blood to the Crown of specific contents.

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is Most Christian Majesty did not pretend 1706. naintain him there against the inclination my he h several of them seemed to have for the duke; a Prince who had no other right, what he could usurp, by coming with an d force to difturb the tranquillity of the is monarchy: that it could hardly be bed, that a King of so amiable a character as by V, did not find in their nation that hment to him which he deferved; and that Catholick kingdom preferred to the Sovereign m God had given them, a Prince, whose confisting mostly of hereticks, contributed tablish him on the Spanish throne, by plung Churches, and overturning altars: That King of France being ever resolved to facriall Crowns to the worship of God and the iness of the people, he would rather conto recall his grandson, than to be in some the occasion of all the facrileges which d be committed; that for these reasons he ured them to be ingenuous, and not to confrom him their fentiments with regard to Prince.

This speech being ended, the Duke of Medina was going into a detail of fome grievances th the Grandees and chief men of the nation reason to complain of. Mr. Amelot immeely resuming the discourse, assured them that King his mafter had given him a power of uring them all the fatisfaction they could dethat he would immediately remove all ocons of complaint, and would even prevent disorders which might be apprehended: he tated them to deliver their opinions with free-, promising that the greatest regard should

had to their advice.

1706. Upon these affurances, the Duke of M Celi answered, in the name of the whole bly, that the King of Spain might be a that they would facrifice their lives and for to maintain him on the throne; that his jesty might safely return to Madrid, and know by their dutiful behaviour how much were attached to him. Afterwards add himself to the whole assembly, he added, if there were among them any diffaffected fons, who perfifted in adhering to the they might retire, and that their should be paid them wherever they were that if after this declaration, any of should be tray the King or the nation, h should pay for his treason, and his estate be confiscated: that as for himself, if should be known to act against the inte his Prince, he would confent to be made ample to others. He concluded these pr tions with crying out, Long live King Ph our rightful Sovereign. The whole affemb fwered with the fame acclamation.

After this, the King went to Madrid. arrived there, he again called together the dees, the Ministers, and Chiefs of the pri Courts of Judicature, with whom he long conference. They agreed that the was not safe at Madrid, because the armit at a great distance; and the town being stortified nor garrisoned, they were not able sift seventeen or eighteen thousand men who Lord Galway had under his command, as whom he advanced with great diligence.

whom he advanced with great diligence.
This General, after having made himse
ster of Salamanca, passed on the seventeent
his army over the mountain Guadarama,

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dy half a league from Escurial, and seven 1706. s from Madrid. The consternation in this vas so much the greater, as it was well n that the King and Queen would be fordepart from it. In effect, on the eigh-, the Grandees and Chiefs of all the counflembled again at the palace, and it was moully resolved that the Queen should the city on the fame day; which she did, accompanied by the Princess Ursini, the laher Court, fome grandees and the officers houshold. She was escorted by two hunfe-guards and an hundred French troopers as a country feat, called Bestanga, belongthe Constable of Castile, about twenty agues from Madrid.

was likewise resolved that all the Granthe Councils, and courts of Judicature e programment should be left in it, except the Corleave the town, and that no persons in s, Regidors, and their Officers: So that agistrate, Notary, or person capable of ng a publick act was left in Madrid. s the people were informed of this, they n crouds to the palace, and the adjacent they asked earneftly for arms, and beghe hat their King would not abandon them. estimony of their loyalty very much afthe Council, who could not help promi-ing a grant them their request. On the nine-t able according to the above mentioned resolut able according to the above mentioned resolun who eKing left his capital, and went to Taraiou,
d, an agues from thence, to join Marshal Berence who had arrived there with his troops, afhimse ving observed the enemy's army. His Canteent Majesty took with him the jewels and
ama, to of the Crown.

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Mean while, the Earl of Galway con 1706. his march to Madrid, where he arrived twenty fifth. He entred it with the M Das Minas. They went through this gre without feeing any of the inhabitants, no them flirring out of their houses. They bled the Town-council, and would oblige to cry, God fave King Charles the third. Town-council stood filent; and when the at last forced to speak, they could only cry God fave King Philip the fifth. It was only days after, by threats and force, that the of Galway caused the Arch-duke to be claimed King of Spain in that capital. H obliged to conceal his refentment when time that one part of the people cried very ly, Long live King Charles III; the g number cried with a loud voice, Long little Philip V. After this fort of proclamation dispatched a courier to the Arch-duke, in him to come to Madrid: But the General were with the Arch-duke, were not of a that he ought to comply with this invit and this Prince was made fenfible that it fafe for him to be in Madrid. Sometime my Lord Hatton was himself obliged to Madrid, and to retire to Guadalaxara, the Arch-duke joined him with fix battalio fix hundred horse.

When the King of Spain was informed the enemy's army had quitted Madrid, he a letter to the town council, dated the August, and ordered the Marquis of Major deliver it. He accordingly went thither four hundred horse. Upon his entry into the fome Miquelets, and some of the militial lencia, commanded by Count Las And

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nched themselves at the arch of the palace, 1706. fterwards at the treasury; but their leader mortally wounded, they quitted it fifth, to the number of three hundred leventy men, without making any capitulaand were all taken prisoners. The town cil and the people received the King's troops the greatest demonstrations of joy: nothing heard on all fides, but Lang live King Philip ightful Sovereign. They set on fire seven ght houses belonging to those who had acwledged the Arch-duke; they publickly that Prince's standard and picture, as well the publick acts which had been made in his e. Thus the capital city of Spain was again ght under the power of its lawful fovereign, It his army was daily increasing by the s which all the provinces fent thither, emug one with another in loyalty to King ip V.

athetwenty eighth, Marshal Berwick, who that the enemy possessed several mills the Tagus, and among the rest, one oppoto their left, where they had two hundred fifty men pretty well retrenched by the fion of the place, ordered two companies of adeers of the regiment of Mayne to march he night to attack this mill on one fide, If he fent two companies of grenadeers of frown, to attack it on the other. These two chments were to arrive before day-light at place appointed, and to fall upon the enemy he fignal agreed upon. These grenadeers esupported by some horse and dragoons, that e enemy were forced, none of them might pe.

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The fignal being given, the two compani the crown, after having born two dischar the enemies finall arms, poured in upon the latter were not able to bear the shock the foremost of our men fell upon the main of their troops, who, during this first fire, formed into battalia in the place of arms of retrenchments. From thence they fired briskly upon our grenadeers, who were on for a while by an eminence, not expecting attacked on the other fide. As it was no day-light, the enemy endeavoured to discon what fide they were attacked; but they greatly furprifed, when they found them attacked on the other fide by the two com of the regiment of Mayne, which falling them with their usual shouts, put them great diforder, that they either asked quant betook themselves to flight: but the horse were placed in their passage suffered none of to escape, and most of them were slain. Spaniards were not disposed to make then foners, because they were all Portuguese. grenadeers fearched all the reeds of the m where fome of them had concealed them and killed them with their bayonets. After expedition, the peafants, as they were

Mext day, Marshal Berwick was informed the enemy made a forrage on their lest: we upon he put himself at the head of a dement, and went to attack them; which with so much vigour, that he repulsed the cort, consisting of six hundred horse, beside fantry, and took from them six hundred horse, killed or wounded six hundred of

manded, broke to pieces with their male

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and took three hundred and fifty priso- 1706. At the same time he detached Mr. Carisso, nish Colonel, with fix hundred horse to the country. This officer destroyed the of the enemy, though they were guarded ight hundred men, of whom he flew a red upon the fpot, and brought back thirty English, one Captain, and one Lieutenant, ners. The Spaniards had taken or killed of nemy, before the first of September, above oufand men; and their loss was still greater. ason of the deserters. Thus Marshal Berknowing that they would foon be obliged camp, ordered a bridge to be made over Tagus before Aranjuez, in order to follow , being resolved to engage them, and to ethem out of Castile.

he King of Spain had ordered the Viceroy of pelona to fend him two French battalions in were in Navarre. These troops set out thence on the first of September; and as were informed that the Portuguese had assemfome forces at Ciudad Rodrigo, a detacht of regular troops was sent to cover old ile, and join the militia which were there in

tlast the want of provisions obliged the enesecretly to quit their camp on the night of
eighth of September. They had been so
med in, and so much harrassed by the parwhich Marshal Berwick had sent out, and
he peasants of that country, that they were
ged to kill the oxen which drew their artillery
their baggage, in order to feed their solhad decamped, and were passing the Taupon rafters, which they had made of the
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1706. timber of the houses they had pulled down Catholick Majesty passed the same river upon bridge which Marshal Berwick had caused made near Aranjuez, to cut off the passage Portuguese, who now only thought of ret into their country by Estramadura.

At the same time, Marshal Berwick adva with a detachment of horse, with which tacked the rear-guard of the Arch-duke, about five hundred of his men, and ma many prisoners. The King purfued the duke no farther than Velez. On the fixte he held a council of war, wherein it was ved, that fince the enemy avoided coming engagement, it was proper that his Cath Majesty should return to Madrid, and lear command of his army to Marshal Berwick cordingly that Prince left the army, and an in his capital on the twenty fecond, beingeld only by two battalions and four fquadrons guards. He was received with the joyful mations of all his people, who for feveral made extraordinary rejoycings. The foreign misters, the Grandees, all the Bodies and of the communities complimented his M upon his return, and congratulated him having driven out of Castile the enemies State and of the Catholick Religion. The of Judicature, which had been stopped moved to Burgos, renewed their functions; those members of the councils who hadd nued in Madrid, and had been wanting in fidelity by acknowledging the Arch-duk favouring his party, were banished three from thence, and ordered to come and gi account of their behaviour, as often as it be required, before the juncto, or extraord

1706.

cil of State, appointed to examine those who

accused of treason.

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er the King of Spain's departure, Marshal ick followed the enemy as far as St. Clemente ofo Laurente, He marched on the twenty nd twenty fixth, in order to come up with ttack them. The enemy stopped at the of Quniesta, where they found a very adgeous post. The Marshal of Berwick went onnoitre them; of which being informed, planted a cannon opposite to a gorge where Sarshal was to pass in his return. The danvas exceeding great; but by good fortune a Spanish officer and an Aid de Camp were ded, and had their horses killed about two from the Marshal, who likewise bore secarabin-shots, which wounded his horse. e enemy had fifty battalions, and as many rons, the whole being in a very weak con-Marshal Berwick resolved to advance ttack them: for this purpose he called tor the General Officers: thefe were of opithat the enemy could not be forced in post, and that it was better to make some pt upon their left flank. In compliance their opinion, the Marshal immediately orhis army to make a motion that way: but as obliged to make so large a circuit, that they arrived at the brook near the enemy, had only about an hour of fun-fet, and it too late to undertake any thing. Marshal pick now refumed his former resolution, ed his army into battalia upon two lines, thus they passed the night, in order to adto the enemy at day-break. But towards evening, the latter retired to the bridge of N 4

1706. Val-Descana upon the river Cubriel, and

into the mountains.

Immediately the Marshal detached Mr. dinilla with nine squadrons and four battal to follow them in the road to Alicant; w Mr. Geoffreville with ten battalions and eight fquadrons marched on the fide of Villena, in kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of r Castile, and of the kingdom of Valencia. Marshal had kept with him fifteen battali and thirty three fquadrons, with whom he turned to the camp he had quitted, wh he had left his baggage. He continued the two days, and then followed his detachmen which still pursued the enemy. On the thirtie he detached Lieutenant-general Helly with two ty five companies of grenadeers, two regime of dragoons, two hundred horse, and the pieces of cannon, to make himself master Cuença.

Upon the approach of Mr. Heffy, the tro of the Arch-duke abandoned the fuburbs. foon as he had made himself master of an en nence which commanded the town, the gard demanded to capitulate; but he answered, the they must expect no other terms but those being made prisoners of war: whereupon M Amanda, who commanded in that place, a feveral officers who had deferted, fearing that they made any resistance they should meet with no quarter, furrendered prisoners, on condition that they should undergo no punishment, a should be exchanged: this garrison quitted town on the tenth of October: it consisted

two thousand three hundred men.

In this interval, Mr. Geoffreville and Mr. M dinilla penetrated into the kingdom of Valencia

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d thatter having joined the Bishop of Murcia, 1706. Oribuella fword in hand, delivered that

Oribuella sword in hand, delivered that to be pillaged for twenty four hours. It is plunder of it was valued at near a hundred and crowns. The Bishop of Murcia distinct in the inhabitants, and deprived them of original charters, as well as all the adjacent is which had joined in the revolt. In the fifteenth, Marshal Berwick went the inhabitants, to view a body of troops which is ordered to meet in the neighbourhood of town. He expected some more troops which upon their march, and with which he deduced to penetrate into the kingdom of Valencia. In the strength of the twenty first. Three days before, the strength of the same don't the twenty first. Three days before, the self-reville had invested this place with four des, twenty squadrons, and some troops of Bishop of Murcia.

It is place was garrisoned by nine hundred and four hundred horse, who were greatly ized at the arrival of Mr. Geoffreville, by a they were so straitly blocked up, that so them could escape. However, the garresus and some troops of them could escape. However, the garresus of them could escape. However, the garresus of them word that if they fired one single piece, must expect no quarter. At the same time, mantry, which arrived on one side, was ordition to sile off in their sight, while the horse the baggage arrived on the other by the dition to file off in their fight, while the horse ed the way, this country being all interfected by the ys and mountains; so that the garrison that the garrison ght it most adviseable for them to surrender for the foldiers of Marshal Berwick's encid y seeing that the enemy had given over fir-N 5

within reach of pillaging the town, if they an opportunity, which could hardly escaped vigilance. Accordingly, having searched veral parts, they sound means to enter they and in an instant it was plundered, there and in an instant it was plundered, there are possibility of preventing it. This town, we sery large, was filled with vines and come we found in it two thousand five hundred an All was carried off in less than three or four excepting the barley, of which there were an hundred thousand sacks, which were put the sagazines for the use of the army.

Marshal Berwick marched afterwards to a from whence he went, on the twenty set to Murcia, to order the necessary preparation the siege of Cartagena. He detached Chevalier d'Asfeld and Mr. Mahoni to recontre the place, whilst he went to Orihud cause that town to be fortissed, and to plait a strong garrison, which might protect it any insult during the winter. From the that he entred the kingdom of Valencia, a two hundred towns, burghs, or villages,

recovered to the King of Spain.

The Chevalier d'Asfeld being arrived le Gartagena, sent a trumpet to summen the to surrender, offering the inhabitants an annual and all manner of good treatment; threat at the same time, if they resused to surre to treat them like the inhabitants of Orin They answered, that they had never been ing in their sidelity to their lawful Prince; though they had been forced to acknowled Arch-duke, they still continued faithful so to King Philip V. but that they had not mussement their fort from the time that a

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f foreigners and hereticks were in posses-1706. f their town Upon this answer, the place ~ nveffed, while we expected the infantry rtillery which were to be fent thither by al Berwick, who, as we have faid above, t Oribuella.

rtagena was then garrifoned by one English ion, one English regiment of horse, who were fmounted except two hundred troopers. bout three thousand militia. The Cheva-Asfeld made the necessary dispositions for ng the trenches, expecting Marshal Berwho arrived before the place on the eleof November.

hereupon he again summoned Cartagena, nt word to the Governor that if he did not nder before the attack began, he must exo favour. The Governor answered, that eemed it a particular honour to be befreged great a General, and was refolved, as well garrison, to defend himself to the last exty.

this time, four French brigades were arriv-They were posted behind a little mounwhich was the nearest to those that furled and defended the town on the fide of lain. A eastle commands the whole, and in that part of the town which is next the where there is a very good bastion defended eentry by mountains on its right and left, ncing into the fea at equal heights and dies.

he enemy had a numerous artillery, wherein principal strength confisted: the walls, which ed from mountain to mountain, and stopt the ing of the rocks, were only built of earth; tag likewise within, walls of earth formed a dou-

ble

1706, ble and triple inclosure. Murlhal Berwick, w ing for his great cannon, raised a battery of h pieces against the besieged. They answered general discharge of all their artillery. On night between the fourteenth and fifteenth trenches were opened and carried foreward an fiderable way; and the great cannon being an ed, was planted in battery. On the fixten we began to fire, though with little effect, cause the wall of the town was very high. M while, the Governor finding that his gam was not strong enough to defend both the and the fortress, and besides that the inhabit were not well affected to the Arch-duke, manded to capitulate.

Marshal Berwick would listen to no a proposals but of his furrendering himself and garrison at discretion; which he was oblige do on the eighteenth, three days after the ing of the trenches. We found in this place venty five pieces of cannon, thirty fix of w were brass, three mortars, and a great tity of provisions and warlike stores. O Santa-Crux, formerly Admiral of Spain, had quitted the King's party, was at that in the harbour with two gallies; but fearing he should be killed, or delivered up by the in tants, he stood to sea on the seventeenth, Reered to Alicant.

After this expedition, Marshal Berwick the command of Cartagena to Mr. Mahon, fent his troops into winter quarters in the doms of Murcia and Valencia. He aftern fet out for Madrid, where he arrived on fifth of December. It was there he receive letter from the Duke of Burgundy, to whom had given an exact account of all that had

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hin this campaign. That Prince expressed 1706. in the fatisfaction he had upon being informthe taking of Cartagena, and the other adages the Marihal had lately gained. At the end sletter, he wrote to him, I was much furbrizknow that your army was weakned by the dements taken from it in the beginning of the camand from that time I feared that the connces would be worse than they have proved to The Marquis Das Minas and my Lord Galhave acquired no glory by the fruitless excurthey made as far as Madrid; but I faw with fure that they never could nor durft attack you, gh you had then only five thousand men, and near thirty thousand, and though you always wed them very nearly in their march. These proofs of your prudence and ability &c. the King of Spain had ordered Marshal Berto come to Madrid, in order to communicate him the design he had formed of undertaking emore the siege of Barcelona. The Marshal resented to his Catholick Majesty, that the esprize was then impracticable; that it would him a great part of his army, which was ady much fatigued; and that it was more plable to allow them to refresh themselves, they might be in a better condition for the uing campaign: he added, that it was necesy to provide for the security of his towns, of of which had neither provisions, troops ammunition; upon which account the enemy deafily made themselves masters of several of em.

The King approved this advice, and took the cessary measures for putting it in execution. hey had several conferences together upon this bject; after which, his Catholick Majesty de-

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1706, fired Marshal Berwick to visit the towns in kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon, and to vide for their fecurity as he should think pro Accordingly, the Marshal fet out upon this ney on the fecond of January 1707.

> Whilst they were taking these measures a Court of Madrid, that of France prepared, their fide, for the ensuing campaign. The I named the Generals who were to command armies. The command of the army in Flan was given to the Elector of Bavaria, and u him to the Duke of Vendôme; that of German Marshal Villars; that of Dauphing to Marshal T and that of Catalonia to the Duke of Noaille

To prevent the descent which the English Dutch might attempt on the coasts of Fra it was thought fit to provide them with to and Generals to defend them. The King m ed for this purpose Marshal Chateau-Renault command in Britany, Count Matignon in N mandy, Marchal Chamilly in Poitou, Marchal M trevel in Guienne, and the Duke of Roquela in Languedoc, where he was fince last year. I Marshal of Berwick returned to Madrid on fifteenth of February, and gave the King and count of the posture of his towns and garried and what it was necessary to do for their fund fecurity. Upon his arrival, he was inform that Mr. Mahoni had fet out on the fixteenth this month for the frontiers of Valencia; that there affembled troops, waiting for the Marla arrival: for which reason he entreated his tholick Majesty to give him leave to set out it mediately for the army; to which the Ki consented with pleasure, being highly-pleas with the zeal and forwardness which this Gen ral expressed for his service.

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the Duke of BERWICK.

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whal Berwick fet out by post for Madrid 1707. fame day, being the fifteenth of February, the Duke of Popoli, the Marquis of Ayto-Count Aguilar, Don Antonio del Valle, and Carlos de Songit, Lieutenant-Generals. The which were in the Mancha fet out from e on the fixteenth for Orihuella, where, afwing formed a small body (for the rest were r their quarters) he marched to Elehe, and the enemy both from Elda and Novelda. the fame day; being the eighth of March, happened an encounter between a party of nemy who retired with their baggage, and achment commanded by Don Foseph Valthe latter attacked them fo briskly, that having killed a hundred and twenty men, breed the rest to betake themselves to slight, took from them nineteen mules laden with hs for the officers, and a great deal of filver The enemy likewise abandoned Denia, several other posts upon the frontiers: they ed the troops which poffessed these posts to ince on the fide of Valencia. The town of furrendered as foon as Marshal Berwick ared before it, without waiting for an at-In all the places we feized, we found t stores of ammunition, and left troops to re them:

My Lord Galway, and the Marquis Das Minas, every diligent in putting their troops in a conditionance to take the field betimes. On the last of March y came to Xativa, where they ordered their llery to be brought, being the place of their dezvous. When they saw that Marshal Berks army was not yet assembled on the ninth shril, they marched with all their forces to lens; sour leagues from Yescala, where the Marshal

1707. Marshal lay. As soon as he was informe this, he fent out of Villena all the troops he in that place, leaving only a hundred me guard the castle. The next day he aband Yescala, and fent the troops which were then Montalegro, under the command of the Duk Popoli. He went to Pretora, three leagues thence, where he compleated the forming army. He continued three days in this fituat the enemy always following him, and ence ing in the places which his army left. At he waited for them at Chinchilla, where he arrived on the fixteenth, and expected that would happen an engagement; but the en found him fo well prepared to receive the that they returned, and went to beliege castle of Villena: he then decamped and me to Almanza, which is fix leagues from Vill

My Lord Galway had fent a detachment attack that place, and encamped with the rel his army, his right at Fuenta, and his left at forine, to cover the siege. He there held council of war on the twenty first, wherein represented that the Marshal of Berwick has a design either to relieve Villena, or to cut their communication with Valencia, from what they drew their subsistence, he thought it per to advance and give him battle before was joined by the new troops he expected; to otherwise they would be obliged to abandons kingdom, especially as the magazines they on that frontier were exhausted. His advices

followed.

Before the Marshal of Berwick had are at Almanza, he had acquainted the Count Madrid of the situation of affairs, and how portant it was to relieve the castle of Villa

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fame time he gave notice that without 1707—

ng for the rest of his troops he was resolved we the enemy half their journey, having
hed to Almanza only that he might be
them.

ring all these motions, and while each side reparing for the great battle, of which we sing to give a particular account, the Duke leans, who had desired the King of France e him the command of the army in Spain, ad obtained the consent of the two Kings, from Paris on the second of April. His Highness travelled so fast, that he arrived eighth at Bayonne, and on the eighteenth idrid. The King of Spain sent Don Gas-Giron, his Major-Domo, to meet him, and upliment him in his Majesty's name. He see sent to him the Marquis of Solera with horse guards. The same honours were to him as to the Infants of Spain.

he mean time, Marshal Berwick detached twenty fourth in the morning Count and Mr. Courville, Brigadeer and Colonel regiment of Mayne, with fifty men out h battalion, to make himself master of stee of the kingdom of Valencia, who dishis army in their forrages. After some ace, the garrison demanded to capitulate: they were agreeing upon the articles, oldiers of our troops having plundered the in the village, the garrison retook their and Mr. Courville, being quite exposed, d a musquet-shot, which broke his arm:

arried to the castle of Almanza, he there this wound.

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and advanced to Marshal Berwick, expecting would not stay for them; they encampe league from his army in a place called Can The Marshal being informed of this, no long doubted but that he would be attacked a morning. He sent word to Count Pinton turn with his detachment, which he could do till some hours before the battle. Next being the twenty fifth, the enemy advance four columns towards Almanza.

The Marshal went himself to reconn them at a very little distance, and afterward turned to mark out the ground where he to draw up his army in battalia; after his made fome alterations in the disposition of left wing, he ordered a cannon to be fired call in the forragers who were not yet return to the camp. About eight of the clock in morning; he discovered on the heights, about miles from his army, fome battalions of enemy; and as he was informed from un time that the rest of their troops were for behind these heights, he fired another can fent all his baggage to Almanza, and forms army into battalia; the Spaniards in the and the French in the left. This army con of fifty two battalions and fixty two fquad His right extended as far as an eminence Montalegro, and his left was covered by and nence facing the road to Valencia. A rall which covered the infantry of his right wing minished insensibly, reascending towards the minence which was upon its flank.

Having thus formed his army, the Mar of Berwick, as foon as he faw the heads of enemy's columns, rode to the right, and fal

alron

ne, faying in Spanis, I depend, Gentlemen, 1707. your Loyalty . and then advancing to the he faid, I rely upon your Valour. After this, livered to every General Officer his direcin writing, which were very fhort and.

In this interval, some pieces of cannon planted on the heights, and the rest of the

ery at the head of the troops.

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hen it was noon we perceived the enemy, entred the plain upon four columns in very. order and very close. They continued march till they came within a mile of the h army, and then halted, that they might more eafily form into battalia. My Lord' way, to supply the deficiency of his cavalry, h was weaker than that of Marchal Berinterlined his horse and his foot, placing s right five battalions, and next to them five rons, and continuing the same disposition ighout his two lines. This army confifted ty one battalions, amounting to twenty fix and foot, and of feventy squadrons, makeven thousand horse; and the whole makhirty three thousand men. As soon as they in readiness, they offered to pass the ravine mentioned, which they did without opon, the Marshal having forbid his troops to te their passage, that the enemy might fight een that ground and the front of his army. were formed into battalia by half an hour two of the clock, and within cannon reach earmy of the two Crowns, which then beto fire upon them.

hough the order of battle of Marshal Berwas different from that of my Lord Galyet he made no change in his dispositions; nd fall intinued his infantry in the centre, and his

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1907, horse in the two wings; and only drew fquadrons from his left wing, in order to the enemy the better reception in his Lord Tyrawley, who commanded the ene left wing, perceiving this, ordered part of horse of the second line, which was under command of Count Atalaya, to double the first, that they might make a front equ

that of the Spanish army.

About three of the clock in the aftern Lord Galway putting himself at the ha the English dragoons, advanced against the niards. Immediately Marshal Berwick of a battery of nine pieces of cannon, which been raised upon a neighbouring eminence play upon them. Whereupon Lord G detached Colonel Dormer with some dragon make himself mafter of these cannons: butil he was prevented; for after three discharge engineers had directions to withdraw them; they were accordingly withdrawn before the tachment arrived. The artillery was of no use in this action on either side, for both a came to a close engagement as soon as fible.

When the left wing of the enemy was w an hundred paces of the right wing of the army, the latter moved, and the engage began on that fide with great vigour; but some refistance on the fide of the enemy Spanish horse led by the Duke of Popoli Mr. Silly broke them, and obliged them to above an hundred paces. The regiments of of Southwell and Wade, which were inte with the horse, made so great a fire on the nish cavalry, that the latter were forced, in turn, to retire in disorder; which gave thee 1 01

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to rally. Whereupon they advanced five 1707. battalions, which defiled by their left, in to take in flank the infantry of the two ons, which was now left naked. metre edit arthal Berwick, who now advanced his left of the fecond line, to give time to the caof the first line to rally behind them, perng the motion of these five battalions, orthe brigade of Mayne, which made the of the infantry of the second line, to adat the fame time with these battalions. continued to defile by the left; and Mayne's de was obliged to make nearly the fame on by the right. At last, being come withity paces of each other, the enemy wheeled right, Mayne's brigade to the left, and the er fired. Immediately the brigade poured ong upon them, fired with the mouths of pieces at the enemy's breafts, broke them their screwed bayonets, and put them into disorder, that they fled without being able ly: and as they were obliged to repais the e above mentioned, a dreadful flaughter en-

this time our cavalry had rallied: wherethe Marshal, seeing the success of Mayne's de, led himself the cavalry against the rest e enemy's battalions, and utterly routed, as well as the horse who had advanced to out them.

hilft things passed thus successfully on the, the brigades of the Crown and of Orleans, hed to the enemy in the center, and attendity the enemy's fire within pistol-reach, drove them upon their second line with screwed bayonets. Mean while a brigade

## The In Election

\$707.0f Dutch troops charged a Spenife brigade cruits, broke, and put them to flight. and upon the enemy's right wing, their foot interlined with horse, took both in flank; front the brigades of Orleans and of the Co which had acted with too much precipit and obliged them to retire. . . indiana

The brigade of the Grown rallied about paces from thence, by the favour of a ditch, and then fired upon the two fquadro the enemy who purfued them, and who ful very much from this fire. The brigade of Leans was driven as far as Almanza, as wells Spanish brigade above mentioned. The C hier d'Asfeld observing that this made a gree pression on the infantry, sent his Aids de along the line to tell them that it was do Marshal Berwick's order, and that they fee the reason of it presently.

In effect, the Marshal, who had an eye where, fent to the relief of these two bre four fquadrons of the right of his fecond whereupon the brigades rallied, and charge Dutch battalions, and at the same time the fquadrons took them in flank, and cut the pieces. The regiments of Hill and Lord Ker, which had been placed amongst the or of the fecond line, advanced to fuccount and affifted them in making their retreat.

The Marshal perceiving that the right w the enemy did not advance to fast as their detached fome fquadrons to attack them, Supported them by his left wing, which foll at a flow pace. The detached squadrons, at fecond firing, broke those of the enemy CON

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fled of Portuguese, who soon abandoned the 1707. allons with which they were interlined. he main of the infantry of the enemy's right remained yet firm, and could not be broken he left wing of the army of the two Crowns. gh the latter had charged them several times. The Marshal, in order to end the battle benight, fent two brigades to take them in k; which they perceiving, retired in good ortowards the mountains: they were followed close by the horse of our right wing, which to pieces several Portuguese battalions in this at. At this time, the Marshal perceiving a Portuguese regiment had formed itself into pare battalion in order to retreat, caufed it eattacked on the right by the Spanish horse, on the left by the French foot, while he felf charged it in rear. This regiment, which rved a better fate, made a wonderful defence, igh abandoned by the horse; they suffered nselves to be cut to pieces rather than break, all the foldiers of this regiment were hewn n in their ranks.

The left wing of the enemy, confifting mostf English troops, still maintained themselves: had even charged and repulsed fifteen or een squadrons from the right wing of the arof the two Crowns, and being sustained by regiments of Southwell, Blood, Wade, Montand Stewart, they made a very brave stand. hereupon the Marshal caused nine battalions

This proved as fatal to the Portuguese squadrons, as to the lions they abandoned; for two battalions of Portuguese, beofted at some distance, and observing a body of horse ading towards them with great speed, made no doubt but that
as the cavalry of the two Crowns, and fired upon them so
thy, that a great number of them were killed and wounded.

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1707. to fall upon the right wing, which at last

By this time the whole army of the was routed every where. The brigade of nish guards, and that of Mayne, still imp the advantage they had gained, and purfu enemy as far as the mountains. Some enemy's officers \* having gathered together foldiers who were scattered, formed a be above four thousand men. They were follower two leagues, but no further. The night almost come on, and the victorious army ed to the field of battle.

Marshal Berwick had fent some horse to the passes in the mountains. And now the mainder of the enemy's left wing, confift thirteen battalions, finding these passes set thoughtfit to furrender. Count Dhona, who manded it, fent a Major to the Marshal, him that he was his prisoner; and the Che a Asfeld was ordered to bring them next d the camp t. Six battalions had already taken in the action.

The enemy left five thousand men killed Six Major-generals, fix Brig

They were Major-general Shrimpton, Brigadeer Mod Colonel Hill, and some other English officers, who together Count Dhona, and Don Emanuel, brother to Count Ata Major of horse, assembled a mixed body of English, Da Portuguese, and carried them off from the field of battle, in

order possible.

† It is generally agreed, that this mixed body of troops have fafely marched off in the night. But Count Dhona a jor-general Shrimpton, upon a falle report that the Spania French were furrounding them, thought fit to fend a Major enemy's camp with a proposal to surrender prisoners atdis which Marshal Berwick readily accepted. Don Emanuelwo no share in so dishonourable a capitulation; and to shew he it might have been avoided, they fafely retired with a tuguese horse, as did also a Serjeant with about eighty men

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Colonels, eight hundred Subalterns, nine 1707. red men, and the thirteen battalions above oned, were all made prisoners. They Il their artillery, confisting of twenty four of cannon, almost all their baggage, and ndred and twenty colours and standards. A number of them were wounded: among was the Earl of Galway, who received two cuts in the face near his right eye, which ed him for acting for some time. uis Das Minas, General of the Portuguefe, I his equipage, and likewife his papers, e were found several letters of his corresponat the Court of Madrid. His mistress, n the habit of an Amazon, was killed by le. This fignal victory which fecured the n of Spain to King Philip, cost his army ore than two thousand men killed or ded \*.

Lord Galway with the remainder of his y, amounting to about three thousand five ed horse, retired to Alcira, where he put a on of foot as well as in Xerica, and afterwards to the head of the Ebor, near Tortosa, with

ne writers on the fide of the Allies affirm, that this was codless victory, the army of the two Crowns having lost three thousand men, among whom were several General and a great number of Subalterns. It is owned that the Galway behaved with the greatest courage in that action. Inquis das Minas did all that could be expected from him. Hill, General Kirk, and many other English officers distinguished themselves on that unfortunate day. The Almanza may be said to have been as satal in itself and quences to the Allies in Spain, as the battle of Blenthat of Turin, was to the French in Germany and Italy. Of it was imputed to the superior strength of the enemy's the great satigue which the troops of the Allies had ne, and their having been weakened by the want of probut the chief cause of it was the superior skill and expethe enemy's General.

for the defence of Catalonia. He left a medicant, which was well produced with all the necessary ammunitions flores.

The Marshal of Berwick's valour, come and presence of mind were admired through the whole course of this action. He his charged the enemy several times, and rode all their ranks with as much composus coolness, as if he had been at a review, redressed so seasonably the disadvantages his troops received, that these checks so only to have happened in order to encrease glory.

There was great plenty in the camp after battle. Horses were fold for a crown, do for fifteen pence, musquets for a grout, mules were given for nothing. The loss the army of the two Crowns sustained in Action was almost entirely repaired by French who had been taken prisoners a battle of Hochstet and Ramillies, whom enemy had forced to take arms on heir side.

The Duke of Orleans, who, as above, was arrived at Madrid, had fet out thence as foon as he was informed that the armies drew near; but he did not arrive the action was over. His joy was fone lessened by the vexation he had, not to have rived betimes. Marshal Berwick went to him, and told him that he had done his to defer the engagement till the arrival Royal Highness; but that he had found possible, having been first attacked: he that he was well persuaded that the relations coming had made the enemy hast

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n, and that he doubted not but his name 1707.

had greatly contributed to the victory.

t Prince answered the Marshal, that he
it not to endeavour to diminish the glory
the he had acquired upon this occasion, and
the honour of this victory was justly due to

council of war was held, upon the measures th were now to be taken to improve this bry. Marshal Berwick was of opinion, that horse ought to be sent in pursuit of the enewith orders not to separate. This advice followed. The horse immediately set out, after marching three leagues, came up with eft of the enemy's baggage, with waggons, hes, and chaifes, the number of which exceeded hundred, and they made besides fifteen hunprisoners. After this the army was allowrest till the thirtieth, when they marched lbora; next day they passed the river Caband went to la Rambla de Bagolo, and on econd of May to Requena, which furren-: on the fourth we received from several of the kingdom of Valencia deputies, who to take an oath of allegiance to King p; but Marshal Berwick having represented s Royal Highness, that we never could be masters of that kingdom, whilst its capias in the enemy's hands, it was resolved to ge Valencia, and afterwards march into Ar-

n the fixth, the army advanced near Vaa. The Commander and his troops had he place the night preceding, and the intants made as if they would defend it: b t loyal Highness having sent a trumpet to sumthem to submit, they came to implore the

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1707. King's clemency, and furrendered at difer A strong garrison was put in this place; a terwards the Duke of Orleans, having gin orders to Marshal Berwick, set out on the by post for Madrid, from whence he we the fifteenth to head the troops which were to enter Arragon. The day after the Pri departure, Marshal Berwick having gone Cathedral Church of Valencia, the Clerg the Magistrates received him with the honours which are paid to Princes. How he caused the walls of the town to be demol and a citadel to be built, in order to cu rebels: he difarmed the inhabitants, feizel archives, and demanded forty thousand pl over and above the fums to which they show taxed by the King of Spain. He treated fame proportion the other rebellious town harbour near Valencia he found three small which had been driven thither by ftress of They were laden with five the muskets, ten thousand pair of shoes, twelve fand thirts, fix thousand pair of flockings thousand suits of cloaths, and two thousand of corn, all which they caried to the enem the eleventh the army went to encamp at vedro, four leagues from Valencia. It confi twenty four battalions and forty four fqua The enemy were then encamped at Cal Marshal Berwick having secured the pl which he had made himfelf mafter in this dom, fet out with part of his troops Matheo, which is seven leagues from I he arrived there on the seventeenth of M The enemy to the number of four the

horse, and very sew infantry, (for most latter had been killed or taken prisoners discr

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of Almanza) were within two days march 1707. e Marshal's army. They passed the Ebor at fa; the Marshal followed them, incamping e places which they quitted. On the twenty he arrived before Tortofa, and next day the fuburbs which were on the other fide e river. He caused the bridge to be broke. nder the enemy from making incursions ine kingdom of Valencia. After which he left Chevalier Croy with a detachment, and fet with eighteen battalions and twenty four rons to join the Duke of Orleans, who was ng all the necessary preparations for the of Lerida. On the fixth of June he met rince at Saragossa, where, after they had a council of war, he returned to his troops e eighth.

and painful march to Bajaloris: he left the and painful march to Bajaloris: he left the and came only with his guards to Mar-Berwick's camp, which was then three as farther off. Next day the army fet out Sudanos, where were the Duke of Orleans Marshal Berwick: the army continued there hays, and afterwards marched to Ballevar. the junction of the troops of Marshal ick, this army confisted of thirty six batta-

s Royal Highness ordered fourteen battalipass the Segne. On the eighteenth Marshal ick passed the same river below Lerida, seized Balaguer, where the Duke of Ortook his quarters. The troops had assigned em quarters of refreshment, the heats of nonths of July and August not permitting my to keep the field in that country: how-

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1707. ever, these quarters were disposed in such manner, that Lerida was, as it were blocked

At this time the Court of France being formed by Marshal Tesse, who commanded Dauphiny and Provence, of the Duke of San enterprise upon Toulon; that being supported the English fleet, he was preparing to be that town; the King yielded to the earnest treaty of the Duke of Burgundy, and confer that he should go thither, in order that his fence might revive the ardor and zeal of his jects, and contribute to drive the enemy for Provence, which they had already entered. Duke of Burgundy demanded of the King Marshal Berwick. Immediately his Most Chris Majesty ordered a courier to be dispatched Spain, to defire the Marshal to set out forth for Provence, in order to join that Prince. the same time he was ordered to send fourt fand horse of the French troops which serve Spain, to join with all possible diligence army under Marshal Tesse. The Duke of I gundy wrote to him by the courier, and acqui ed him, that as he was going into Provenu drive the enemy out of that country, confidence which he had in the Marshal obliged him to demand him of the King; that he intreated him to take his measures that both of them might arrive there at the time.

Marshal Berwick communicated these of to the Duke of Orleans, who immediately out the sour thousand horse under the mand of Mr. Arrenes Lieutenant-general. I day the Marshal set out by post, taking the by Navarre: arriving at Besiers in Langual was informed that the siege of Toulon had

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into that country. Upon this intelligence opped at Besiers, foreseeing that if it was true, ould soon receive a counter order, both for less and for the troops which came from

effect, he received a courier next day, an order to return, and bring back to the four thousand horse which had set out him. The Duke of Burgundy wrote to that the fudden retreat of the Duke of Saad prevented his going into Provence, and wed him of the pleasure of having the Marnear him. He concluded his letter thus: ou return to Spain, but you will not be ere for a long time, for I hope you will come nd see us next year, at least I wish it, and ill endeavour it shall be so." The Marshal ediately set out from Besiers. At Touloufe net Mr. Arennes with the four thousand , who were coming with all speed, and orthem to return to Spain. He joined the e of Orleans before Lerida, which they ready to beliege. The lines of circumtion were finished, and on the night, ben the second and third of October, the thes were opened.

he Prince of Darmstadt, who commanded to place, prepared to make a vigorous defence; such it was in the beginning: but on the teenth, when a sufficient breach was made to the assault, and we were ready to mount the Governor retired with his troops into castle; whereupon we seized the town. Royal Highness lest it soon after, and said to Duke of Berwick as he went out of it, You.

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1707. may suffer the soldiers to plunder the town. whole army was enriched by this plunder: little towns and villages in the neighbor hood had brought to this place their most w The pillage continued for a able effects. hours.

> The trenches were opened before the caffe the fixteenth. My Lord Galway having brow together his troops upon the upper and lo Seigres, in order to attempt to throw fuca into the place, or at least to annoy our an Marshal Berwick took twenty eight battalis and fixty fquadrons, which he formed into amy of observation, and headed them, in der to keep the enemy in awe; till at last Prince of Darmstat losing all hopes of being lieved, beat the chamade on the eighth of vember, capitulated, and furrendered the cal As foon as Lerida was taken, most of their bitants of the mountains acknowledged I Philip V. as their lawful Sovereign. Afterwa the troops were put into winter quarters, and Royal Highness went to Madrid. Marshall wick went thither likewise: he there receive proof how well the King of France was a fred with his fervices, his Majesty having m him Governor of Limofin. The King of Sh being likewife defirous to acknowledge the portant fervices which the Marshal had rende to him, made him Duke of Liria and Xin Grandee of Spain of the first class, himself one of his fons at his choice, and likewise inv ed him with the collar of the Order of Golden Fleese.

1708. In the beginning of the year 1708 he was ~ dered to return to France. Before his depart the King of Spain desired him to be present

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fenta Gr nd Council which he held with all his Mi- 1708.

rs and several Grandees of the kingdom, in to regulate the operations of the ensuing

paign.

pon his arrival, he met with a most gracireception from the King of France, who
essed a great sense of his merit. When he
to pay his duty to the Duke of Burgundy,
Prince said to him, My Lord Duke, after
and some such important services in Spain, it
ut just that you should come and do the same
and satisfy the impatience I had to see you.
as at this time he took the oath of sidelity
s Majesty for the estate and office of Marof France and Governor of the upper and
t Limosin.

he King appointed betimes the Generals of times. The Duke of Burgundy had defired immand in person the army of Flanders. equipage was prepared, as well as that of the e of Berry, who was going to make his first paign, and that of the King of England, desired to accompany these two Princes in wality of Volunteer, under the name of the ralier St. George. The Duke of Burgundy to have under his command the Duke of some and Marshal Matignon.

he Elector of Bavaria commanded the arin the Rhine, having under him the Marof Berwick. Marshal Villars was appointed
mmand the army in Danphiny. The Duke
Irleans returned to Spain, with Count Bewhom the King named Marshal of France.
Duke of Noailles had the command of the
in Catalonia: and the same General Offiwere continued upon the coasts, and in some

pon the coafts, and in fome O 5 provinces

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1708. provinces, who had commanded in the year ceding.

Marshal Berwick was appointed, as we faid above, to command on the Rhine unde Elector of Bavaria; but he was first oblig accompany King James III. in an entermade at that time upon England, of which shall here give a particular account.

The people of Scotland, naturally attach the House of Stuart, which descends from Kings, and had given Sovereigns to Great tain for more than a century, were highly contented with the treaty of union which ( Anne had lately concluded between that I They who were form dom and England. independant were by this treaty subjected to English, for whom they have a natural an thy. They wanted to shake off their yoke; feeing that there were but a few land force Thips in England at this time, they endeavour improve fo favourable an opportunity, and call to the throne of their ancient Kings the remaining Prince of the House of Stuart, was then in France, under the name of Fama

Prince, and affured him that a very confidence party in Scotland would declare for him, as as there should be any appearance of their supported. They pressed him in the name the whole nation to come and head them; word, they made such representations as vailed with the Court of St. Germains.

Whilst an armament was preparing at link, the Chevalier Nangis, Captain of a was secretly sent to Edinburgh in a frigate, credentials and instructions for his endeavout to know the dispositions of the nobles and

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He was there received with great marks 1708. and distinction; and all that had been faid ance concerning the zeal of the Scots for that re was there confirmed to him. He put ine hands of the principal Lords a great many , and feveral warlike stores which he on board the frigate. The Lords with whom onferred told him that England was not then condition to undertake any thing, or to optheir defign, and that as foon as King es III. should land, he might rely upon y thousand Scots who would take arms for ; and they fent with him new deputies to pliment his British Majesty in the name of nation, as foon as he should arrive at Dun-

al an The intended armament was made, and the oke effary preparations for this expedition were ied on, with fuch fecrecy, though within t of the troops of the Allies which were in nders, that the English and Dutch were not rmed of this delign, till the fleet was ready. ut to fail. It confifted of eight large ships, nty four frigates, seventy transports, and a at number of small craft, the whole comnside indeed by the Chevalier Forbin. The land tes which were to embark amounted to twelve talions, and were commanded by Count Gace, name o was afterwards made a Marshal of France, the title of Marshal Matignon. The ships s as ried three thousand muskets, ten thousand les, the same number of bridles and pairs of at latols, cloaths for a company of the King of gland's life-guards, a considerable number of ours and standards, and, in short, every thing ayou was thought necessary, in abundance.

1708. When all things were ready, that is, on feventh of *March*, the King of *England* fett from St. Germains in a post-chaise, being companied only by my Lord *Middleton*, to Gentlemen of his houshold, and two Valets Chambre. Marshal Berwick had set out beth him. He went upon this enterprize with having any command over the French troe and only with a design to accompany the King of England, and to serve him in Scotland.

The day before the departure of that prin the King of France went to St. Germain wish him success in his expedition; and Most Christian Majesty embracing him, assu him that he would never abandon him. presented him with a casket, in which w one hundred thousand louis-d'ors, besides fine fet of gold and filver plate, a great nu ber of magnificent cloaths, and a confiden quantity of linen which the King had fent Dunkirk. That young Prince expressed h grateful he was for fuch generofity, and afful his Most Christian Majesty that he would no forget the obligations he was under to hima all his kingdom. The Queen Dowager, mother, presented him with forty thousand low d'ors, and with jewels to the value of two h dred and eighty thousand livres. He arrived Dunkirk on the ninth, when he declared the Lords who followed him, that during voyage he would only be called the Cheval St. George.

As foon as the enemy had notice of the mament at Dunkirk, Major-general Cadogan vided ten battalions to be transported from Off to Great Britain; the British admiralty provide a fleet of above forty sail with incredible diligent

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de Scotland; the Earl of Leven, Commander thief of the forces in that kingdom, was fent Edinburgh, and all the necessary dispositions to made to baffle this design.

The King of England, upon his arrival at kirk, found that the English fleet was withiew of fort Mardick, and made as if they ked up that port. The embarkment which to be on the tenth, was deferred till the thirth, by reason of an indisposition that haped to the King. This indisposition delaying departure, made them lose the favourable d; and when they were ready to put to the winds were contrary. The Chevalier in in vain represented this to the Prince. infifted upon their failing: but the bad ther, and the English steet which cruised in Channel, obliged that of France to return to harbours. The Chevalier St. George landed st. Omer, where he stopped for some time; wards he set out for the army in Flanders, rder to serve in the quality of a volunteer er the Duke of Burgundy, as we have faid ve. \*

The

The French fleet sailed as far as Edinburgh Firth, where they seen on the eleventh of March. But the next day Sir George arriving there with the English fleet, the French put to sea, dmiral Byng gave them chace. He took one of their men ar, on board of which were Lord Griffin, the Earl of Clerhis brother Mr. Middleton, Colonel Wachop, the Marquis wi, a French Lieutenant-general, and several other French his officers, with sive companies of French soldiers. He dthe rest of the fleet northward, till he lost fight of them, intended invasion occasioned a prodigious run upon the of England. The Queen, in order to keep up the publicked, allowed, for fix months, an interest of fix per cent. upon bills, which before, paid only three per cent. At the same-

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to Versailles, where he continued till the moof May, when he set out for Strasburg, then affemble the army which he was to communder the Electoral of Bavaria. Prince Encommanded the army of the Allies upon Rhine. Nothing considerable happened on side, both armies being content with observe each other. In the beginning of July, Pri Eugene set out with part of his troops to joyn Duke of Marlborough in Flanders.

As soon as the Elector of Bavaria had centintelligence of this, he detached Marshal Berma according to the orders he had received from French Court, with a body of troops to the Duke of Burgundy in Flanders. The Malarrived there, between Liste and Tournoy, the twelfth of July, some time after the a of Oudenarde; † he was there joined by a of the troops of the Duke of Burgundy's an which had been intercepted in their retreat the sourteenth, he went with thirty squade

time the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, the Dukes of Marken, Newcastle, and Somerset, and several other Peers, offend

Bank confiderable fums of money.

of Burgundy and the Duke of Vendôme having laid fiege to marde, was attacked and totally defeated near that place by Duke of Marleborough and Prince Eugene. Above fix thouse their troops were taken prisoners, and a great slaughter may mong their foot. In this action his present Majesty, then he ral Prince of Hanower, exposed himself as much as any man, had a horse shot under him, and at the head of asset Hanowerian dragoons charged and broke a squadron of Houshold troops of France. Prince Eugene, who had the the right wing, sought at the head of the English troops the present Duke of Argyle, and several officers of the greatly distinguished themselves in this battle; which, had Duke of Vendôme made a very good retreat, wherein he was youred by the night, would have proved much more satal a france than the battle of Ramillies.

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near Life, and threw a part of his infantry 1708. that place, and into Tournay.

In the fixteenth, the troops detached from Duke of Burgundy's army arrived there like-, having taken the road along the fea by Sendal and Dixmude. Marshal Berwick put e thousand of his troops into Ypres, la Keu, Lisle, Furnes, Dixmude and Tournay, and nt afterwards to Lovendeyghem, to confer with joyn Duke of Burgundy. He left his flying camp Haut Bourdin, about half a league from Life, er the command of the Marquis of Haute-; he returned to it two days after, in order observe the motions of the enemy, and to er the country as much as possible.

On the fourteenth of July the enemy held a ncil of war, in which it was debated, whethey should march to the Duke of Burdy, and attack him in the post which he effed, and which greatly annoyed them, or ether they should besiege some town: it was blved to take the latter course, the former betoo dangerous. Whereupon they formed a ect of besieging Liste; for which purpose y made all the necessary preparations, and it snot long before we knew their design upon place. Marshal Berwick was still in the te camp, near Doway, five leagues from Life, tching their motions, and endeavouring to find their real design.

Life is one of the strongest towns in the Low intries. Marshal Vauban had fortified it, and there built a very frong and regular citadel. had drawn a plan of defence for this place, ich was in the hands of Mr. du Puy-Vauban, nephew, chief engineer and Lieutenantheral in his Majesty's armies, who threw him-

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1708. felf into this town as foon as it was threaten ~ Marshal Boufflers, Governor of Flanders, w had an unbounded zeal for the fervice of King, and that of the State, asked his Majell leave to defend it in person: this was grant ce and he accordingly entered Life on the twee

ninth of July.

The enemy hoped to hinder the junction the Marshal of Berwick's army with that or the Duke of Burgundy, one of which was at Ghe and the other near Mons. The Marquis har Hautefort, Lieutenant-general, arrived at Vale e of ciennes with the troops which were on the finde, to join Marshal Berwick. All our troops the in motion, in order to increase the army. The militia of the Boulonnois supplied place of the troops which were on the fea-fider at Ypres; as well as the garrifons of Thionviller of Sar-Louis, which marched to Luxemben while the garrisons of that place and of Nan joined Marshal Berwick. Besides this, Mr. Croix drew some thousands of men from troops which were under his command, brought them to the Marshal. The trend were opened before Liste on the twenty sea of August. The Duke of Burgundy, who w ed in the camp at Louvenghen to fee what con the enemy would take, in order to oppose the enterprizes, was no sooner informed that the had fixed upon Life, then he prepared to his army with that of Marshal Berwick, to tempt the more effectually the raising of the With this view he fent orders total, a Marshal to advance towards him, and on manded his troops to be ready to march up had the first notice, in order to meet Marshal be fin wick's army.

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he following days were imployed in mak- 1708. e of the sof Ghent, and in taking measures for se-Majelling the camp of Louvenghen, where that grant ce lest Count La Mothe with nine ready provisions, in working at the fortificace left Count La Mothe with nineteen batta-s, advancing with the rest of his army to le, which is two leagues from Ghent. Mar-Berwick, on his fide, reaffembled his troops at of the Mons; they confisted of twenty seven batat Ghams, and ninety two squadrons; with these
arquis parched on the twenty fifth of August to the
at Value of Baye; on the twenty sixth to St. Guilon the twenty seventh near Mons; on the the less on the twenty leventh hear Mons; on the art to the eighth to Enghien, and on the twenty reals to to Lessines.

Splied the Duke of Marlborough, being informed of

-fide Duke of Burgundy's design, made a motion willia the twenty second towards the Scheld, and embour d it at Elchin, upon the four bridges which ad ordered to be made over that river. ce Eugene had joined him with a part of his from tentry, and more than the half of his horse; and, a they encamped, their right at Escanaffe, and trend left at Aimiere. My Lord Marlborough his quarters at Mouster, and Mr. d'Auverwho we at Waudripont, having before him the river which is in that place.

river which is in that place.

sofeth is first design was, as we have said above, that the hader the junction of the two armies; and to just have easily prevented it: but he did afterwards think it proper, considering the utions which the Duke of Burgundy had are soft, as well as Marshal Berwick; so that the lad con the lading their baggage, being ready to march thal be first order. The Duke of Burgundy eneed on the twenty eighth at Ninoven, which is

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1708. is about four leagues from Melle. Marshall wick went thither to confer with him.

Prince continued there next day. On the tieth, the two armies having begun to make joined in the plain which lies between Gammont and Lessines, and encamped next day in

plain of Leufe, about three leagues from Tom

On the first of September they drew near city, and passed the Scheld in three distiplaces, above, below, and at the town; or second, the whole army had passed that it and formed into battalia in a plain which lead tissed. They had here two hundred pieces of non all in good case. A battle was expected it could not be imagined that two General renowned as Prince Eugene and the Dub Marlborough, would suffer an army to passed by them, which had been satigued by a most fix or seven days. However, they suffer and repassing the Scheld, they went to exact Elchin.

The Duke of Burgundy, who was encubetween Tournay and Liste, at Croix Notrell found himself obliged to seek a passage elsew His army began to march on the third of tember, and encamped at Orchies; on the at Mons en Peule, three leagues from Doug four above Liste, a place remarkable in his for a battle fought there between the French the Flemish in the year 1302. in the respective philip the fair.

The artillery could not arrive till the The Prince formed his army into four lines right near Blocus, the left near Tumiers, an referve with the dragoons at Affigney upon Marque. As we could not march out a plain of Liste, between the Marque and

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by reason of the morasses and the woods 1708. are near Epinay, Marshal Berwick ordered will are not pous and pous and pous and some one might march in front. This was unen, notwithstanding the difficulty of the

It delayed for some days the march of my, and gave the enemy time to fortify elves in the post which they had chosen;

at could not be avoided. e Generals of the French army differed in opinions concerning the measures which to be taken, and there happened a great derstanding between them. The Duke of indy gave notice of this to the King, and o his Majesty a courier to inform him of refent fituation of affairs. The King, who folved in a council to put every thing to d in order to raise the siege of so important e as Life, fent Mr. Chamillard, Secretary r, to know himself what could be done upat occasion, and to reconcile the Generals. . Chamillard arrived in the army on the of September. He had a conference with Duke of Burgundy, the Duke of Vendôme, Marshal Berwick. They continued this day pare the roads for the march of the army, ll as the days following. The Duke of indy passed the Marque on the tenth, and he was within reach of the enemy, he d his army into battalia, his right behind velin near the Marque, his center at Enand at Avellin, and his left covered by a which throws itself into Phalempim, drawline on the fide of the village Seclin, which nemy possessed.

Marshal

Marshal Berwick, upon his arrival, drove fome troops of the enemy which retired un the fire of the village of Entieres, from what they discharged some cannon: but the Mar having caused fix pieces of cannon to advance the right of the causeway, and batter this villa with the retrenchments which furrounded they quickly filenced the cannon of the ener We continued to cannonade them till nig During that time Marshal Berwick ordered thousand men to make a line from the hed of Seclin to those which were beyond the car way. He caused a great battery to be raised the right of the infantry near Herines, where placed large cannons, which were to be fired break of day upon the village of Entieres, in whence it was impossible to drive the enemy other means, as they had there seven battalio and feveral pieces of artillery.

On the eleventh, the Duke of Burgundy dered the village of Seclin to be attacked; a after having driven from thence the enemy wild did not fire, he there lodged the left wing of army. About three of the clock in the morning Marshal Berwick attacked an advanced post of Seclin, guarded by six hundred men, whom to Duke of Marshorough had left there only to serve us; the Commander had been ordered retire at the approach of our troops, and to but that post; which he accordingly put in execution

We were incessantly examining how we confurprise the enemy. The Duke of Burgun with the Duke of Vendôme and Marshal Berwin advanced very near their intrenchments in deferent places. An officer had a horse killed under him very near this Prince: he went up the steeple of Seclin with Mr. Chamillard 2

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Marshal to view the enemy: he went again 1708. iew their retrenchments, against which our eries continually fired.

ut it was impossible to force them in so advanous a post. As we were then informed that wanted ammunition, a council of war was i, in which it was resolved to put every thing ractice in order to cut off their convoys; and thaving caused the cannon of the batteries be withdrawn, and the batteries to be levelwe decamped the next day, being the fifoth.

The whole army began to march at break of in four columns, repassed the Marque, and amped between Orchies and Mons en Peule, in whence the Duke of Burgundy detached y squadrons and some battalions which were to Doway, two battalions and seven squans to Arras, and a like number to Bethune, hem in the enemy, and stop their incursions. hinder them from drawing any thing from spels, several posts upon the heights of Ouderde, at Berg, Postes, and Herines, were ordered be possessed. The head quarters, where the ke of Burgundy and the Princes lodged, were saulsey, an abby of nuns; all these troops ld join together in six hours.

The Marquis of Conflans, Marshal de Camp, I been sent towards Doway with thirty five adrons, to hinder the enemy from sending thing between that place and Bethune. Remembers were made before Oudenarde to hint the convoys from coming out of that place: this disposition the enemy could receive no plies of provisions and ammunitions from usels, where were their great magazines. But by had taken measures to prevent this, whilst

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feeking an opportunity of engaging them; they had the precaution of transporting all provisions they could to Oudenarde and M. They had so well expected that the Duk Burgundy would take the course which her ally took, that they had caused all the new ries for compleating their enterprize to be brown by sea to Osend, not doubting but that might transport them in waggons to their desired being favoured by the Duke of Marlbon army.

The Duke of Burgundy resolved to oppose and for this purpose he sent an order to a la Mothe, who was at Enghien, to make wards Bruges, for sear that the enemy a make themselves masters of this town a fort Plassendal, by which they might recent their succours from Oftend: and knowing the enemy were preparing to come this was ordered Marshal Berwick, and Mr. Bergell cretary of State to the King of Spain in the Countries, to march to Bruges and join

la Mothe.

It was a matter of the greatest important the convoy, which the enemy exp from Ostend, should not arrive at the siege: it was for this reason that so much care we ken for intercepting it. The Duke of But thought that he could not trust an affair of consequence to any fitter person than Ma Berwick, whose prudence and capacity we well known; but the Marshal received he ders too late. Count la Mothe, without we for him, began his march, in order to intend the convoy: he met with it near Winninguarded by a strong escort, which he attached

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engagement was very brisk, the enemy had 1708. he advantage, the convoy passed on, and our s were obliged to retire in disorder\*. The shal of Berwick could not arrive there till action was over. The Duke of Vendome t afterwards to Bruges with a confiderable of troops, to cut off the enemy's commution with Oftend; he broke all their dikes in neighbourhood of that place, and advanced ar as Odemburg. But the enemy, who could onger bring their convoys by these ways, had urfe to others, in which they fucceeded. They e use of several small flat boats, in which placed a great number of leathern facks, with powder, and fent them from Oftend ffinghem, over the inundations which were urable to them. Afterwards, by means of ral waggons raifed upon wheels higher than nary, they went to Leffinghem and brought facks, and all their other ammunitions to camp before Lifle. However, they could bring to their camp after this manner more

This convoy was commanded by Major-general Webb, who immortal honour by the victory at Winendale; the enearmy confisting of twenty four thousand men, whereas he not above fix thousand, and wanted a train of artillery, they had. Mr. Feuquieres imputes this defeat to the inty of Count la Mothe, "who was ordered to intercept this avoy in its march; which, says that writer, he not only led to do, with a body of troops infinitely superior to its ort, but also found a way to have his troops beaten by that ble escort. A most extraordinary event surely! for though have heard of convoys that have passed safe with a small ard, by reason of the diligence and secrecy of their march; tit was never before feen, that a convoy attacked by a body troops infinitely superior to its escort, not only got safe off, t that its feeble escort beat the superior body of troops which tacked it." For this victory Major-general Webb received anks of the House of Commons; and the King of Prusan extraordinary mark of his esteem and favour, sent him der of Generofity.

than

obliged to leave the rest at the visiage of Ly hem, because they had not a sufficient num of waggons to transport the whole. Where the Duke of Vendôme resolved to make him master of Lessinghem; and in this he success

Notwithstanding all this, the enemy stills means to receive their convoys; which put in a condition to profecute the fiege of Life Marshal Boufflers, who defended place, feeing that it could not be relieved, finding himself open, and ready to underg affault, thought fit to fave his troops for the fence of the citadel. Accordingly, after ha made a long and vigorous defence, he can lated for the town, and retired to the cit which he held out for a confiderable time, would have defended to the last extremity, it not been for a letter from the King, w was remitted to him by the Duke of Burgu in this letter his Majesty commanded his furrender the citadel without exposing to ther danger either himself, for whom the had a great value, or his garrison, which already made fo brave a defence.

After the taking of Liste, the enemy put troops into winter quarters. The Duke of sundy having done the same, set out for Versu with the Duke of Berry and the Chevalier George. The Duke of Vendôme followed to son after. As for Marshal Berwick he retu to Germany, according to the orders which had received from the Court. Towards the of November he arrived upon the Rhine, took upon him the command of the army, immediately viewed the banks of the river, the lines, which he secured by new works.

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e went wards to Strasburg, where he 1708. Ly ed twenty pieces of cannon to be fent to Lewis, that they might foon be brought the lines in case of need; and he sent back this est of the artillery. Being informed that army of the enemy was feparated, he difed the General Officers, sent the troops into er-quarters, and after all things were fecurhe returned himself to Court.

the year 1709 fome overtures were made 1709. their victories, their demands were fo burome and shameful to France and Spain, it was utterly impossible to listen to them. King who had fufficiently shewn how much ad at heart the peace of Europe, and of his dom, by the steps and advances which he made for that end, finding the enemy fo disposed to concur with him, prepared to e his utmost efforts for continuing the war, retrieving his former losses. His Majesty wing the affection which the French bear to Kings and the Princes of the blood, refolvput them this campaign at the head of his es, as being the furest way of reviving the ur and courage of his troops. He declared the Dauphin should command in person the in Flanders, that he should be accompanied he Dukes of Berry and Bourbon, and that shal Villars should serve under him: that the e of Burgundy should command the army which the Rhine, having under him Marshal court: that the Duke of Orleans should mand in Spain, as he had done in the two eding years, and should have under him shal Besons; and that Marshal Berwick d command the army in Dauphiny. thefe

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reason of the disorder of the finances, and of calamities occasioned by the severe winter, we obliged the King to remit in several places a of the taxes.

Marshal Boufflers having refused to comin Flanders, the King sent thither Marshal III. The King of England was to serve there volunteer under the name of the Chevalia George. Marshal Harcourt went to commupon the Rhine, Marshal Berwick in Daus and the Duke of Noailles in Roussillon. Twere to be two armies in Spain: the most siderable, consisting of Spaniards and French, to be commanded by Marshal Besons, and to in Catalonia against General Starembers; other, consisting only of Spaniards, and manded by the Marquis of Bay, was to a Estramadura against the Portuguese.

In the beginning of this year Marshal Bu had the fatisfaction to fee his family augm by a fon, of whom his confort was deliver the ninth of Fanuary. We were unwilling interrupt the narration above, by menti that he had a daughter, who was born a time when he went to besiege Nice. fon was named Francis Fitz- fames: bu joy upon this occasion was disturbed by affliction he had at the death of a who honoured him with his friendship I speak of the Prince of Conti, died this year at Paris on the twent cond of February, in the forty fifth year age. Marshal Berwick was deeply and justly afflicted at the death of this ext Prince, to whom he lay under fo many tions. He was greatly and universally lam

eral actions he had shewn a distinguished 1700. , and a great genius for war, especially in attle of Gran in Hungary, and those of erk and Landen in Flanders. The success French army in the battle of Steenkerk was owing to him: for this Prince having put If at the head of a body of foot, charged nemy, made them lose their first advanand thus occasioned the victory. His qualities, known to all Europe, had engaged oles in a general Diet to choose him unaniy for their King. His merit alone called to that Crown, without his having fought ut the intrigues of the Elector of Saxony iled over the merit of this Prince. h the twentieth of March the King made a

otion of twenty Marshals de Camp, and wholly employed in preparing for the ensuampaign. They who were ordered to profor the army in *Dauphiny* arrived there this h: they sent forrage to *Sablons* for the which were to arrive there from *Franchee*; and filled the magazines with all forts of unition. Marshal *Berwick* having received King's orders, set out for the army in *Dau-*

the posts of the country, and assembled troops which were to compose his army. afterwards disposed them into the places he thought most proper for securing this ince and the adjacent countries, and for ting the measures which the Duke of Sanad taken for invading it; he placed sisteen alions to guard the pass of Galibier; he ed another body at St. Jean de Morienne,

As foon as he arrived there, he viewed

a third at St. Michel, and continued with main of his army at Briançon.

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mont in the Duke of Savoy's absence. This deferred going into the field, under preten some discontent which he had received from Emperor. He did not set out from Turn the beginning of July, when he went to Two days after he marched towards mount nis, and lest a detachment of horse and under the command of Count Rebender, to serve the French on the side of Briancon, the same time he sent another detachment the valley of Aosta, to reinforce General lemberg. A sew days after, he sent thither more troops, which made on that side and of near six thousand men, horse and soot.

Count Thaun made some motions on the of mount Cenis and la Morienne; but dust attack any post of the Marshal of Berwick encamped at Arsoire in the upper Morienne, General Rebender at Salbertron, with twelve talions. Afterwards, a strong detachment sent into the Tarantese, under the comma Count la Roque and Baron Regal.

The Marshal of Berwick fortified two of upon mount Genevre, and planted some pof cannon upon these passes. He abandone valley of Barcellonnette, and brought back troops, which were there, to mount Day which separates that valley from Day

Whereupon Count Thaun came to encan St. André, where he waited for the fucce the detachment under Count la Roque, where the head of ten thousand men had passed the the Tarantese, in order to go to Moutieres, Count Schulemberg passed the little St. Ben with three thousand men, to come down

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of St Maurice: this happened in the middle 1709.

uly. foon as this was known, the Marquis of according to the orders he had received, loned the retrenchments with his eight batis, and retired to Moutieres. He blew up wo stone bridges upon the Ifer, but could possess one part of the town, Count la having made himself master of the other. some skirmishes between these two detachs, the river running between them, the quis of Thoy retired to Fessons, and afterwards inflans, where he was joined on the twenby Count Medavi, with fifteen battalions h were at St. Jean de Morienne, and were placed by the Marquis of Silly. By the eenth, Count la Roque was returned by the he came, and joined Count Thaun, who dvanced as far as St. André, while Count emberg retired on his fide.

he enemy had other detachments on the side xilles and Fenestrelles; but Marshal Ber, who encamped with the main of his army riançon, observed them narrowly, and hinthem from undertaking any thing. He caused twelve pieces of cannon to be transd from fort Barraux to Constans; but not ving them safe in that place, he caused them brought to the bridge of Heheriac, where battalions were entrenched to guard them.
Ount Thaun posted his troops from Constans.

ount Thaun posted his troops from Constans as St. Pierre d' Albigny. He ordered a dement to possess Taloix and the castle of Doja, the banks of the lake of Anneci. He set the communication with Piedment by the St. André and by Val-d' Aosta, and continut his situation, waiting for eight thousand

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1709. horse with some heavy artillery, which pass by mount Cenis, and to enter the Tara

by the pass of the Colombe.

Count Rebender was then in the valley of with ten thousand foot and some horse, en ing from Exilles as far as mount Genevre, der to fall upon Briancon, in case the A troops should remove from thence. M Berwick had then encamped his infantry two lines near Montmelian. His horse h hind at Françin, where were the head the qua He kept a communication with La Mories Aiguebelle, by means of the bridge which over the I/er. He placed some troops as St. Jean and La Valoire, to maintain his munication with Briançon by the pass of bier, the prefervation of which he looked coun as his principal point. He posted two regi of dragoons above the castle of Challes, in etow to have notice when the army of the control that Count the would advance; for he feared that Count that would march on the side of the Batie, at le the tack him in rear. On the sisteenth of a ners all the Duke of Savoy's cavalry joined the parts.

In this interval, the Duke of Savoy, who Impereturned to Turin, still continued there, in the il to oblige the Court of Vienna to yield to him we recountry of Vigevano dependant on the dut of Milan, as well as the fiels of Langues which have to the Grand Alliance. As the Emperor in to deferred yielding to him these possession under the Duke of Savoy had ordered to Milan the stand quis of Graneri to solicite that affair; as the English Envoy, supported the Palmes, the English Envoy, supported the mands. His Imperial Majesty had nam

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op of Five Churches to terminate that diffe- 1709. e; and it was to hasten the decision of that r, that the Duke of Savoy refused to head army of Piedmont, though the Queen of lley of land had written to him a letter to engage fe, en to go into the field, and take advantage of the twee, it diversion which the Allies made in Flanthe h. That Princess represented to him, that

Ma conquests he might make would partly make antry ands for what the Court of Vienna refused to nds for what the Court of Vienna refused to orse in thim; and besides, she engaged her Royal hequald, that after the campaign, she would pro-

the quality of the defign of the mould proMorin thin all manner of satisfaction from the which see him quit Turin: that Prince wanted to the things in possession, and relied more upon so of the things in possession, and relied more upon so of the things in possession, and relied more upon so of the things in possession, and relied more upon so of the tour of the tour detached about six thousand the thousand the thousand the thing the town of the town of the thing the town of the thing the thing the thing detachment so of the thing detachment so of the thing detachment so of the thing this detachment so of the thing this possession. The design of the enemy by the thing this possession the thing this possession that the solution of the thing this possession the solution of the thing the thing the solution of the things advanced into the things the the solution of the things advanced into the things the the solution of the things of the thin wick, who intended to make a line from that not be not be to Briançon. At the same time, Count un detached General Rebender with three sand foot and two thousand horse, to adan te towards the bridge of La Vachette, near

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1709. Briançon, in order to disturb our retrenchm

or take the advanced posts.

Lieutenant-general Dillon, who possessed Vachette, a village which is very defenceless. for a detachment of three hundred foot and hundred horse, and gave Marshal Berwid vice of the enemy's defign. He left but men in the post, and ordered them to fire weakly upon the enemy when they should He retired to some distance with main body of his troops; they were foon joined by the piquet of the army which Ma Berwick fent him: whereupon he returned lently to the village. On a fudden he fired Count Rebender's troops, which had drawn near, took them in flank, and put them fuch disorder, that they fled by different w after having left four hundred men upon place, among whom we found fixty wound who were fent to the hospital of Briancon.

Marshal Berwick being informed that named Marau, a Notary at Exilles, served fpy to the enemy, ordered Captain Bourd This officer having advan apprehend him. with fixty boors within a quarter of a league Exilles, stopt at l'Ecluse, from whence he two peasants to Marou, as if it was to en him to come and draw up the last will and tament of a man who was dying. Hec accordingly, and was feized. The boors they brought him away, carried off from plain several of the enemy's horses. The Go nor of Exilles being informed of the boldness Captain Bourcet, ordered two hundred and chosen men to march after him with all for and seize the bridge of Sezannes, which Bow was obliged to pass in his way to Briancon, ichm

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all party, his prisoner and his booty. Bour-1709. Sing overtaken, made as if he would retire. The ame up the mountain from whence he used descended, as if with a design to throw els into the Pragelas. The enemy, in order sllow him closer, and to intercept him, descended of the river, leaving only y grenadeers to guard the bridge. Where-Captain Baurcet, who had foreseen this, red, sell upon this guard, slew ten of the deers, made as many prisoners, and passed

ridge without much loss or resistance. he Governor of Exilles, being vexed at

he Governor of Exilles, being vexed at the nthe had received, came next day to that ntain at the head of three thousand men; thence he saw the troops which guarded nçon: he came down and went up two seltimes in order to draw the French to him. Dillon expecting he would return a third, sent the boors, who having retrenched nelves without noise, and being supported me infantry in ambuscade behind the same ntain, sell so opportunely upon the enemy, they killed three hundred of them, made nty prisoners, and put the rest to slight.

ount Thaun having fortified the castle of erges, and received his artillery and his e, thought of attempting some enterprise. shal Berwick had left five battalions and three drons near Chamberi, and had sent Mr. Pratowards Seissel, with five regiments of drans, to secure the passes of the Rhone and of ey, as well as twelve hundred foot to join militia of that country, and the militia of sermy was greatly weakened, made all his sts to attack him in his camp at Franchin;

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manner in which the Marshal was posted resolved to repass the mountains with his a before the snow, which began to fall, had in that up his passage.

He accordingly ordered all the avenues occupied for that purpose, in order to secur retreat; and on the twenty second of Septa he ordered the Counts Prela and Mattin march with their detachments, the former camp of Faverges, and the latter to the Conflans. On the same day, Count Prelate from Annecy. On the twenty third his decamped from Faverges; Count Prela head of the cavalry, and Count St. Remy, commanded the infantry, making the rear-g Count Thaun, who had gone to the can Conflans, fent from thence Count Verm pals mount Cenis with a strong detachment join the body of troops commanded by Rebender. At the same time he sent l Klippel at the head of a hundred horse hundred and fifty foot to reconnoitre Ma Berwick. In his march he met a party of nadeers, whom he defeated, but he could none of them prisoners.

tier places, till the winter quarters were af- 1709. ed.

General Thaun having continued some time at Court of Savoy, and visited the towns of mont, set out for Milan, where he arrived he fixth of November: and from thence he orders for putting the Imperial troops into

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Thus ended the mighty projects which the es had designed to put in execution in Dauy and the neighbouring provinces. Count un durst never attack any post; so just were measures which Marshal Berwick had taken. did not so much as attempt to retake Cham-, though that town was defenceless. It is , he put in practice all imaginable stratagems var, in order to deceive Marshal Berwick; the latter was never at a loss what course to e, and made it his chief point to cover Brian-Thus the enemy's army, so superior to that

france, and which threatned to carry every ng before it, was obliged to return to Piedt, after having abandoned Annecy, and the er posts which they had possessed during that

hmer.

This is one of the most glorious campaigns of rshal Berwick, and would alone procure him reputation of a great General. By the like loits Marshal Turenne attained so high a reation; and that which Marshal Berwick acred on this oceasion, secured to him the esteem veneration of all Europe. The Plan he folved for covering France on that fide has always n accounted a master-piece; and his conduct this campaign was not only highly applauded, became a rule to subsequent Generals in that vince.

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The enemy having retired, he sent backs militia of Bugey, and put the regular troops is winter quarters; except some regiments who were ordered for Germany to reimplace troops sent by Marshal Harcourt to the San He lest in Savoy during the winter twelve sq drons and twenty battalions, and in Dauph eight squadrons and forty battalions. He also wards set out for Versailles, leaving the comma of the army to Count Medavi.

Soon after he arrived at Court, the Kingh him to Flanders to affift Marshal Boufflers, we commanded there since the battle of Malplan where Marshal Villars had been wounded

He arrived in the army while the enemy we besieging Mons. He viewed the banks of Sambre with Marshal Boufflers, from Mauba as far as Charleroy, where Marshal Boufflers him, and sent him on the twentieth of Odinineteen battalions and twenty squadrons to an intrenched camp.

\* The Battle of Malplaquet, or Blaregnies, was foughton eleventh of September. The Allies were commanded by H Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough; and the French by Marshals Villars and Boufflers. Each army confisted of one hundred thousand men, the finest troops that ever were The French were posted most advantagiously in two woods, w they had cut down the trees, and rendered the attack exten difficult: in feveral places they were covered by a triple intro ment, and all the intervals were planted with artillery. H ever, after an attack which lasted fix hours, the Confedent forced their strong intrenchments, beat them out of the field battle, and won a very remarkable and glorious victory; b the expence of the lives of a great many brave men. thought that the French loft here about fifteen thousand killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; and the Allies have ed that this victory cost them eighteen thousand men, if or wounded. Among the latter was Prince Eugene, who wounded flightly on the head: the present Duke of Argu ceived feveral musquet-shots through his cloaths and perm the late Prince of Orange had two horses killed under him; among the flain were many officers of distinction.

After the reducing of Mons, the enemy's ar- 1709. feparated and went into winter quarters: s whenereupon Marshal Berwick, to whom Mar-Boufflers had left the command of the army en he returned to Court, received the distribun of the winter quarters, dismissed the Gene-Officers, and fent the troops to the places afned. He only referved a body of foot, whom left in the camp at Maubeuge, to finish an renched camp which he had begun to make the neighbourhood of that place, upon an enence which commanded it. He afterwards urned to the Court, which he found wholly cupied with negotiations of peace that had en brought again upon the carpet. He had t the command in Flanders, during the win-Maubar, to Count Artagnan, whom the King had fflers tely made Marshal of France, and who took the one of his family, which is Montesquiou.

In the beginning of the year 1710 the King 1710 d named for his Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Huxeland the Abbot of Polignac; but they could ot fet out till the fifth of March for Gertruymberg, near Breda, the place agreed upon for e preliminary conferences. We were foon onvinced that the Allies did not defire a peace, at their intention was to continue the war, and at the time of feeing an end put to it was not

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In the mean while, though the King had amed Plenipotentiaries for treating of a peace ith the Allies, his Majesty made all the necelty preparations for fending his armies betimes to the field, and appointed their Generals. As he King wanted all his troops to oppose the Illies, and stop the progress they had too much tason to expect, he was obliged to recall the French jesty likewise lest no French General in the Kingdom; for it was only towards the end the campaign that he sent thither the Du of Vendôme to retrieve the affairs of King Phili who, by the battle of Saragossa, had lost Cashi and was obliged to sly before the Arch-duk who once more being master of the Capital, he went thither, and caused himself to be proclaimed King of Spain.

The Duke of Vendôme was no sooner arrived than with the same troops which had been defeated, and were much disabled, he obliged the Arch-duke to quit Madrid, where he settle the King of Spain, recovered the kingdom Castile, and by the victory of Villa Vitiosa, or of the most compleat which he ever obtained forced the Arch-duke to retire with all speeds Barcelona. A single man occasioned this su prizing success: so important it is to have Gent rals who not only deserve by their ability at valour the considence of the officers and soldier but likewise know how to gain it by their will ing behaviour.

Marshal Villars being cured of his wound and able to act, the King gave him the command of the army in Flanders, having under him Marshal Montesquiou. Marshal Harcow was sent to the Rhine, and with him Marshal Besons. The Duke of Noailles went into Ray fillon, and Marshal Berwick was at first designs for Dauphiny: but as he was preparing to set out the King sent for him to acquaint him, that being informed the enemy besieged Doway, he was solved to make them abandon that enterprine for which purpose he had ordered Marshal stars to sorce their retronchments, and to relief

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he place; but that being unwilling to neglect 1770. ny thing in fo important an occasion, the condence he put in him did not permit him to hoose any other person for affisting Marshal Vilars in that expedition, and for hindering him put any thing to hazard, if there was any mpoffibility, or if too many obstacles must be rmounted to succeed in it: that as Marshal Villars was already fet out, he must follow him mmediately, that they might concert together what could or could not be undertaken: owever, that before his departure, he would cknowledge the real fervices which he daily endered to the kingdom, and transmit the roofs of it to posterity. Whereupon his Maefty ordered Letters Patents to be drawn, which vere afterwards registred in the Parliament of Paris on the twenty third of this month of May, by which the King erected in his favour, nd after him in favour of his eldest son, whom e had by a fecond marriage, and of his descenants, or failing them, in favour of his other nale issue, the estate of Warty near Clermont, in Beauvoists, into a Dutchy and Peerdom, under he name of Fitz-James.

Marshal Berwick accordingly set out for Flanders; and this was the situation in which he sound the affairs of that country: The Allies were employed in besieging Doway. Marshal Montesquion, who had been all winter in Flanders, brought together the troops of France, which came from the Mosselle, Franche-Comte, and Dauphiny. Marshal Villars being arrived at Peronne on the sourteenth, where Marshal Montesquion had joined him, they had set out on the nineteenth for Cambray with the King of England, who made likewise this campaign un-

der

1710. der the name of the Chevalier St. George, a with the Duke of Bourbon Marshal Bern arrived there on the twenty first. The fa day, and the day following, fixty fix battalia and eighty five squadrons, which had met Peronne, fet out for Cambray.

> These troops were followed by those which had been in winter quarters upon the frontie and those which came from the remote p vinces; so that by the twenty third, the arm, h consisted of a hundred and fifty three battalion det and two hundred and fixty two squadro adec Marshal Villars advanced the left wing of the eastle of Oisy, which was about half a m from Count Tilly's quarters, being separated Holl the river Sansse, several cannons were fired ene. both sides. At the same time he ordered so bridges to be laid over the Scheld below Bouchi as if he had had a design to encamp between, as that river and the Scarpe, upon the road from a Doway to Valenciennes: but this was only a fein sufar for the enemy were not only covered by ry o for the enemy were not only covered by brook and moraffes, but had likewife fortificall the avenues of that fide with good retrent ments.

> As foon as the Generals of the enemy h notice that the troops of France were upon the march, they endeavoured to prevent our lieving the place they attacked. For this poofe, they marked out two camps, one in plain, upon the road to Valenciennes, on right of the Scarpe, and the other on the in of the same river, in the plain between he had and Lens. They used all possible diligence qua fortifying these two camps by strong in the plain by strong in the plain by strong in the plain the plain by strong in the plain between he plain the plain between he plain the plain between he plain

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rince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough nced with a strong body of horse towards as, both to view the ground by which Mar-Villars might come on the fide of Lens, and rprize some squadrons which encamped unthat place; but thefe fquadrons having had ce of their approach by the fire of some can-, had time to retire. Two days after, anodetachment of twenty five squadrons, comided by the Prince of Auvergne, advanced of the in towards Arras: this was to favour the pe of Cardinal Bouillon, that Prince's uncle, being wearied with his difgrace, retired in-Holland, from whence he went afterwards to ne.

In the same day, nine thousand men of the puchain nce of Hesse-Cassel arrived in the enemy's arand brought with them dry forrage from and Tournay. The Allies employed fix usand pioneers in their retrenchment, from ry on the Scarpe, as far as Montigny near He-Lietard, which took up a ground near two trend ues in extent; they made there, besides the nary redans, several redoubts furnished with my hanon. Those of their troops which encampon the between Tournay and Life, under the comnd of General Dorpt, for the security of their voys, had orders, on the twenty fifth of int y, to join the great great army, as well as the isons in Ghent, Deynse, Aeth, Courtray, nin, Liste, and Tournay.

The Duke of Marlborough, who had taken quarters at Flines, upon the left of the lower rpe, removed to Geuvelin, between Arleux Doway. Count Tilly who had his at La-

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Eugene went to Vitry, and General Fagelh his post between Serin and Lalain, in the cumvallation; he was ordered to observe French troops, which had continued on the of Bouchain.

After this new disposition of the enemy, the held a council of war, wherein it was resolve that in case a battle should happen, Prince I gene should command the right, consisting the Imperial troops; the Duke of Marlborn the left, with the English; and Count I should remain in the center, with the two which were in the pay of Holland. Orders we given for making the necessary bridges over Scarpe, from Vitry as far as the circumvallation to bring over the Troops more easily, whe ever they should be wanted.

Whilst the enemy took all these precautions prevent the relief of Doway, Marshal Villa after the feint above mentioned, began to man on the twenty fifth with his whole army, advanced on the twenty fixth and twenty fever on the fide of Arras. He ordered eight brid to be laid over the Scarpe between Athies and abby of Avenes. On the twenty eighthat twenty ninth, he passed that river without me ing any disturbance, except from a detachme of Hussars, who having made an attempt up his rear-guard, were cut in pieces, and left for After the army had passed, the M prisoners. Thal distributed amongst his troops powder ball, with bread for four days. As foon as enemy had notice of this march, Prince Eug ordered their right wing to file off to the mor of Montigny, near Henin-Leitard; and as moved from Vitry, the Duke of Marlborn advand

ranced with his army, whose right joined the 1710. t of that of Prince Eugene. The Dutch ary, which had lain on the right of the Scarp, ewife passed that river, and went to take posfion of the post affigned them between the perialists and the English.

On the same day being the thirtieth of May, Palatine regiments arrived in the enemy's

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mp from the country of Juliers, and were aced to guard Pont-a-Vendin. Brigadeer fambrier was ordered to abandon the posts of mmines and Warwick, and to fend the two ttalions which were there to Life and Menin. ext day, the enemy had joined by a retrenchline all the advanced redoubts they had already ade; and they planted cannon from Vitry as ras Montigny.

The enemy's army now confifted of an huned and twenty thousand men, exclusive of the oops employed in the fiege, of those which parded Pont-a-Vendin, and the garrisons of wns. The whole infantry was in one line, dextended from Vitry to Montigny: the horse ere in two lines, feven hundred paces behind

heir infantry.

The army of France marched in two columns, Sarshal Villars and Marshal Montesquiou being the center, Marshal Berwick in the right, nd Marshal d'Arco, a Bavarian, in the This army advanced into the plain of Lens order of battle, within cannon-reach of the nemy's retrenchments, having their right at ampoux and their left at Noyelles. Marshal illars, with Marshal Berwick, went immeditely to view the enemy's camp, which they bund in the order we have described. erwick judged that their fituation was fo advan-

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hazarding too much to attack them: that he ever, without relying upon his opinion, it wo be prudent to confult the General Officers upon delicate a conjuncture, wherein the leaft after might be attended with fatal confequence Whereupon a council of war was held, and the General officers were of Marshal Berwin opinion, and agreed that it was impossite to force an army so superior, and so well a trenched; and that by attempting it, the would evidently hazzard the loss of the Kingarmy.

This Council was held on the fourth of Jun after which Marshal Villars ordered the gene to be beat at noon, and after having been h hours in the enemy's presence, he march towards Arras, in the fame order in which army was then formed. He only removed about half a league from the enemy; his right w on the Scarpe, near Garverelle; his left wards Auney, near Lens; and his centre in He had expected that the enemy wo have fent out some detachments to charge rear-guard, and was prepared to receive then but as their fole defign was to make themsel masters of Doway, they would not engage in action which they saw the French army will for.

Marshal Berwick's commission ended as a sit appeared that there would be no action; accordingly set out for Versailles, and inform the King of the situation of the armies in states, and of the impossibility of relieving way. He gave his Majesty a particular count of all the stratagems which Marshal Ville had employed to make the enemy quit their

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nchments, and to bring them to an engage-1710.

nt, without having been able to succeed in m. The King sent him afterwards to head army in Dauphiny.

He was to oppose the Duke of Savoy; but as t Prince had been indisposed, and besides conted to be distaissified with the Court of Vienna, troops and those of the Alies under the commod of General Thaun, after having advanced the month of July towards the heights of lx, Queyras, and Barcelonnette, did not at the just measures taken by Marshal Berwick, reder to render all their attempts upon Dauphinessectual, greatly contributed to keep the my inactive.

He had under his command sixty battalions thirty six squadrons. The greatest part of horse lay at first in the Tartentese and the nese; and his infantry extended from the rienne by the Valonne and the Galibier, as as Briançon, from whence it run into the eys of Queyras and Barcelonnette. It formed des a line from Briançon as far as Guillestre, from thence towards Provence as far as the

The enemy spread a report that they designed nake a second attempt upon Provence, be-favoured by the English and Dutch sleet which in the Mediterranean, and had lately made thempt upon the Port of Cette in Languedoc, which we shall speak hereaster. To pret this, Marshal Berwick posted nine battas, with the reigments of dragoons of the phin and of Firmacon, to dispute with them passage of the Var below St. Laurens, and osed every thing in such a manner that upon the

fide, he could march thither by the roads Guillestre, Tournon, Colmars, Estremos as Grace, where he had magazines prepared fort subsistence of his troops. Those which were Savoy were to march thither by another rosexcept the seven battalions which were to posted in the Tartantese and in the Morienne, a fix other battalions which were appointed guard the retrenchments near Briançon.

Mean while, Count Thaun seized on the two ty sitch of July the post of Arche, and me those who defended it prisoners; the Fra abandoned the pass of Var on the twenty seven at the approach of the enemy, who posted the seives at Figliosa. Afterwards sourteen of the battalions advanced to the heights of the Vache to alarm that town, whilst the main body their army which was said to amount to twe thousand men, went to besiege Castellet, as Castle, situate upon a very steep rock, at entrance of the valley of Barcelonnette; a they had intended to open their way on the situate of the provence.

But in this attempt they did not succeed, notwithstanding the superiority of their to over those of France, they could effect nothing they sound that Marshal Berwick opposed they on all sides. Towards the end of July the sound was informed by a Courier dispatched to from the Duke of Roquelaure, who commended in Languedoc, and Mr. Basville, Intended in Languedoc, that the enemy had land some troops at the Port of Cette, of what they had already made themselves masters, they threatned to penetrate farther, and to wance into the Sevennes, in order to encour

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fanaticks, and renew the former disturban- 1710. that as there were no troops in that proeto oppose them, they intreated the Marof Berwick to come with all speed to their fance.

This descent, upon which the enemy had nded great hopes, and which made fo much e in Europe, was managed by the Sieur de Jan, a French gentleman who had underen to put it in execution, and actually comnded the troops which had landed.

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The Duke of Roquelaure had likewise sent in-Roussillon to demand succours of the Duke But Marshal Berwick who saw in-Neailles. hey enemy's defign in this enterprize, and w that it was of much more consequence to ent their entering Dauphiny and Provence, unwilling to weaken his army, which was ady inferior in number to that of the enemy: ccordingly wrote to the Duke of Roquelaure, the fituation of affairs did not permit him nd any detachment from his army, without pling the provinces of Dauphiny and Proe to a much greater danger than that which atened Languedoc; especially as the Duke of illes, who was in Rousfillon, and nearer to , not having the fame reasons, might more y and fooner fend him affiftance.

reffect, the Duke of Noailles brought thifome troops and heavy cannon with unlleled diligence. The Sieur Seissan was ed to retire, and to reimbark with all speed. he rest of the campaign in Dauphiny was inconfiderable, nothing remarkable having ened. The troops on both fides were fent heir winter quarters, except a detachment of

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1710. thirty fix battalions and twenty eight square of French troops, which were sent to Spain

As foon as the march of these troops known in Turin, it was believed that Ma Berwick had countermanded them. And was added, that the French caused a great of tity of bisket to be baked at Grenoble and Barreaux, the Duke of Savoy apprehended we had a design upon fort Exilles. reason he ordered that the troops which cam be put in garrison in Turin, and the neighb ing places, should immediately return to posts; but being afterwards informed that detachments of the French army did ad march towards Roussillon or Navarre, he or each garrison to return to the place which had allotted to it. The French had only nine batta in Savoy, but feven more were expected, twelve squadrons from the upper Rhine. Ma Berwick affigned them their quarters; afterwi giving the command to Count Medavi, h out towards the end of October. Upon his ney he met the Duke of Noailles, with w he had some conferences in the house Mr. gervilliers, Intendant of Dauphiny, concer a project which had been formed for full Catalonia.

He arrived at Court in the beginning of vember, and gave the King an account of had passed in Dauphiny. His Majesty was ly pleased with his conduct. In effect, since Marshal Berwick commanded in that try, all the projects of the enemy for invitive were rendered abortive, though their were much superior to his. During three paigns they did not gain one inch of growthe manner in which he disposed his troops

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she occupied, his great sagacity in discovering 1710. stratagems which were employed to deceive the activity with which he moved every re, the good order he always maintained strict discipline, his extraordinary vigilance, ch protected him from being at any time rized, did him as much real honour as the ing of victories. There have been few Gels under whom the officers have learned the of war, so well as under Marshal Berwick; is steps, all his orders, were so many instructes for the for officers and soldiers.

Ve have faid above, that in the beginning of year his Majesty had created him a Duke Peer. On the eleventh of December he was m in that quality; and afterwards he took

eat in Parliament as Peer of France.

the month of January the King appointed 1711. That Villars to command the army in Flan, and under him Marshal Montesquiou; MarHarcourt to command in Germany, having or him Marshal Besons; and the Duke of illes to command in Roussillon, where he best and took Gironne, notwithstanding the s and the severest weather. After the resion of this place, his Catholick Majesty e him Grandee of Spain of the first class. That Berwick was again appointed to comd the army in Dauphiny.

the beginning of this year died Marshal seil, whose valour, wise conduct, and sense onour, had made him justly esteemed. He on the sisteenth of March, aged seventy years. He was Dean (or the antientest)

ne Marshals of France.

his death was followed by another much considerable, which put the whole king-

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1711. dom under the greatest consternation. The of the Crown, the Dauphin, died of the pox at Meudon, on the fourteenth of April, forty nine years five months and four days, ing born at Fontainbleau on the first of No ber 1661. This Prince was endowed with m great qualities, and gave proofs of his valour all occasions when he commanded armies; good-nature, sweetness of temper, and ab volent disposition, constituted his distinguis character, and had endeared him to the w nation. His respect and attachment to the were boundless. He is perhaps the only infa of a Prince, who, when far advanced in has been content to live like a private man. renounced the Crown of Spain in favour of Duke of Anjou, his fecond fon; being as in gent a father, as he was a dutiful fon. chose rather to see his father and his son to than to reign himself.

The Emperor Joseph I. died in the month, on the night between the fixteenth seventeenth, and of the same disease, aged thirty three years. This Prince was a more active and interprising than his a Leopold, or the Emperor Charles VI. his ther, who succeeded him. The Elector Cologne and Bavaria, the Pope himself, and other Princes of Italy felt the most violented of his imperious and overbearing temper.

It was at first believed that the Death of Emperor would occasion some change of a in Europe; but on the twelfth of October the A duke Charles of Austria, who was in the two Leventh year of his age, being chosen Emp Europe continued in the same posture. This Emperor gave great hopes: he was of a his ]

peaceful temper, full of equity and justice in 1711. minutest affairs; but he suffered himself for e time to be guided by his Council, which violent and haughty. In this election no red was had to the Laws of the Empire, and rules prescribed by the golden bull, which uire that all the Electors be summoned upon han occasion; but those of Cologne and Baia, having joined with France, were not fumned to this election, and had therefore proed against the validity of it, as well as befe the Duke of Hanover was admitted to give vote; for the raising of a new Electorate by Emperor Leopold in favour of that Prince, was contested by some of the Electors. All that ed upon this occasion, shews that Princes fubject themselves to laws and regulations, ar as it serves their interest, or when they are in a condition to break through them.

Notwithstanding this violation of the rules of golden bull, the Empire applauded the ice which the Electors had made. ice merited the Imperial Crown both by his ues and illustrious birth; and besides his per-Il qualities, all the rules of policy required the Electoral College should prefer him to

er competitors.

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We have feen that in the preceding years the ke of Savoy, being discontent with the Emthe field. During the winter the Allies used the field. During the winter the Allies used to far utmost endeavours to appease him, and inthe him to head his army this year. For this network the Queen of England sent the Earl of Emperorough to Turin, where he arrived in the This of May: being admitted to an audience of all his Prince, he gave him all sort of affurances in

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fhould have the command in chief of the Imrial and auxiliary troops in Italy; that the affirmation and ratification of the cession of lawhich had been made to him in that count should be granted to him; and that the distriction of Vigevano should likewise be yielded to him the peace, agreeably to the design of the Emp

ror Leopold,

The Earl of Peterborough affifted afterwant at a great council which was held at La Van in the presence of the Duke of Savoy, with Ministers of the Emperor, England, Portugal, Holland, where measures were taken for the suing campaign. Afterwards, the Duke of woy declared that he would command his an in person, and presently gave orders for presing his equipage, and assembling his troothey were to be much more numerous the those of the year preceding, and consequent far superior to those which the King of Francould send to oppose him.

Marshal Berwick set out from Versaillat the twenty second of May, passed through hon the thirtieth, and arrived next day at Grable. Count Medavi had begun to fortify a passes on the side of Piedmont, and had to particular care to put those of Tornus in a condition. Of the troops which had been pointed to march into Alface, the King countermanded twelve battalions, and one them to march towards Piedmont, as soon was known that the Duke of Savoy brown numerous army to Dauphiny. We had into

parts fixty five battalions.

The great quantities of snow which yet com the mountains retarded the Duke of Savoy's a

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the eighth of June the regiment of Austray 1711. ived at Villestenon, and marched on the ninth to rafeo, where the Imperial cavalry had their renwous. The Imperial foot to the number of rteen thousand two hundred men, arrived on twentieth and twenty first at St. Benigno. r Chivas: Veldt-marshal Count Harach, who mmanded it, fet out for Turin on the twelfth, r having received the Duke of Savoy's orders. e cavalry of his Royal Highness encamped on fifteenth at Vigon: Count Pressa, who had command of it, set out likewise from Turin the camp, where the regiment of the Duke Savoy's guards had arrived the day before. Whilst these troops arrived, Marshal Bert began to advance his towards the frontiers. fent some of the battalions which were in by towards Briancon, and took his quarters

Suillestre. Count Daun came on the twenh from Milan to Turin, from whence Mr.

ender set out to command in Sufa.

When the troops which were to be comagh handed by his Royal Highness, had arrived in at Graphaces affigned them, the Barons Schulemand Wachtendonck, and Count Hautois, ched towards Val d' Aosta, with some de-. ments of horse and foot, being followed by e field artillery, and by the Marquis Visconti he head of the horse. The whole infantry in likewise to march on the same day. Baron foon selemberg was ordered to stop at the town of brouge a, and the Marquis Visconti to continue at d in the squitte.

he Duke of Savoy, accompanied by the et commune of Piedmont his eldest son, who made his compaign, though he was yet only thirteen s of age, arrived at Suza with Count Daun,

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1711. who commanded the Imperial troops. The m of his army continued in that place. The perial troops confifted of those of Brandenbur Anhalt-Deffau, Saxe-Gotha, and of some of German Princes in the pay of England and H The Duke of Savoy, upon reviewing army, found it confifted of thirty five thous men; his horse especially were far superior that of Marshal Berwick: the latter, who obliged to defend a country above thirty lead in extent, endeavoured only to preferve them important places, as Briançon, Grenoble, Barreaux, and all the passes of Dauphiny, le ing Savoy much less defended, because the vages which the Duke of Savoy's troops mig commit there, would be at the expence of own country.

On the fixth, at midnight, the fon of Co Daun, and Baron Regal, Majors-general, fet from Suza with a strong detachment of foot order to feize the advanced posts; and ast principal defign of the Duke of Savoy was make himself master of the camp of Brian upon his departure from Suza, he left there Counts la Roux, Prasla, and Caunitz, with body of troops, under pretence of guarding lines, and the towns of Exilles, Suza, and la trelles; but in effect to seize that post, if M shal Berwick should take away the garrison. the fame day he encamped at the great Co under mount Cenis, with Count Daun, hav left Count Velmerode in the plain of Piedm with a detachment of horse, and part of field artillery. On the seventh, he marche Termignon, where he continued for some the and was informed that Marshal Berwicks had advanced to Guillestre with part of his

, had left that place on the first of July, and 1711. marched towards Briancon, without having arrifoned that place, as the Prince had exted.

Whereupon the Duke of Savoy decamped n Termignon, and posted himself at Ignes. ordered the grenadeers of his army to adce to Pralonga, while Baron Regal contid his march to Possel.

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nthis interval General Schulemberg, who was e, as has been faid above, by Val d' Aofta, ed over the little St. Bernard. Two French alions, a regiment of horse, and one of drans, which were at St. Maurice, retired tods Montieres as foon as they perceived them, ording to the orders they had received from rshal Berwick.

f Co When General Schulemberg was informed the French troops had abandoned Montieres, moved to that fide, and was there joined by int Regal. The Duke of Savoy and Count un arrived there, whilst his army passed the thts of Venois, with incredible fatigue, and it to encamp at Pralonga. They were obto make the peafants open the passages high the snow: their troops suffered greatly he winds and the cold, and the Prince lost e part of his equipage.

he detachments of the Barons Schulemberg Regal, which were ordered to march tods Conflans, posted themselves between Roche n and la Bastie. The Duke of Savoy and int Daun advanced with an efcort of grenas and horse. At their approach, three regiits of horse and dragoons, and some French ntry, abandoned Conflans, passed the river and broke the bridge. The Hussars of the

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likewise passed that river, in order to charge rear-guard of the French, there happened and brisk skirmish, wherein the latter made it pear, that the strength of a body of troops of fists not so much in the number, as the value of the soldiers.

The Duke of Savoy afterwards caused this tachment to encamp at Conflans, and fent on to the Marquis Visconti and Baron Schulember come to that place: the main body of his at moved to Portes, and next day Montieres. the same day, the Duke of Savoy and Co Daun arrived at Conflans, where were Co Down the fon, and Count Hautois Somet after, they were followed by all the grenad of the army, and a thousand horse. The of troops which had fet out from Month floot between Roche-Seven and la Bastie this time Marshal Berwick was affembling a Montmelian the greatest part of his troops w were in Savoy. He afterwards posted them that place as far-as Aiguebelle, fo that they d be brought together in a few hours, if it is be necessary.

Whilst the enemy's army went to encame Petit-cœur, near Montieres, the Duke of Si was informed that the troops of France had a doned Baverges and Annecy; whereupon he tached the Marquis Andorno with a both horse and soot, to take possession of these posts. As soon as he appeared, the French were in Annecy retired to Seissel, the enem Hussars being unable to disturb their rearge. The enemy, after having made a most satisfactory and went a wards to encamp beyond Carli. The Duke wards to encamp beyond Carli.

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letachment of foot, to preferve the commu-

On the fixteenth, he fent out in the evening of frong detachments, one under the comand of Baron Zumjungen, and the other under tof Mr. Arnheim.

The Marquis Visconti arrived next day at sia, with the horse, and the day after at Conus, where the Marquis Ourabia, Minister of Arch-duke, and Messieurs Chetwynd and ndermeer, the English and Dutch Ministers, arrived the day before. General Zumjungen and the charter-house of Aillac, and pursued troops which were there as far as the heights the Thuize. The latter attempted to gain other height; but having perceived that Gell Zumjungen and the Marquis Montmelian in their way, they abandoned that road, as as that of Chambery, and marched to treaux.

Marshal Berwick ordered all the troops which e encamped at Montmelian, except a small which he left there, to retire likewise tods fort Barreaux. The Duke of Savoy fent inforcement to General Zumjungen, and on: same day set out with Velt-marshal Daun! oin General Arnheim, to be within reach of ing his orders every where. At this time the le of Miolans, which is built upon a rockut a league from Montmelian, and was garned by eighty men, furrendred to the enemy. The Duke of Savoy being gone to St. Peter bigni, there fell fick; but he foon recovered, came to Chambery, whither he had fent before fix regiments of horse. From thence he at to Marches, where his whole army was Q.5. encamped.

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had extended his troops from fort Barreaus far as Champarillan, along the Ifer, having but the bridge over that river, and thus rende impossible to insult this post. He had post Mr. Silly, a Lieutenant-general, near la Crux Echelles, where the latter was intrenched, so these two passes were secured, and a comme cation maintained with Briançon.

There was another passage more open, less guarded, on the side of St. Genis, we Marshal Berwick could only place militing the arrival of those troops which were to be to him from several parts. Mr. Dillon was camped in the Maurienne, on the banks of Arc and the Iser: he had planted some pied cannon in those places which were forth and Count Medavi continued undisturbed in

camp at Barreaux.

The Duke of Savoy-extended his camp on fifth of August, from St. Peter d'Albigny, a as the plain of Montmelian. He took his ters at the castle of Marches, from whence observed Marshal Berwick's army. It was lieved that this Prince would be obliged at to retire, because he subsisted his camp with difficulty, and at an infinite expence. His woys could only arrive by the way of little Bernard, where the roads were very much by the rains, which had continued for she days; his horse met with great difficulty in ling forrage in Savoy: notwithstanding, he tinued there for a long time, without being couraged.

The motions of the enemy greatly alar the Bresse and the Lionese. The militia of provinces were raised to line the Rhome.

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der the enemy's parties from passing that ri-1711. Some retrenchments guarded with pallioes were made in the avenues of the fuburb Guillotiere, near Lyons.

One of the enemy's engineers was taken drawa plan of the camp of Barreaux, and Mar-Berwick immediately ordered him to be nged. Their Hussars gave some alarm on the e of St. Genis and Pont Beauvoisin, but durst pass the river Quiers, which separates Savoy m Dauphing. Mr. Cadrieux was then ennped at the entry of a pass, where the enemight come on the fide of the charter-house fall upon Mont Fleury. Marshal Berwick sed the passages to be repaired which led pied in his camp to Briançon, that he might be e to march speedily from thence in case of d. On the same day, being the fifth of Auh, he received a reinforcement of eight battas and four fquadrons.

The horse which the Duke of Savoy expected m Piedmont arrived at Conflans on the ninth August, and on the thirteenth at Annecy, m whence they marched next day to Aix, o leagues from Chambery. Whereupon the nce held a council of war with his General ficers, and those of the Allies, in which were: fent Mr. Doutabia, the Emperor's Minister, the English and Dutch Ministers, who had. ers from their masters to follow that Prince, y ins t they might be witnesses of his conduct, and he uaint the Allies with the execution of the jects which they had formed, as well against uphiny, as the countries of Lyons and Breffe. In this council it was proposed, that fince the: eral detachments which had been fent to perate into Dauphiny had found all the passes. welli

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well guarded, it was necessary to attack Mark Berwick in his camp at Barreaux, before hello receive the reinforcements he expected from face and Languedoc. General Daun infifted m upon this proposal, alledging that the Man having dispersed his army into several posts mote from each other, he could not have a a thousand or twelve hundred men in his can and that if he was attacked by the whole at of the Allies, he must infallibly be defeat The Duke of Savoy consented to this proper on condition that the German troops would n the way and begin the attack; and as the troops were most of them in the pay of Engla and Helland, the Ministers of these two pow confented that they should make the guard.

The Generals of the troops of Brandenha Anhalt-Dessau, Saxe-Gotha, and others, affirm that upon such occasions detachments ought be drawn out of all the regiments of the sevenations, that each might share in the satigues the danger; and proposed that this van-gus should be composed of an hundred men to from each battalion of the army, supported a like number, formed in the same mana and that the rest should follow as a body

referve.

HE VOW OUT

This opinion not being relished by the Di of Savoy, who had at heart the preservation his own troops, to guard his country in case any bad success, they bethought themselves some other enterprize; and for this purpose Duke decamped on the fifth of September, join a body of horse and grenadeers who made themselves masters of the defiles in pass of Lauterrel and Galibier, in the road Brians

igneen, with a defign to feize that place: 1711. Marshal Berwick being informed of this, mediately fent a detachment of troops thither, ich prevented the Duke of Savoy from having further defign to attack him, and faved iancon.

The officers and engineers, whom that Prince ordered to view the passes through which w could make incursions near Lyons, having orted to him that the horse could attempt thing on that fide, without being supported a confiderable body of the infantry, this enprize was thought to be dangerous; especially the camp of Marches not being very advantaous, and the French army being daily reinced, that infantry could not be fent away

thout great danger.

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In the mean time, the forrage becoming very rce in the army of the Allies, they were iged to bring their provisions from Piedmont on mules: befides, the rains had broke the ids and swelled the rivers in such a manner, it it was impossible for them to advance; espeen the live as they faw that which ever way they corted med, they must have encountered Marshal many rwick. Thus they abandoned their projects. body he Duke of Savoy quitted the army on the threnth of September, and repaired to Turing the Dike of Savoy quitted the army on the theenth of September, and repaired to Turin, the Divere, having some fits of a sever, he took the vation ters of St. Maurice. Perhaps he was information at the same time, that the seventeen French adrons which came from Germany were arranged and that the eight battalions, which solved them, and had been detained in their who were them, and had been detained in their who were the by the badness of the roads, would like so in the solution of the solution of the roads. abjet with many trees

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1711. However that may be, the two armies mained in the fame fituation, till at last the my thought fit to decamp. They at first ha defign to take their winter quarters in Sam but having confidered how scarce the provide were in that country, and how impossible would be to fend any thither, when the St. Bernard should be covered with snow, the changed their defign, and refolved to regain degrees the mountains, in order to return Piedmont. They fent their horse towards Ann to be refreshed there for some days; and the infantry marched on the eighth of October, ta ing the road to Conflans. At the same tin Marshal Berwick decamped to follow the my. He marched first to St. Fean de Maurim and afterwards reascended towards Galibier. fent orders to Mr. Silly to quit his camp Echelles, and to occupy that of Barren and upon his departure to dismiss the mile The whole cavalry encamped on the elever near Grenoble, in order to return to Savoy; 1 the troops which had come out of Cham were commanded to return thither. Man Berwick ordered likewise the artillery of camp at Barreaux to move towards Brian and four hundred oxen were brought toget for that purpole.

The enemy's army, in the mean time of nuing their march, arrived at Conflans; and Duke of Savoy returned to it. The Minister the Allies, who had accompanied him, let on the same day from Constans; and arrived the seventeenth at Aosta. His Royal High began to march on the thirteenth with a dem ment of feven battalions and a thousand m towards Suza by Mont Iferan, in order to me in to

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## the Duke of BERWICK.

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rce a body commanded by Count La Roque. 1711. his officer, knowing that Marshal Berwick had used mount Genis to be occupied by fixteen ttalions, and that he had fent another body of cops to Termignon, had immediately given nom to continue his march by the valley of Lens, the he could not pass by mount Coming the same time the latter fent word to that turn. Anna ince, that the French had occupied in the hs the posts called the four teeth, that they emed to have a defign of attacking the reenchment of St. Colombon, and afterwards Ex-

er, to enchment of St. Colombon, and afterwards Exet in 165: whereupon the Duke ordered the rest of
the et sarmy, under the command of Count Daun,
uring advance towards Suza.

General Schulemberg continued his march, and
tended the great mount Cenis. He gave noterred to of this to the Duke of Savoy by the Chevamilit or St. Julien, who was informed by the Marelevel is Andorno, whom General Daun had distopy; a tched to him, that Count Zumjungen with ten
tham talions followed General Schulemberg. At last hamber talions followed General Schulemberg. At last Man e enemy's horse decamped on the eighteenth, of the directurned to Piedmont by Aosta. General aun followed them three days after with the arquis Andorno to Fenestrelles, to order the larguis Andorno to Fenestrelles, to order the Vaue con it to occupy the heights of that place, and set and the trong Turin, where he prepared to receive the and the terminal to occupy the heights of that place, and set and the terminal termi in to the charge, and had forced Count La. Roque

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tire with his troops to the heights of Jal Immediately the Duke of Savoy sent order Count Daun; to blow up the fort of Exilles, to cause his troops to pass immediately over mountains; this he obeyed, after having with drawn the artillery and the ammunitions, who were conducted to Suza. Marshal Berwick out several detachments to harrass them into retreat. Four of their battalions suffered we much; and they lost a great quantity of me They had posted some detachments at Jaill and above Fenestrelles, to savour the troo which filed off by Val-d' Aosta and the littles Bernard.

On the twenty fifth of October Marshal Be wick arrived with part of his army at the cas of Jouvenceau, in the valley of Oulx. He tended his right as far as Villars d'Amont in talley of Pragelas, where there were abundant of forrage; and after it was consumed, he broug back his troops into the valley of Maurienne, from whence he distributed them into winter quarte

The troops of Savoy, having repassed to mountains, took their winter quarters in Pumont, and the Germans in Lombardy. His Roy Highness, instead of making considerable conjustes, which had been expected from an ammuch stronger than those in the preceding cap paigns, was again obliged to abandon his Dutt of Savoy. Marshal Berwick retook Chamba Annecy, Montmilian, the castle of Miolans, a other posts.

This campaign greatly mortified the Alle and they could hardly refrain from laying to blame on the Duke of Savoy. The Emper had fatisfied him with respect to some of his particular to some of his part

tension

ions, in hopes to engage him to penetrate as 1711. as Lyons, with a design to draw the princiforces of France on that fide, whilft Prince ene and the Duke of Marlborough should adce through Alface and Champagne as far as ris. They had given him an army much re numerous than that under Marchal Berwick. could not conceive how this General had n able to guard fo many distant passes with few troops; and how all the fine promises ich the Duke of Savoy had made to the Allies ild end in nothing but giving some slight alarms the Lionese, making himself master of Chamy, and a part of Savoy, consuming the fore and provisions of his own country, and at abandoning it for want of subsistence, and fering it to be retaken by the French.

The Duke of Berwick's presence being no iger necessary in these provinces, he returned Court, where he was several times highly immended by the King himself. No body sbetter pleased to do justice to merit than that

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His Majesty gave proofs of this at the death Marshal Boufflers; his good nature and geneus mind did not suffer him to conceal his conm and affliction. That illustrious General ferved these proofs of his master's kindness, a was active, exact, exceedingly affectionate the King's person, and zealous for him and a good of his kingdom. Of this he often gave markable proofs: the reader may have observed in these Memoirs, where we spoke of the siege Lise which the Allies undertook in the year too. Marshal Boufflers threw himself into that ace, there sacrificed his health, exposed his to and notwithstanding, his little strength, defended

1711. defended the place with fo great courage a ability, that he held it out near four month from the opening of the trenches, and made enemy purchase the conquest of it by the loss a great part of their army. The fine retre he made at Malplaquet, after Marshal Villa was wounded, did him as much real hono as a victory; and the zeal he expressed his country upon that occasion, by submitting to the orders of Marshal Villars, who was younger officer than he, deferves alone the high encomiums.

Besides the glory which Marshal Berwick acquired, and which we may fay he peaceal enjoyed in the midst of the Court, he had t fatisfaction to fee his family increase by the bir of a fon, of whom his confort was deliver on the eighth of September. He was christen

Henry.

1712. We are now entering upon the year 1711 which will ever be memorable in the history France, for the fuccess of our campaigns, the treaty of peace coucluded at Utrecht, t death of the Dauphin and Dauphiness, and their eldest son, and of those two able and e perienced Commanders, the Duke of Vendo and Marshal Catinat. Both these Generals h a particular esteem and friendship for Math Berwick,; the latter especially commended his for his prudence and strict discipline. The encomium does the more honour to the Dul of Berwick, as it is well known that Ma shal Catinat praised but seldom, and alway fulle with great discernment and without flattery. In the negotiations for peace, which were be mate gun long before, were now renewed. The ree,

in particular with Queen Anne were carrie

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with success; the Dutch and all the other 1712. nont lies except the Emperor, were forced to aded me in to them. The Plenipotentiaries were med, the place of congress appointed; and retre were to meet by the month of December in year preceding. It was hoped there would no campaign this year, and that the general fled face would be concluded before the feafon proper

was It is true, these hopes had not been vain, higher all the Powers concerned in this treaty had ned in concluding it with as much sincerity nickly diligence, as the King of France and the aces ween of England: but their particular interest and the prevailed upon this occasion over the gence by all good; and this brought on a most bloody plives apaign in Flanders, but one much different from the former campaigns, since all the prevailed and close was on the side of

advantage and glory was on the fide of

advantage and glory was on the fide of ance.

For Prince Eugene for the Emperor, Pensionary in fius for the Dutch, and the Duke of arlborough supported by the Whigs in England d, left nothing unattempted to baffle the asures which were taken for giving peace to rope.

They did not indeed succeed in this design; that the their intrigues they suspended the concluded his of the peace, and procured to France, certainly without intending it, the glory of forcing its enemies, except the Emperor, to accept a peace; which ought to be accounted a wonfalwa sull event, especially if we consider the concerts into the which France was then reduced, and ere but a faved it.

The tee, and saved it.

The Queen of England knowing how aver the Duke of Marlborough was to a peace, a the particular intimacy he had with Prince B rene, Penfionary Heinfius, and the White took from him the command of her troops, an gave it to the Duke of Ormond. The Da of Marlborough being discontented, redoub his intrigues in the Parliament of England, et ployed all his friends to disturb the negotiation and even engaged Prince Eugene to come London, in order to support his opposition, int name of the Emperor, and endeavour to wit draw the Queen from the measures the pursue Notwithstanding all the fine promises made he and all the pretended advantages which she w given to hope both for her felf- and her peop the Queen was immoveable in the resolution the had taken to put an end to the w Prince Eugene continued some time long in London, expecting to prevail upon the Pa liament: but in this he did not fucceed, a was obliged to return to Holland, withou reaping any advantage from his journey; havil acted a part not very suitable to a Prince w had hitherto acquired fo much glory, and high a reputation for his military accomplish of blood vans and

Being returned to Holland, he, in cond with Pensionary Heinsus, lest nothing und tempted to engage that Republick not to gree to the congress, which was already

pointed.

All these intrigues did only delay the depa ture of the Plenipotentiaries, and thus enga the difagreeing powers to make another can paign, which the Court of France and that England were willing to avoid. It was a lot

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ile before the Dutch resolved to name their 1712, aver enipotentiaries, and agree upon the place of e, an agress. At last they complied with Queen ce E as desire, who had chosen the city of Utrecht.

Whigh the Ministers of France set out for that place ps, and the sixth of January, and on the twenty that the congress was opened.

The France Plenipotentiaries made offers for mining a general peace. Those of the Allies, action clude them, and prolong the conferences, gave ome direct and determinate answers, and only intende in writing exorbitant demands, witney intitled specifick articles; demands which business which the perfect articles, demands which business been in the heart of France. They the wanter no doubt but that such proposals would people ask the congress. But the French Plenipo-

people as the congress. But the French Plenipocolution triaries behaved with great moderation and
floom, and did not give into the snare: they
long monstrated with great force, that enough had
me Pa in written, and that they ought to negotiate
the each other, as was usually practised upon
without like occasions.
In the mean time, as it appeared that the conences were carried on very slowly, both sides
and the necessary preparations for taking the
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In the same sh r can Berwick had the command of the army in a long to a 2

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17.12. What we have faid above, fufficiently fle the efforts which Prince Eugene made to pe trate into France, and by new conquests to gage the Allies to decline a peace, or at leaft to agree to it, but upon conditions fo burth fome to France, that we could not accept the For this purpose, he undertook the siege Landrecies, a place which, after the conque the enemy had already made, was one of principal keys of the kingdom. To him this place from being relieved, he formed retrenched camp at Denain, whereby he ma tained a communication with Marchien which the Confederates called the high-wa These measures were not ill taken, the defign of them was too unjust to fuce Marshal Villars forced the retrenchment Denain, routed the troops which guarded the obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Land cies, and took Marchiennes, Doway, Que

Thus all the projects against France were feated; and this was the issue of the boast promises which some of the Allies had made their Consederates. The action at Dan happened on the twenty sourth of July. A we before. Marshal Villars and the Duke of a mand had published in their respective came cessation of arms between France and Englar The rest of the Allies except the Emperate last consented to treat of a peace; and sort purpose to hold conserences at Utrecht: a now they were not so haughty, and paid it regard to the Plenipotentiaries of France with was due to them.

to the peace, that the King of Spain should

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the me the Crown of France, and that the 1712. o per kes of Berry and Orleans should renounce to spain, in order that thefe two Crowns the never be united under the same Prince; that France should acknowledge Queen t the me as lawful Sovereign of Great Britain; and fiege nit the succession to that Crown as it was seton the House of Hanover. Accordingly. France should give no manner of affistance the Chevalier St. George; and should even o hin ie him the Afylum which he had hitherto ened in the kingdom. In effect that Prince red to Lorrain. After these two points had agreed upon, the articles of peace were ed in the conferences which were held at echt. of flanting tox

s for this year's campaign in Dauphiny, the ghad ordered Marshal Berwick to stand upon defensive; and though his army was still inor to that of the enemy, yet he stopped, as ad done in the preceding campaigns, all the were sin Savoy, Dauphiny, and Provence.

boalf on the fifteenth of August the Earl of Petermade ugb arrived at Turin, being fent to the Duke Day Savoy by the Queen of England. At his first A we lence he had a conference with his Royal camp ds several audiences, wherein he negotiated this Prince concerning the advantageous mper as which France granted him in the treaty d fort seace, at the follicitation of her British Ma-

owards the end of this campaign, Marshal ce whi wick detached, according to the orders fent from Court, twenty battalions and ten fquamina as of dragoons, under the command of the ould walier d' Asfeld, to march into Catalonia.

1712. Count Thaun having advice of this, an longer fearing any attempt from our army the German troops to Rivoli, and from into winter quarters. He went afterwar Turin, where the Earlof Peterborough ren a fecond time, to continue the negotiation begun with the Duke of Savoy. On the of October Count Thaun repaired to Milan after giving the necessary orders in that he fet out for Vienna.

> Marshal Berwick, having affigned to his their quarters, went to Grenoble; and he was preparing to fet out from thence for failles, he received an order from the Ki go and head the army which met in Cata with an intent to raife the blockade of G General Wetzel had blocked up this place a during the whole campaign, and pres closer on the fifteenth of October. The mans seized Pontamajo, on the river To which post our troops must necessarily when that river is not fordable: at last, ruined the mills without the town, and of the water from those that were in it. The quis of Brancas, the Governor was the there with a garrison of twelve batta Having found means to give notice of the tion in which he was, Count Fiennes adva according to the order he had receized Court, and attempted to throw fuccours in town, that it might be faved from falling the enemy's hands, till Marshal Berwick come to relieve it.

For this purpose he entered the Lampon with fifteen battalions, including the m and some squadrons taking with him a tra eight small field pieces. He had a suff

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et of troops to raise the blockade; but 1712. g made the enemy believe that he intended rce their retrenchments, whilst he fixed attention on one fide, and kept them in y cannonading them, he fent on the other fty fat bullocks and a hundred sheep, and hundred foot to recruit their battalions, the escorted by three hundred horse; and this y had the good fortune to ford the river, et safe into Gironne. After this success, he ton the first of November to assemble his in Roussillon, where he put them into ers, expecting the arrival of the regiments Marshal Berwick had sent from Dau-

These troops, with the former, were to ofe an army, with which he might enter lonia, attack the enemy, and oblige them

fe the fiege of Gironne.

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his place had fuffered exceedingly by the of several things. It must be said to the of the townsmen, that they voluntarily d in the diffress of our troops; far from aling their provisions and money, they ofthem of their own accord, and kept no for themselves than what was necessary to

hem from starving.

ptwithstanding this, our troops were reto eat the most loathsome things and what ch to be admired, none of them expressed aft inclination to defert, though they had opportunities of doing it. The Marquis ancas, by his polite and winning behaviour, ained so much esteem, affection, and conte not only among his troops, but among wnsmen, that the latter lent him, besides things, four hundred thousand livres for le of the garrison.

R

General

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1712. General Staremberg, who by his great abil had found means to support himself in Catal with a very few troops, notwithstanding the treat of the English auxiliaries, and the lufe fion of arms made with the Portuguese; km ing to what extremity Gironne was reduced, the preparations which were made in Fra to relieve it, he came to the camp before place in the beginning of December, caused retrenchments to be made at all the venues. Having advice that Marshal Bern was arrived on the ninth at Perpignan, wh he affembled his army in order to enter Ca lonia, he judged that he must now use the most diligence: accordingly he made several faults upon the red fort, and that of the Ca chines, which were fituated on the eminence the town, expecting that the garrison be weakened, would make but a flight refifts He had prepared ladders for scaling some part these forts; and hoped, that after he sh make himself master of them, the towns would oblige the Marquis of Brancas to cap late: but the Germans found every where troops which defended them more resolute they had expected. These attempts being General Staremberg applied him wholly to cause the passes which lead from Lampourdan to Gironne to be retrenched. M while, Marshal Berwick lost notime. Theth which were to compose his army, were ma ing from Dauphiny, Provence and Langue and in the mean while he gave the necessary ders for their sublistence, and for a convoy! cient to revictual Gironne. The rains w fell in the months of November and December swelled the rivers fo much, that they retarded

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th of these troops above a fortnight. How- 1712. the Marshal's orders were given, and obeyapportunely, that part of the provisions 2171 h had been embarked arrived at Roses some before Christmas. Much more bread and t were baked than the army could confume fortnight: these were carried by mules tods Gironne.

n the twenty fixth of December the Mar. let out from Perpignan, and passed the night oulon, on the river Tech, four French leagues Perpignan. This was the place appointed he meeting of the army. Here he found some regiments were not yet arrived; ag others, the regiment of foot of Egrigni, that of Caylus's dragoons. This army was to if of twenty thousand men. It had a train hirty pieces of artillery, with engineers, and Lieutenant-generals, viz. Mess. Arennes, ld, Dillon, Fiennes, and Silly.

tlast, on the twenty eighth at break of day, army began to march. It filed off in three mns, and went over the Pyrenees at three rent passes. The Catalan Miquelets, who rded them by General Staremberg's order, adoned them as foon as they perceived from tops of the mountains, the first motions of French army. The latter encamped on the eday at Jonquieres, at the bottom of the

untains, in the Lampourdan. Here it was that Marshal Berwick caused a at many copies of an ordinance of the court Madrid to be distributed, forbidding upon n of death all the subjects of Spain to furnish er with money or provisions the enemies of two Crowns; forbidding besides the Catalans keep arms in their houses or to give any afby R 2 that they retarded

1712. fiftance or hardour to the rebellious Miquele who should be found in arms against his Carl lic Majesty, Philip V, their only lawful & reign. By the like ordinances, and by the and fpeedy punishment of those who had be them, Marshal Berwick had some years be

> suppressed the revolt of the kingdoms of An gon and Valencia.

On the twenty ninth, the French army vanced as far as Figuieres, which is only miles from Castella d' Ampurias, on the gulf Roses. Here they continued on the thirtie From hence Marshal Berwick sent several ties to fcour the country, get intelligence of enemy, and disperse copies of the ordinance bove mentioned. On the thirty first they the highway to Gironne, along which Gen Staremberg had made his principal retren ments, expecting that Marshal Berwick wo come to him on that fide, and they paffed Fluvia at St. Perez de Pescador, which is half a league from the fea.

On the same day our troops encamped at mentieres, between the Fluvia and the Ter: continued their march along the fea-fide, passed the Ter without opposition at Toroella Mongri. The Marshal left a detachment Berges, on the left of the Ter, to ferve as escort to the convoy defigned for Gironne.

General Staremberg perceiving that all precautions were rendered useless, and that wh he endeavoured to hinder us from fending visions into Gironne, he would expose his of army to the want of them, unless he speed fecured Oftalric, the only place by which held a communication with Barcelona; judg belides, by the march of the French army, mems greingdeets, was brided feve

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whal Berwick would not fail to move to the 1713. er Tordera, which makes a kind of circle of Oftalric, on the night between the fecond third of January, he thought fit to abanthe retrenchments of the Red Coast. As he ordered the Ponta major to be broke, he fed a bridge to be built at a place called Santa genia near Saria, and passed the Ter about a arter of a league from Gironne; fo that marchalong the river Onbar, he descended between mountains, to gain the road from Gironne to falric.

Marshal Berwick's principal defign was to send o Gironne the convoy which had been appointed that place: thus as foon as the Marquis of ancas acquainted him that the Germans had ired, he advanced the convoy with great ed and it was received in the town with greatest demonstrations of comfort and

Gentral Staremberg had retired with fo much cipitation, that he was obliged to leave in his renchments a great quantity of provisions, feal waggons, four pieces of cannon, and a eat many tools. At the same time that the arshal sent the convoy to Gironne, he detach-Lieutenant-general Dillon at the head of some enadeers and of feveral squadrons, to charge twhen enemy's rear-guard. But they had got for before him, that he could not come up with em; he only took a few stragglers. However, wing advanced as far as a defile which Count d fifty men who guarded it, to give the enemy me to advance to Oftalric. He attacked them th his grenadeers, who killed several of them, ade forty prisoners, and put the rest to flight:

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1713 after which he returned to join Marshall

The Court of Spain, to favour this experience, had ordered a body of four thousand had of ten thousand foot to march through to sainto Catalonia. Provisions had been pared for these troops at Penis Cola; they were to advance in concert with Marshal Berwick the plain of Tarragon. According to these ders, Prince Tscerclas Tilly passed the Eboron first of January, near Tortosa, and advanced withis army into the Viguiery of Tarragon, the sea side. The magazine from whence army at first received their provisions, been settled at Vinaroz; but as they advanted to Catalonia, the magazines were brownearer.

Besides these succours, the Marquis of a maldi de Ceva, having entered Catalonia Lerida with a small slying camp of sour the sand Spaniards, retook Cervera, and possesseral posts which led to Barcelona. All troops environed Catalonia, and waited in quarters for the proper season of beginning campaign, in case the negotiations at Unifould not terminate the war in this provides the Court of Spain expected.

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y had great reason to fear being abandoned 1713.
the peace, which was upon the point of beconcluded; that such an act of clemency buld prevent the effusion of a great deal of is expe od, which could not be avoided, if the rebels re rendered desperate, by leaving them no pes of pardon. The King followed this ade; and accordingly two days after published ecree in favour of the Catalan rebels, in which Catholick Majesty granted a general amnesty all those who should surrender to his General ficers, and take a new oath of fidelity; orred that they should be continued in the peffion of their goods and estates, and that whater had been confiscated, should be restored to em. At the fame time, the King declared at those who should not accept of the pardon liberally offered them, should be punished th all the rigour of the laws, as rebellious subes, and enemies to the peace of their country. his amnesty was printed both in the Castilian d Catalan tongues, and a great number of pies of it were fent to the General Officers of earmy, and the Governors and Commanderstowns, in order to disperse them in the couny. Nay several of the Miquelets, who were isoners, were allowed to return to their reective homes, with the like affurances of a eneral pardon.

Thus Marshal Berwick crowned the glorious iterprize, which he had so happily executed: enterprize which had appeared the more difcult, as Count Staremberg had taken all poffie precaution to render impracticable the aveues of a town which he expected to reduce by mine. But all these obstacles, and all the difculties which arose from the situation of the

, countries Ring a vightline aroun place, were assured of their paidon, at a time wi

1713. place, and the rigorous feafon of the year, w furmounted by Marthal Berwick; who, by affu ing a town of fo great importance, did as in e fervice as he ever rendered to the King Spain, or the King of France his mafter. Af having caused a great quantity of ammunity and provisions to be brought into Gironne, It we fet out from Catalonia, and came post to West En failles, where he arrived on the fifth of Februar and was received by the King and the who Court with deferved effeem and applause.

a w The conferences at Utrecht concluded at le in a peace, which was figned on one fidel France, and on the other by the Queen of Enterpti land, the King of Portugal, the King of Pruf the Duke of Savey, and the States of Hollan On the twenty second of May it was proclaim at Paris. The Emperor alone refused to a quiesce in it, though articles for him had be flipulated in it, and though he was allowed to months to accept of them. The Chevalier George fuffered most by this treaty, as he w thereby excluded from the throne of England and as all the contracting Powers had entere into a guaranty of the succession in the Hou of Hanover. Thus he was abandoned by the King of France, who could no longer affift him pul and he was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the twenty fifth of April, in the preceding year, he Printed protested against whatever might be stipe at the state of the sta lated in the congress of Utrecht to his prejudice and contrary to the lawful and evident right which he had to the Crown of England.

Marshal Berwick was greatly concerned at the departure of this Prince, and the bad situation of his affairs. He expressed to him his regret, he that being engaged in the fervice of France, he had

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ild not follow him, and share in his fate: but 1713. affured him that he would always he ready facrifice every thing, as foon as there should any appearance that his fervice could be of to him.

It was believed at the Court of France, that Emperor had only refused to fign the treaty peace at Utrecht, that he might distinguish who melf from his Allies, and imitate the conat la like occasions. It was hoped, that he would fide t let pass the time granted to him, without of En cepting the conditions which were offered; Pruff exially as his Imperial Majesty was not able, dollar sen lest alone, to oppose France. Even the claim ench Ministers had so much relied at they had not taken measures for another. mpaign.

They were mistaken: for the Emperor, anilier & ated by Prince Eugene, resolved to hazard anone were campaign, in hopes that some savourable
reglame ent would happen which might deliver himonten om the uneasiness it gave him to abandon his
tensions to the Crown of Spain; which he
by the ust have done, had he accepted the conditions
this pulated in the treaty between France and the
on the her Allies They were mistaken: for the Emperor, aniher Allies.

Prince Eugene, by whose counsels his Impe-Majesty was guided on this occasion, well-new that France would take some towns durright gthis campaign; but he hoped that if the Emror's affairs were not successful on the Rhine, at the would be time enough to negociate a peace at lation tend of the campaign with Marshal Harcourt, egret, ho was to command the French army in that the buntry. Besides, he persuaded himself that could rance would then restore the conquests they might R 5

the Duke of Berwick. 37 E they would have done, had we fore- 17 15

1709, might make, and boat the Kingy who for meltly defined a peace, both for the putting finances in good order, and for the eafe and lief of his people, who had greatly fuffered this war, would not give worse terms than the which he had already offered. This able Prince whose political views have always been verye tenfive, did not belides despair of feeing gr changes happen this year in Europe, by whe perhaps the league against France might ber newed. The great age of the King of Fran who had only one Prince for his successor, that three years, and the great infirmities of Queen of England, Arengthened these cone tures, and supported the reasons he had alled to the Emperor and his council for continu the war. and bolsaupres videro

Accordingly the Emperor employed thet months which had been allowed him for com to a resolution, in making the strongest sollice tions to the German Princes not to accept of peace which he faid was difgraceful to the G manick body, but to affift him in carrying out war with greater vigour. 10 11 11 1000 101508

The Court of France, who had relied a lit too much upon a peace, had made no prepar tions for a new campaign, and did not ferious apply to make any, till the two months w almost elapsed. Then it was they were sens that the only way of reducing the Emperor an accommodation, was to carry on the against him with vigour. They took meals for having a strong army upon the Rhine, caused all the necessary preparations to be ma for great enterprizes: but as these preparation were begun very late, the expences of them W beaxcessively great, and they cost three times mu

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ich as they would have done, had we fore- 1713. a that they would be necessary.

The Emperor, on his fide, obtained the cont of the Diet of Ratisbon for continuing the r, with the remainder of a million of crowns fich had been granted him; and they directed millions more to be paid into the military eff of the Empire. Befides, the city of Amdam advanced to the Emperor a million of rins, upon the fecurity of the States General. hele lums he thought sufficient to defray the pences of the campaign. Italy being included the treaty of neutrality which had been agreed on for Gatalonia, the Emperor was thereby abled to draw from the kingdom of Naples, d the Dutchy of Milan, a part of the troops tinuit hich secured those countries, and with these het s Imperial Majesty publickly declared in the come onth of May, that he was resolved to continue ewar, and to command his army in perfor. The Court of France prepared, on the other te, to answer this fort of declaration of wars id as foon as it was certainly known that the mperor would liften to no accommodation, mperor would liften to no accommodation, in King gave his orders for beginning the cambign, and defired that the fiege of some place wild be undertaken. Marshal Harcourt was command the army on the Rhine; but as his call did not permit him to accept of that ommand, his Majesty cast his eye upon Marall Berwick to fucceed him; believing that quipage, would be glad to retire with the glory had acquired, without exposing himself to he fatigues of a new campaign, But Mr. Voisin, cretary of War, represented to the King, that UM

1713. Marshal Villars had only dismissed his equipage because he had believed, with many others, the the Emperor would acquiefce in the peace, and would not venture to continue against France war, which he alone could not support: the his Majesty finding himself obliged to carry of the war against the Emperor, it was his interest to give the command of his army on the Rhin to Marshal Villars, since the same good fortun which had attended him in Flanders, and he obliged the Dutch and other Allies to accept a the peace, might likewise oblige the Empen to agree to it; and as the King could not refu him that command, and the glory of this h expedition, without making all Europe belief that his Majesty had reason to be disfatisfie with that General.

This representation made an impression up the King. His Majesty changed his resolution and named Marshal Villars to command on the Rhine, and Marshal Besons to serve under his Marshal Berwick was not discontent with preserence given to that General: his defit were always conformable to the King's pleasure and his fole concern was, that he lost this of portunity of giving fresh proofs of his zeal s his Majesty and the good of the kingdom.

Marshal Villars took Landaw, which furre dered on the twenty first of August, after tweet fix days from the opening of the trenche forced the intrenchments near Friburg, the pital of Brifgaw, which were defended by body of seventeen thousand Imperialists, und the command of General Vaubonne; and on eluded this glorious campaign with the taking Briburg. The town capitulated on the first

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and of. the land the castle furrendered on the sixteenth.

These conquests brought the Emperor to a line eace. He named Prince Eugene his Plenipotenthe lary, and ordered him to treat with Marshal ry of Villars, to whom the King of France had given the same title, and the same orders. The place of conference was the castle of Rastadt, where orthogoth Plenipotentiaries arrived in the end of Na-ad has number. The treaty of peace between the King. ept and the Emperor was at last concluded, and appendigned on the sixth of March 1714. On the result wenty third of the same month it was ratisfied its last the King, and all differences were afterwards pelies fully terminated at Baden.

It is a last the last this interval, the Marshalof Berwick enjoyed.

In this interval, the Marihalof Berwick enjoyed in agreeable retirement in the midft of his famin up by. He was now as great and respectable in a lution plain and unadorned life, as he had been, when on the filled the most shining and glorious employments. His life was ever regular and exempth the play, his temper even and composed, and his desir time undiffipated: no hours were lost or misappeasant plied; no duty was omitted. Even when he was a second of the last and a second of the last a second of the last and a second of the last and a second of the last a second of the last and a se his of headed armies, and was overwhelmed, one would eal it think, by the multiplicity of affairs committed to him, he never forgot to dedicate to religion furrer and piety those hours he had set apart for them; tweet and particularly, every day repeated the great them. nche fervice with fuch an attentive, humble, and dethe wout frame of mind, as edified those who were least pious, and silenced the greatest libertines.

Towards the end of this year, there remained only the city of Barcelona and the Catalans toking be reduced. That people were still in arms, first and obstinately refused to submit, and accept vente of the amnesty which the King of Spain had

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there an inflance of fuch an oblitinary. The had no hopes of relief; no mention had been made of them in the treaty of peace at Utrack and much less in that at Rastadt; the Empero had abandoned them to their destiny, and with drawn all his troops out of Catalonia. Notwith standing, we were obliged to reduce them by force of arms and punishments, as will appear in the sequel of these Memoirs, since Marsha Berwick had the glory of this last expedition.

him to his Catholick Majesty with his compliments of condolance upon the death of the Queen of Spain, which happened on the source that of her age. This Princess, Mary Louis Gabriel, was the second daughter of the Duk of Savoy. On the eleventh of September 1701 the had been married to Philip of France, King of Spain, by whom she had three sons, Levi Philip Prince of Assurings, born on the twent fifth of August 1707, the Infant Don Philip born on the seventh of June 1712, and the life

The death of this Princess was universal lamented. Her superior genius, joined with uncommon firmness of mind, which raised he above all the missortunes that attended her life procured her the admiration not only of spaniards, but of all Europe. She was ever in tent upon promoting the glory of the King he husband, and the interest of her people. He life, from the time that she ascended throne, was a series of calamities. As so she arrived in Spain; the King being obligation.

fant Don Ferdinand, born on the twenty this

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head his army in Italy, appointed her Reent in his absence. In this station she shewa superiority of genius uncommon to her ex and her age, for the was then only fouren years old. She beheld a foreign fleet inlit the harbour of Cadiz, carry off or detroy at Vigo part of the fleet and galleons, which had fled thither for Melter, and part of heir rich cargo, which should have served to efend her kingdom, fall into the hands of her nemies, and enable them to invade it. It was severe affliction to her, that the Duke of lavoy, her father, increased the number of the nemies of the King her husband. By the events the war the was twice obliged to abandon er palace, and the capital of her kingdom, and o lead a kind of wandering life in the prounces.

This, joined with the treachery of some of er ministers, the revolt of whole provinces and ingdoms dependent on the Spanish Monarchy, nade a deep impression upon the mind of this fincess. However, the had such a command herself, as to conceal it from the publick. But whilft her firmness and courage were unrerfally admired, the conftraint the had put upn herself impaired her health, and at last occaoned her death, at a time when her affairs bean to have a better profpect and all appearances nomifed her more happy times.

This excellent Queen had chiefly contributed o encourage and animate her fubjects, to mainain good order in the government, and to inpire both the people and the army with zeal the head of his armies, the parted with all her ornaments, and even lome of her necessaries.

ries.

all these accounts the people of Spain exceeding ly lamented, and to this day lament the deather that illustrious Princess.

Marshal Berwick at the same time that h received the King's order above mentioned, wa likewise commanded by his Majesty to offer hi fervice to the King of Spain for reducing the Catalans, and subduing the city of Barcelona Accordingly he immediately fet out for Madrid Being admitted to an audience of the King, h fooke in fuch a noble and affecting manner that his Majesty and all those who were pre fent were fruck with it. In this kind of dis which is in itself so difficult, Marsh Berwick may be faid to have excelled. He spok with dignity; his expressions were just and clar his thoughts and fentiments noble and fold There was nothing dazzling or fuperfluous in Whatever he faid was pertinent, grace ful, and affecting.

His Catholick Majesty accepted the offer of his service against the Catalans. King Phili well knew the capacity of the Marshal of Bar wick, and all the Spaniards confidered hims the worthy successor of the Duke of Vendôm and as a General who by his great talents de ferved to be employed in finishing a wor which the death of that great man alone ha interrupted. The Marshal returned to France to give his Most Christian Majesty an accoun of his commission: after which he went to pu himself at the head of the army which was ap pointed to besiege Barcelona. Some time be fore the King of France had fent into Cataloni twenty battalions, which were in Languedon and the neighbouring places; and Mr. du Cal

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vas named to command the fleet appointed to 1714lock up the mouth of the harbour of Barcethe reat age, obliged him to ask leave to refign. le was succeeded on the twenty second of June at he y the Bailiff of Belle-Fontaine, a Lieutenant-was eneral.

The Catalan rebels who kept the field, con-

mued to ravage the province, and to watch and not the flying camps of the French and Spadrid is troops. One of their bodies, confisting of wo thousand men, invested the city of Berga, nner and even made two affaults upon it. The Duke pre Popoli, who commanded the army, fent this of different the Marquis of Thou, who put them to ight, and forced them to retire to the mounins which furround the plain of Vich, from hence they were afterwards driven by Mest. racamonte and Valejo.

In this interval, the French troops which were rived in Roufillon passed the mountains, and afmbled at Figuieres, where they encamped, waitfer o g for Marthal Berwick, who arrived at Per-Philipman on the thirtieth of June, being accompaed by the Earl of Tinmouth, his son by the It marriage, my Lord Lucan, the fon of the ounters of Sarsfield his first wife, Mess. Silly, offreville, Asfeld, Firmacon, and some other eneral Officers. At Montpelier he had receiva courier from Madrid with the patent of France eneralissimo of his Catholick Majesty's armies.

ccount e arrived next day at Figuieres, from whence to put troops marched to Barcelona. They arrived forethat city on the seventh of July. At the me be me time all forts of warlike stores and proviought before Barcelona.

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As foon as Marshal Berwick arrived in the camp, he vifited all the advanced works, with the Duke of Popoli and the General Officers He gave orders for the encampment of the troop which he had brought with him, and thut w the Barcelonians as much as possible within the town, that they might have no communication with the volunteers of the country. He had under his command fifteen Lieutenants-general eighteen Marshals de Camp, and twenty tw Brigadeers, either French or Spaniards. The two Kings had allowed him to chuse the regiment and the General Officers, who were to ferve it this fiege. The Duke of Popeli, after having refigned the command of the army to the Man shall returned to Madrid, where he receive some days after the order of the Golden Fleue Mr. Orri, who had for feveral years administer ed the treasury of the King of Spain, and ha been fent to the camp before Barcelona, with the necessary powers to treat with the besiege having had no fucceis, actioned to Modrid wil the Duke of Popoli. Out and he berebust his

Berwiek opened the trenches on the night be tween the twelfth and thirteenth of July, on the east side, where the besieged did not expect be attacked. The trenches were mounted by Lieutenant-general, a Marshal de Camp, at two Brigadeers; ten battalions, and five hundre horse, besides two thousand five hundred piones to work in the night; and much the same disposition was made during the whole siege. The trenches were advanced within three hundre and eighty sathoms of the counterscarp; about two of the clock in the asternoon the besiege made a sally, being headed by their brave Menade a sally.

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iders, several of whom were killed upon the 1714.

THE EIPE

On the same day, the deputation sent a trumefused to receive them. The Marquis of Villafil fent another, with a letter directed to the Marquis of Guerchy. The latter carried it unmened to Marshal Berwick, who returned it to he trumpet, and threatened to cause him to be langed, if he returned any more to the camp; idding, that the rebels must only have recourse o the mercy of the King. A few hours after, ome ladies from the town came to the camp, and presented themselves at the door of the Geieral's tent, in order to intreat him to grant hem an afylum: but the Marshal would neiher fee nor hear them, and immediately fent hem back to the town; faying, that when he hould be there, he would hear them. A Marhal de Camp, a Brigadeer, a Colonel, and five Captains, escaped from the town on the same day, and furrendered at discretion. They brought an ecount that the regular troops were disposed tourrender, but that the people were more obitilate than ever, that they were employed in browing up a multitude of retrenchments, and leclared that they would rather be buried in the tins of their houses, than submit.

All the time till the twenty fourth, was emloyed in carrying on the works to the covered way. On the twenty fifth, being the Marshal of Berwick's birth day, after having caused the mals be faid by the Vicar-general of the army, and he artillery to be bleffed, he ordered a royal attery of feventy four pieces of cannon, and wenty four mortars to fire upon a long curtain Mending from the bastion of the new port to.

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the Duke of BERWICK.

teen other cannons fired from two batteries upon a redoubt night the fea. So great a fire had the effect which might well be expected from it; the bullets did a great deal of mischief in the

town, and frightened the inhabitants.

This occasioned a general assembly, wherein they resolved to persist in their revolt. Pinos, gentleman, and one of the most obstinate of the rebels, spoke in that affembly in such a haught manner, as intimidated those who were incline The ravings of Baffet, Grand-vica of Cardinal Sala, Bishop of Barcelona, which h vented under the name of revelations, seduce They made a decree, which they di tributed by their emissaries, who in the night eafily went out, and returned on the fea-fide In this writing they gave notice to the rebels the country of the condition to which the tow was reduced, and of the danger with which was threatened; they com nanded all the inha bitants of towns and villages, who were about fourteen years of age, to take arms for the de fence of their liberties, upon pain of being treat ed as enemies to their country. The Marqu del Poël, and the Chevalier Armengol, wen throughout the whole country, to put this de The Captains of the Mique cree in execution. lets had the insolence to accompany this writing with an order from them, expressed in such terms as the most famous and renowned Genera would have hardly used: they commanded a the inhabitants of the cities, towns, and village of Catalonia, who were fourteen years of age, take arms, and to repair to them, under pain being burnt in their habitations.

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On the thirtieth in the evening the Marshal 1914. f Berwick went into the trenches. They were mounted by Lieutenant general Dillon, Mr. Vimeillo, Marshal de Camp, and the Brigadeers fourten and Desmarets. Every thing was in reainess, and the fignal was given: whereupon our companies of grenadeers on the right, and nerei s many on the left, attacked the covered way. which runs from the bastion of the new gate, to hat of Santa Clara; and without firing rushed n, and put to fword all those who were in it. The pioneers followed at a very little distance, ad presently made a lodgment, being favoured y the fire of the troops in the trenches, who ipported this attack.

The besieged came in great numbers to re-

over the counterscarp; but our grenadeers were fresh, that the former were repulsed with reat loss. This attack was made with so much alour on the fide of the befiegers, and was fo eakly defended on that of the befieged, that he former loft but a few men. The batteries ontinued to fire in breach upon the two baftions nd the curtain; and the miners were fet to work

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To prevent any bad effect which that infolent riting above mentioned might have produced, larshal Berwick caused a Manifesto to be printat Gironne, and to be fixed up in the towns nd principal places of Catalonia, forbidding all ersons to distribute or have any regard to that riting; and ordering all the Catalans who should found in arms, to be hanged upon the spot, ithout any other form of process; and all the aces which favoured the rebels, to be pillaged and urnt. In consequence of this order, which was ated the fixth of August, one and thirty rebels

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1714, were hanged: they had been taken by Mr. Brecamonte from a company of two thousand men. commanded by the Chevalier del Poel, whom he had defeated at a defile, in his return from Berga, whither he had been carrying a convey of provisions: four hundred of these rebels were killed upon the fpot.

After we had taken the covered way, we were informed by some deserters of the state of the forces of the belieged, and of the measures they had taken for making their defence; of this we shall here give an account. There were still in Barcelona two thousand regular troops, horseand foot; befides the militia, the townsmen, and fince it must be owned, the Monks and Ecclefiafticks; for they had all taken arms for the defence of the town. The Marquis of Villaria had the principal authority: Don Joseph Antoni Morli, commonly called Ponton, was Lieutenant general: it is true, he had left the town, and had come to our camp as a deferter; but hi place not being filled up, it was fuspected that his escape was concerted with the Marquis Villaroël: for which reason Marshal Berwick has fent him to Peniscola, till the town should taken. Don Foseph Bellever, firnamed Fosep Petz, commanded the infantry, with the till of Serjeant-general of Battalia. He likewise commanded the city troops, which made a regiment confisting of fix battalions, of five hundred ma

When the people were called together by alarm-bell, this multitude was named the gent ral affembly of the Somettani; importing, the they entirely submitted to the orders of the Chiefs and Commanders. The Chevalier Ra manat was General of their horse; Basset com themse new port to the itbots, which itunds

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whom anded the artillery, and discharged the office 1714. from ers was named Bruno Tornoza; and Pareras onvey as the Captain of the miners.

were The town regiment above mentioned, confed of fuch of the common people, as were were test to bear arms; they were distributed into dif-of the rent quarters, and served by turns with the her troops. Three places were appointed for e meeting of the troops, one from St. Cathan to the Sea-Chapel, the second was at the pace, and the third at the Mercy; fo that these fferent bodies could speedily come to the places here they should be wanted for the defence of e town. The troops which guarded the halfoon of the new gate had a reinforcement alays at hand, at the convent of St. Peter. Those hich defended the half-moon at Santa Clara ad their reinforcement at the place of Enllui. hose which guarded the breach had theirs at te place of St. Peter. Those of the east bastion the stables of the Leucata. Besides, there ere three hundred horse ready to march wherver they should be wanted, and an hundred fore, which made a piquet, in the garden Coari, without the old town.

By order of the Council, a lift was made of persons above fourteen years of age; and they vere commanded to take arms, and repair to he places where they should be wanted, as on as ever they should hear the found of the gent larm-bells either of the Cathedral, or of other hurches. If any person sailed to obey, he was the ragged to prison, and examined by the council or Ray of war.

The Barcelonians had made an entrenchment from the new port to the gibbet, which stands

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1712 near the east bastion; and had pulled down the churches and houses between the convent St. Austin and the flesh-market, which had like wife been demolished. That part of the entrend ment which was opposite to the breach ma by the befiegers, was finished from the gate the covered way. There they had made a gre place of arms, furrounded by a ditch, twelve foot deep, and ten foot broad. They had like wife raifed a good flone wall, with lime and ment, upon each of the fides which faced the breach. Here they had planted five pieces cannon, charged with cartridge-shot, in order to hinder our approaches to it, having mud extended in these places the earth of the wall

At the head of the Junto, or Council of W of the Barcelonians, which they called the Gran Justiciary, was Don Pedro de Torellas Semana to whom they gave the title of Governor-gen ral of Catalonia; but on account of his age, the had given him for his Lieutenant, or Coadjuto Don Francisco de Segual. The other member of this Council were Don Joseph Pinos, Coun Coponts, Count Placentia, the Marquis Semana the Archdeacon Apre, Don Francisco Finala and Don Manuel Ferrar. The Secretary of this Council was one Verneda, brother-in-law to the Sieur Perlas, who had lately been sent as the agent to Vienna.

The Jurats, or Confuls of Barcelona, had eftab lished another Junto of people of a middle con dition; this Junto was stiled the Council of the Finances, as they had the care of paying the troops, with the town money. Those who composed this Council, took money arbitrarily wherever they could find it; and if they were informed that any person concealed money, the fent Alberto.

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ant for it immediately, and threw the owner 1714, no prison, to punish him for not discovering all has been faid, sufficiently shews that the had. This they had done several times. That has been said, sufficiently shews that the he besiegers were masters of the covered way, bey had still several great difficulties to surficult; for we must not judge of this siege, as that of a town defended by regular troops. The Barcelonians were rebels, who, by their obtainacy, had reduced themselves to despair; and his principle alone urged them to act with the smost fury.

S Or

The author, being milled by his prejudices, wrongs the talans throughout the whole of his narrative. They were a ple who had enjoyed feveral rights and immunities, while sin was subject to the House of Auftria. As they had a just efor their privileges, they were defirous to secure them for meleves, and transmit them fafe to their posterity. ely, in the year 1705, having received feveral affurances Mr. Crow, Queen Anne's Minister at Genoa, from the of Petersborough, and Sir Cloude fly Shovel, that if they would lowledge Charles III. as King of Spain, and renounce the use of Bourbon, her British Majesty would use her utmost enyours to procure the establishment and confirmation of their hts and privileges, and the fettlement of them on a lasting odition; the Catalans acknowledged and received that ce as their Sovereign, raised men and money for his service, during a war which abounded with extraordinary turns of tune, gave fignal proofs of their unshaken fidelity and zeal the cause they had espoused. After King Charles came to Imperial Crown, and Spain was at last given up to the House Burbon, the Catalans, far from being guided by a spirit of inacy and rebellion, as this writer would have it, were willing cknowledge King Philip V. for their lawful Sovereign. At same time, as they hoped to be protected by the Emperor, rince for whom they had exposed their lives and fortunes, and hey relied upon the repeated affurances they had received England would never abandon them, they infifted upon the yment of their former privileges. The inhabitants of Bara, being summoned by the Duke of Popoli to surrender to Philip, answered, That though they would rather die than aves, yet if their antient liberties were confirmed, they would their gates, and receive bim guith joy. But the Catalans

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On the first of August, as a new proof of the rage and fury with which they were fired, fere ral women and children planted upon the breat a flandard, in the middle of which was painted a death's head, intimating that they would re ther die than furrender. On the third, the made two fallies to interrupt the works of the Spanish miners, who were employed at the le flank of the bastion of Santa Clara; they kills two of them, and took four prisoners: but the French miners who were employed on the other fide, and those who were at the bastion of the new tower, continued their work; because the Barcelonians being charged on all fides, we foon driven back to the town with the loss fixty nine men, who were killed. Mr. du P Vauban, Lieutenant-general, and Chief of the engineers, received upon this occasion a musk thot, which entered his shoulder-blade and can out on the fide of his breaft. Though this w not a mortal wound, yet he could never be the roughly cured of it, especially as that brave ma had already received a great many musquet-sho He was a near relation of the late Marshal Va ban. On the fifth, the befieged returned, the number of a thousand men, on the fide the Capuchins, and surprized a redoubt guard

being abandoned both by the Emperor and by England, the Co of Spain would be absolute. What happened afterwards, he vigorous and heroick a defence the Catalans made against joint efforts of France and Spain, what miseries they underwhow many of them perished by the sword, how many were head, or shot to death, and how many persons of figure were thruinto dungeons, there to lead the remainder of their lives, will pear in the sequel. And here we cannot forbear lamenting fate of a brave unfortunate people, who sought and suffered most for their liberties and privileges, and have immortalized that mame by the noble, though unsuccessful stand they made against unsurpation and arbitrary power,

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an hundred men, eighteen of whom they 1714.

illed, and they made the rest prisoners but the
enadeers having advanced to them, drove them
om the redoubt, and forced them to return
ithin the town.

On the same Day, the Marshal of Berwick dered some of the batteries to be changed, and ought nearer the town; and the next day a ittery of fix pieces of cannon began to fire on the bastion of Santa Clara. Soon after. ur batteries raised upon the covered way, fired o in breach upon the same bastion, and were ployed in ruining it, and in making a passage er the ditch. The mines being finished and arged, on the eleventh the trenches were not leved, but the troops which should have ounted them, joined the rest towards the evenon the twelfth at break of day, Marshal rwick came to the trenches, and all things ng in readiness for attacking the two bastions, two mines were fprung, and had all the fucs that could be expected. Some time after companies of grenadeers mounted the breach, having driven off those who defended it. ok possession of the angle of the bastion of the w gate; but the workmen not having arrived time enough to make the lodgments, thefe madeers were twice obliged to descend to the tom of the breach, in order to shelter themves from the great fire of the enemy: whereon Marshal Berwick sent six other companies grenadeers, who likewise mounted the breach the bastion of Santa Clara, and there lodged mselves; but as the gorge of this bastion was inched, and as it was commanded by a ck wall to which it was joined, and by the bastion, our grenadeers were unable to support

1714 port the continual fire of the cannon, bomb and musquetry of the befreged; and after have ing repulsed three brisk attacks, they were at la obliged to descend to the bottom of the breach and to cover themselves with gabions.

> This action lasted above an hour; the fire wa very bot on both fides, and killed a great many men. Our batteries play'd incessantly all day an part of the night, in order to hinder the befiege from repairing the breaches. On the thirteenth the troops which had mounted the trenches the day before were not relieved, and were joined by the ten battalions which were to fucces them. There was a defign to renew theat

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In effect, about ten of the clock in the even ing, twenty companies of grenadeers, com manded by Mr. Sauve-bauf, Brigadier and Co lonel of the regiment of Blaisois, and under his Mr. Polastron, Colonel of the regiment of the Crown, mounted the affault. The befreged, wh had expected this attack, were fo well prepare for it, that the fight continued from ten in the evening till fix in the morning, when at last the besiegers drove away the rebels, made a log ment, and maintained themselves, after the Barcelonians had attacked them eight tim with the utmost vigour in the space of eight bours.

This action was one of the hottest and longe that ever was feen upon the like occasion. Wh was most extraordinary, a great number Monks and Ecclesiasticks came to the bread and fought with bayonets at the mouths of the musquets, against the grenadeers of our arm The next day the befieged, not to give us the to compleat a lodgment upon the bastion whe QUE

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Ir. la Motte, Lieutenant-colonel of the regi- 14 14. pent of the Crown, had maintained himself ring fourteen hours, notwithstanding the conhual fire which his troops bore from divers aces which commanded that post, returned noon with almost all the forces of the wn, and charged our grenadeers fo furiously, at the latter were forced to abandon the aftion, and return to the covered way, though the piquets of the left were fent to support em.

It never appeared more remarkable how dancrous it is to fight against a furious people, ho, without any knowledge or experience in eart of war, and being neither inspired with fense of their duty, nor animated with a dee of acquiring glory, are nevertheless able to froy many brave men. It was computed that the feveral engagements at the breach, there ere on both fides above fifteen hundred men led or wounded; two thirds of that number the fide of the befiegers, and a third on that the befreged.

This number had been much more confidere, if the front of the attack had been wider; dif the troops which attacked and defended e breaches could have extended themselves in engagement. The Marquiss of Sauve-bauf, r. de Verger, Brigadeers of the Engineers, two captains of grenadeers of the regiment the Crown, the three Captains of the regient of Normandy, and their Lieutenants, re killed in this action. The Marquis of lastron, Mr. Doze, Captain of the grenaers of the Regiment of Artois, and several oer officers were wounded. The Barcelonians Count Joseph Matas, Don Carlos Ribera,

S 3

Don Geronimo Salvador, Don Magin Nine,
Don Francisco de la Vega, Don Geronimo Generes. Mr. Llinas, and one of his sons. Amon
the wounded were the son of Berard, and the

Marquis of Montenegro.

After the besiegers had been obliged to abandon the two bastions of the front of the attack the Barcelonians caused two Te Deums to be sure in the town, and were incessantly employed in the town, and were incessantly employed in the town, and behind the intrenchments which they had made at the avenues of the old town. They made battlements and embrasives at all the neighbouring houses, and sills them with the city troops, that by their firethe might favour the retreat of their men, it case they should be forced to abandon the outworks.

On the night between the eighteenth a nineteenth, four barks laden with provision entered the town; the fleet not being able hinder them, for want of vessels that could close to the shore. Thus the besieged receive refreshments from time to time during the fig and the more easily, as the Majorcans, in co cert with the Catalans, had a magazine ne the coast beyond the Lobregat, in an old tow near Castel de Fels, where the vessels of Man ca unladed in the night time, and those of Ba celona went afterwards to take the proving which had been brought thither. This in courfe continued more than fix weeks. with our having perceived it; because that tower been uninhabited for above a century, and neither doors nor windows; besides we tru to the inhabitants of the neighbouring plan who appeared faithful and zealous for the len

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of the King of Spain, whilst they held a corre- 1714. pondence with the rebels of the country, and of Barcelona. This correspondence being at last discovered, the magazine was plundered, and the houses of these inhabitants were burnt. Afterwards thirty barks were armed, in order to tack give chace to those who should enter the harbour: fun had this precaution been taken sooner, the siege would not have lasted so long. The Miquelets, commanded by the Chevalier del Poël and he Sieur Armengol, having gathered together body of about eight or nine thousand men, formed a design of throwing succours into Bartelona, and of forcing one of the quarters of bur camp, in concert with the belieged, who were to make a fally at the same time. Marshal. Berwick having notice of this, kept upon his guard. He sent out detatchments under the command of the Duke of Montemar and the Maruis of Arpajou. On the twenty fecond, the Marquis of Thouy came up with the Chevalier el Poel on the heights of Samanat; and t his first fire, the Miquelets betook themelves to flight. The next day, having sepaated his troops into three bodies, he furrounded he enemy, and killed a great number of hem: those who were taken in arms were shot o death.

On the thirtieth, the detachment commandby the Duke of Montemar defeated a body of he rebels near Piera, three leagues from Marrel. The next day, being the last of August, hey were again attacked and defeated near the lass-house, between Monferrat and Inqualada : that in these four different actions, that great ody of the rebels was entirely dispersed, and no onger attempted to diffurb the fiege. The de-

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tachments, after having icoured the country for ten days, returned to the camp, and left the Marguis of Thour and Count Fienne, to keep in awe the rebels of the flat country. Mean while Barcelona was battered by fixty two pieces of cannon, a great number of mortars and patteerero's, which confiderably increased the former breiches, and made new ones, nit aid we are

of On the fecond of September, two trends were opened in the ditches, from the foot of the seounterscarp, as far as the breach. But new -day there happened fo furious a florm, which lafted twelve hours, that the trenches and the mines were brought under water, and the work retarded: however, all this damage was foon repaired stand od I difficult, and hazardous.

3d And now there came out of the town about three hundred men, women and children, of ing, Mercy, mercy, God fave King Philip V. Immediately after a greater number of them w peared; and if we had been willing to receive them in the camp, or to permit them to retir very few people would have remained in the town. But Marthal Berwick ordered them be fent back.

On the fixth, Don Joseph Pelz, their Set jeant general of Battalia, appeared upon the to of the breach with a white flag, and defired fpeak with the commanding officer upon duty the trenches. This was to answer a summent which the Marshal had given him some days be fore to furrender, in order to avoid the danger to which a longer obstinacy would expose the town and the inhabitants; offering at the fam time to preserve their lives and effects. The Chevalier d' Asfeld advancing to the foot of the breach, Pelz told him, that the inhabitants of Barcelona

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TO CHEEFERS

Barcelona had deliberated upon the Marshal's Folk. propolal of that they were relolved anot to liften to it; chuling rather to perish with their arms in their hands, than to fubmit. Marshal Berwick's view in giving that fummons, was to fave the town from being plundered, and to preferve it for the King of Spain: but finding the inhabitants were obstinate, as the breaches were by this time as wide as could be defired, he refolved to give a general affault, and not to wait for the effect of the new mines which he had ordered to be made, and had been overflown by the heavy rains of the ninth infant. For this purpose he made such dispofitions as he thought would fecure the fuccess of this expedition, which he knew would be very difficult and hazardous. The belieged did not expect this affault till the mines should be forung whiled the area

Lieutenant-general Dillon, having under him Meff. le Guerchois, and del Castillo, Marshals de Camp, and Meff. de Refves Balincour, and Alba, Brigadeers, had the command of the attick of the right and the center, with twenty battalions, twenty companies of grenadeers, and five hundred pioneers. Mr. Dillon commanded himself the centre, with the Brigadeers Balinour and Alba, thirteen battalions, and three hundred pioneers; and gave the command of the right to Meff. del Castillo and Refves, with the other seven battalions and two hundred pioneers. The attack on the left was given to the Marquis of Silly, Lieutenant-general, who had with him Mr. Ribadeo, Marshal de Camp, Mr. Echerene, the Vifcount del Puetto, and the Marquis of Plessis Chatillon, Brigadeers, ten battallons, ten companies of grenadeers, fix hunbarbach. Pela told him? & at the inhabitants of

AND THE LIFE OF SE

Marshal Bermit Command hundred pioneen Marinal Berwick commanded in person the boil of referve, confifting of fourteen companies of grenadeers, nine battalions, and three hundred pioneers.

All these troops being drawn up over against the places which they were to attack, and the pioneers being furnished with all the necessary tools for making lodgments; on the eleventh at half an hour after four in the morning, the lignal was given, viz. the firing twelve gun from the great battery, and of eight bomb which were not charged; whereupon the troop and pioneers marched with the grenadeers at their head. Mr. Refues attacked the bastion of the new gate, where the befreged had cast up three retrenchments: after making some resistance they abandoned the bastion; for they perceived that the beliegers advanced at the fame time a long the courtain, to feize the gorge of the h Rion... An hundred and fifty of their men, who had not retired as foon as the rest, were put to the fword; and we made our felves mafters of the bastion, the gorge, and the head of the gra intrenchment which run to the bastion of & Peter ..

General Dillon, with his feven battalions mounted the great breach of the center; at the fame time, that Mr. le Guerchois mounted that of the angle in flank of the bastion of Sant They carried the whole intrenchmen which was behind the monastry of St. Austin, with part of the convent, putting to the fword a the enemies whom they met. As it was known that this place was mined, the troops were to fome time in fear; but their fear foon vanished when it appeared that the mines had been over

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flowen by the rains which had fallen fome days 1714. before. In these two attacks we lost but a few men.

The Marquis of Silly, who commanded the attack on the left, likewise divided his ten battalions into two bodies. Mr. l'Echerne, who commanded one of them, mounted the breach of the angle in flank of the bastion of Santa Clara, on the fide of the great tower; at the fame time that Mr. Ribadeo, with the five other battalions, mounted the breach of the angle in flank, opposite to the east bastion. They made: themselves masters of this bastion, the curtain, and the intrenchment from the wind-mills of the old wall to the flesh-market. The besieged had inthis bastion a retrenchment which would have been impenetrable, if our troops by the circuit they made, had not seized the gorge of the baflion; fo that after having bore the fire of eight pieces of cannon charged with catridge-shot, they forced the enemy, and put to fword all the rebels they met. Upon this, fix hundred dragoons, supported by three hundred carabineers, scaled the redoubt of Eulalia, which the enemy abandoned, after having fired three cannons. charged with cartridge-shot. An hundred dragoons were left to guard this redoubt; the reft passed by the breach of the east bastion and occupied that fide of the stables which is called: Locata: The infantry likewife advanced, feized the ruins of the church of Santa Clara, and of: the chapel of St. Martha; and drew near the great retrenchment, which was not yet finished. From thence they drove the enemy, and penetrated as far as the herb-market, giving no quarter. Here Mr. Silly stopped the infantry. It: was with great difficulty he could hinder them.

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1714. from entring feveral lanes, filled with ditches ruins, where leveral of our men had infalls been loft, for want of being supported ! caused the entry of these lanes to be cut, an lodgments to be made in the houses opposited mend of a Sub-lieutenaut. them.

The belieged finding we advanced no further neither on the right nor on the left, took con rage again, and to make their last effort, ralling in great numbers, divided into feveral bodie and by eight of the clock in the morning rem vered the bastion and monastry of St. Peter part of that of St. Austin, as well as the four bastion, the palace and the houses of the plane Enllui, and even attempted to recover the breaches, by springing two mines, which di some damage to the Walloon troops.

These efforts brought on a new engagemen with the troops commanded by General Dilla wherein they fired very briskly. And now the body of referve, which was in the ditch, mount d a ed the breach of the courtain, from the baffin of Santa Clara, to that of the new gate. Mar A shal Berwick likewise sent for some battalions see Sar the camp, with some companies of grenadent for to that on this day forty nine battalions and some here. ty four companies of grenadeers fought again the Barcelonians.

The stress of the approximation of the stress of the stress of the stress of the approximation of the stress of the stre

The stress of the engagement was at the bord strong of St. Peter, which was this day taken in billing retaken eleven times, and occasioned a win study great effusion of blood. Here besiegers is day fered the greatest loss, because the precaute lock had not been taken to secure the abbey of the terms. When the rebels abandoned it: for the street from the abbey played on all sides upon the bastion; the Spanish and Wallson guards, which has been to be street. Well

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were posted there, could hardly defend them-1714. the enemy's fire. For the space of twelve hours the gave most extraordinary proofs of their vaour. One battalion remained under the command of a Sub-lieutenant, all its other officers being killed. The Chevalier Montolieu, a Captain, who commanded a battalion, was most univerfally lamented. His youth, his pleating behaviour, his wit and valour, had gained him universal esteem and affection. He seemed to have had thoughts that he would die; for he had made his last will, and settled his affairs a week

Peter have had thoughts that he would die; for he had a four made his last will, and settled his affairs a week blane before this action. As he did not conceal it, set the leveral of his friends rallied him upon that action to count: he bore their raillery with an easy, chearful air. When he was going to mount the assemble will air. When he was going to mount the assemble will air. When he was going to mount the assemble will air. When he was going to mount the assemble will air. When he was going to mount the assemble will air. When he was going to mount the assemble will also and afterwards fought like a lyon: at last, ow the average of the chor, and fell upon a heap of Wallows who were killed round him.

May had these posts were not retaken, and the last set last clock in the evening. And now they bear the clock in the evening. And now they bear the chamade, and hung out several white slags. Whereupon Marshal Berwick foreseeing that it would cost the lives of a great many men, to the hear the rest of the town against a numerous, we say the set of the town against a numerous, we say the set of the evening three deputies came from the set of the evening three deputies came from the town: they were Don Juan Francisco, Ferfort at, on behalf of the regular toops; Don Japon the mo Oliver, for the clergy. The negotiation lasted with the clarand, for the clergy. The negotiation lasted with the clarand, for the clergy. The negotiation lasted with the set of the clergy.

1714 four and twenty hours. They disputed me fon the words furrendering at diferetion. At la the capitulation was concluded in the evening the twelfth, on the following terms.

> 1. That the inhabitants should furrender discretion to the Catholick King, Philip V, the

lawful Sovereign.

2. That under the King's good pleasure, the lives of all the inhabitants, without exception should be faved.

3. That the town should not be plundered and that in lieu of the pillage, each battal should be allowed a certain fum of money, cording to the laws of war, when a town is

ken by affault. That the town should pay a certain fi of money to the officers and foldiers belong to the artillery, to preferve the bells, which the above mentioned laws belonged to them.

5. That the Barcelonians should on the far aday put fort Montjuich into the hands of the

negers.

6. That they should immediately furrent the town and castle of Cardona, in the con tion in which that place then was, the garrile of it being in their pay, and that the faid gam fon should be fafe as to their lives and effects.

7. That they should dispose the Majores and all the Catalans, who had taken arms their follicitation, to submit to the mercy of

Catholick Majesty.

8. That all those who had served in the gular troops should have leave either to lift the Spanish troops, or to retire where the pleafed.

By virtue of this capitulation, fort Month was delivered on the same evening to Mi

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## the Duke of BERWICK.

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Guerchais, who took peffession of it with a 17 14. French garrison of eight hundred menow It must be observed that this capitulation was not put in writing. Marshal Berwick, in order to engage the Barcelonians to do their duty only gave them averbal promise, and obliged them to depend

upon his honour.

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As foon as the belieged beat the chamade, the Marshal dispatched the Duke of Montemar to carry the news of it to the King of France, and when the capitulation was agreed upon, he fent he Marquis of Broglio to the King of Spain. such is the detail of a siege, which was one of he bloodiest that ever were seen, and wherein xtraordinary feats of valour were done on both ides. The Barcelonians would certainly deserve reat encomiums, if their cause had been etter; but their conduct is inexcusable, after hey faw they were abandoned by the Emeror, and no mention was made of them in he treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt. Thus aving supported a siege for three months from he opening of the trenches, they returned to he obedience which they owed to their lawful overeign.

Marshal Berwick gave the command of the own to the Marquis of Guerchi, till the King of Spain should name a Governor. In this place were found an hundred and eighty three piecesof cannon, and thirty two mortars. On the hirteenth, at five in the morning, the keys veredelivered to that Marquis, and an hour after te took possession of all the posts, and there placed he necessary guards. The garrison consisted of ourteen French battalions and of the Spanish orfe. The next day the Miquelets and the Satalan volunteers, who before made a part of the:

Montin Mr. Fuerch The LIFE of

1714. the garrison, were disarmed and sent home with pals-ports, after they had taken the oath of a delity, and promifed to behave for the future like faithful subjects. The following days the townsmen were disarmed. They endeavoured impute their fault to four of their Chiefs, who faid they, had usurped the authority, and had d caped by sea whilst the town was capitulating

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What was most furprising, and which ough partly to be attributed to the exact disciplin which Marshal Berwick maintained among h troops, was, that on the fourteenth all the flo were opened, the merchants refumed their trade and the artisans their work, with as much I berty and fafety as they had done before the In consequence of the articles agree upon, the town and caftle of Cardona furre dered at difcretion, and the rebels of the country retired to their respective homes; so that pear and tranquility seemed to be restored throughout all Catalonia.

But it was necessary to render that peace at tranquility durable, and to prevent new diffu bances. For this purpose it was fit to puni the Barcelonians, by making some examples those who had the greatest share in the reb lion, and had occasioned so much blood-the and the loss of so many brave men. ingly Marshal Berwick seized upon all them nafteries, and placed guards in them; afterwar he published an order that all the inhabitat should carry their arms to the town-house; the was forthwith obeyed. He dissolved all the councils and tribunals, both civil and military he established a new counsel with the title of Superior government, and a new tribunal, wi that of the tribunal of the administrators: ga

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the Duke of BERWICK.

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carls of crimion gold cloth, instead of the velcarls of crimion gold cloth, instead of the velcet robes which the officers of the deputation wore in the time of the revolt. After, this he made his publick entry into Barcelona, and lighted to the cathedral church, where he caused To Deum to be fung.

He afterwards ordered the principal Chiefs, feular, ecclefiaftical and religious, who had most ontributed to foment and support this revolt, to e apprehended, and to be shipped off for diffeent prisons in Spain, where they were to end heir days. He permitted each of them to take servant, and allowed their families to supply hem with whatever should be necessary. These re the names of such as were apprehended.

The Marquis of Villaroel, Generallissimo, who as wounded and confined to his bed, was imrisoned in his own house. The Marquis of Pinos, who was likewife wounded, and died me days after. The Marquis del Poel, and the hevalier his brother, who had made themselves nown by the cruelty they had exercised upon e Walloon troops against the laws of war: for the infurrection in the beginning of the year, wing surprised two battalions of Walloons, and wo battalions of Spanish troops, they carried emprisoners to the castle of Genebret; and aftwards bringing them out ten by ten, thot em to the number of seven hundred men. his was the chief reason why the Catalans selm or never after received any quarter: The hevalier del Poêl was taken at Arens de Mar, he was making his escape; both he and his other affirmed that they had commissions from e Emperor, but they were never able to proce them. Baffet, who commanded the ar-

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1714. tillery, Sebastien Dalman, a rich merchant, wh had raised a regiment of horse at his own ex pence, which he named the regiment of Faith Simon Sanchez, a Lieutenant-colonel. Gatta Antillon, a Major of the same regiment. 74 Seph Belever de Belaguer, Serjeant-general of bat talia, Colonel of the regiment of foot of the Rofary. Felix Belever, his fon. Francis Villa Lieutenant-colonel of the fame regiment. Fran eis Favez, Colonel of the regiment of infanti of the deputation. Raymond Favez, his for Captain of grenadeers. Nicholas Alexandri, Mi jur of the same regiment. Juan-foseth de Th rez, Colonel of the regiment of Valencia. Fran leis Mayans, Sub-lieutenant-colonel. Barden - Captain of the company of affaffins, called Main dors. The Commander of Cardona, General A mengol, and the brother of Nebot. Don Navarre a monk of the order of Mercy, whom the King of Spain had named Bishop of Albarazin in h ragon, and who notwithstanding had joined the Barcelonians. Father Torrens, a dominican, wh preached, and pretending to be a prophet, ha feveral times affured the people with a fanation tone, that an army from heaven would come an rescue the town; and three Monks of the same order, who preached and prophefied in li manner.

bad received from the King of Spain, he published a decree on the fecond of October, which he banished for ever out of Catalonia, in all the dominions of the Catholick King, with orders not to return thither upon pain of death feveral Ecclesiastics and Monks of divers orders to the number of about sixty, who had not only been accomplices in the rebellion, but had like

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exhortations and publick preachings. Part of those exiles went by Rousillon and Languedoc to Rome, in order to be absolved from the irregularities they had been guilty of by taking arms. Others embarked at Barcelona in order to sail for lialy, and were taken by the Algerines. Soon after Marshal Berwick, in order to banish all animosities and antipathy between the Catalans and Castilians, published a new decree, forbidding the Catalans on pain of death to insult the Castilians; and forbidding the latter, and all other Spaniards, on the like pain, to upbraid the Catalans with the name of rebels.

The Earl of Tinmouth carried to the King of Spain the colours and standards of the Barcelomians and Catalans, to the number of fixty. His-Catholick Majesty received him graciously, and gave him the order of the Golden Fleece, but fent: back to Marshal Berwick these colours, in order to be burnt by the hand of the hangman in the publick place of Barcelona, as well as the robes of those, who having set themselves up for Magistrates of the deputation, had supported and directed affairs in the time of the revolt. The Marthat immediately caused this order to be put into execution. His Catholick Majesty, to reward the important services of Marshal Berwick, affigned him a pension of a hundred thousand livres per annum; and likewise sent him a sword enriched with diamonds of a very great value. Besides, he gave the collar of the Golden Fleece to Lord Lucan, with a company in his life-guards.

After having executed all his Majesty's orders, and having established the tranquility of Catalonia, Marshal Berwick set out for Madrid; where he arrived on the twenty eight of October, and

met

Most Catholick Majesty. He had several provate conferences with the King, and with the Duke of Popoli, the Prince Pio, the Marquiso Grimaldi, and the President Orri, concerning the affairs of Catalonia and Majorca: after which

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he returned to the Court of France.

The Royal Family had lost another Prince; Charles of France, Duke of Berry, died at Mark on the fourth of May, in the twenty eighth year of his age, without leaving any children by Mary Louisa Elizabeth of Orleans, his wife. In the year 1713 he had a son, who was stilled Duke of Alenson, who lived only twenty two days, and the Princess of whom the Dutchesson Berry was delivered on the fixteenth of June of this year, died next day. Thus the King of France, in the seventy second year of his reign, after having seen a numerous posterity, was obliged to make a Will for settling affairs during the minority of the Dauphin, his great-grandson, who was only five years of age.

This induced his Most Christian Majesty to make an edict, by which he legitimated the Duke du Maine and Count Toulouse, and called them to the succession of the Crown, failing the Princes of the Blood. This edict was registred in Parliament on the second of August, in the presence of the Duke of Enguien, the Princes Conti, two Ecclesiastical Peers, and seventeen Dukes and Laick Peers. This edict was solved by another declaration, importing that the legitimated Princes should take the quality of Princes of the Blood in all judicial acts, and

should be treated accordingly.

This year was remarkable for the death of Anne, Queen of England; whereby the defiguent which

which was formed for advancing the Chevalier 1714. George to the Crown of Great Britain was endered abortive; and that Crown, by virtue of a Act of Parliament passed in the reign of King Villiam, devolved on George Augustus, Elector of Hanover. Accordingly, that Prince set out from Hanover on the thirty first of August, arrived at the Hague on the fifth of September, and in the twentieth made his publick entry into London.

We shall pass swiftly over the following years, 1715. bring which Marshal Berwick, enjoying that etirement and tranquility which the peace proured him, was folely employed in discharging hose duties of private life, which are no ways ineressing to the publick. We shall only menion the principal events which happened at that ime, that we may not lose the thread of these semoirs. In this year, with the permission of is Catholick Majesty, he yielded to the Earl of inmouth, his fon by the first marriage, the title nd rank of Grandee of Spain, with the Dutchies Liria and Xerica. Whereupon the Earl reired to Spain, where he fixed his abode, and ook the title of Duke of Liria. On the fevenenth of October, the Dutchess of Berwick was elivered of a son, who was named Edward: nd now the Marshal had three sons and one aughter by the second marriage,

But these private satisfactions were soon disurbed by the loss which France suffered upon be death of the greatest of its Kings. Lewis XIV, orn at St. Germains en Laye, on the fifth of eptember 1638, in the twenty third year of the narriage of Lewis XIII, having ascended the brone on the sourteenth of May 1643, after be longest and most glorious reign, died on the

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1715 first of September of this year, aged feventy in years, wanting five days. Marthal Berwick and all good Frenchmen loft in him the best of masters, arts and sciences their greatest protector Europe one of its chief ornaments, and the Catholick Religion its defender. The fevere and long trials which he underwent in the end of his reign, discovered his piety, and manifested his greatness of foul, more than his most shining fuccesses. His whole life was distinguished by wonderful events. But furely what is most to be admired, he seemed to be raised as much and more above other men, at a time when he was going to be mixed and blended with the meanest of them, as in any other part of his life. All the Princes of the earth, even those who are more remote from us by their manners than by the distance of place, paid him homage by the most folemn embassies; and his august name still procures respect and esteem to the French in the most distant countries. Those Kings who attempted to dispute with him the prerogatives of his Crown, were obliged to make him the most authentick reparation. The unfortunate King found an Afylum in his palaces; and it ought not to be reckoned amongst the least of the trials and afflictions of this humane Prince, that he was obliged to abandon them. There was fomething marvellous in his misfortunes, as well a his prosperities; and it may be faid without flattery, that he was at all times, in all fituations, in publick as well as in private, by the air of majesty which graced his person, as well as by the talents of his eminent genius, his fagacity, the qualities of his mind, and his christian virtues, the greatest Prince that ever wore Crown.

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His death happened whilft he was employed 1715, a taking measures for making his people enjoy he advantages of the peace which had been lately concluded. This was what he had chiefly at eart, and what he frequently recommended to he young Prince whom he left behind him, and to all those whom he had chosen for taking are of his education. If ever the discernment of Lewis XIV. was necessary, it was at this connecture, when he was to form a successor whom he could no longer instruct himself.

But his discernment of the characters of mental salways so just, that we had reason persectly acquiesce in the choice he made upon this casion. We feel the happy effects of it to his day; and France has had the good fortune or more than these twenty years, since the death of that great King, to be governed by his spirit and genius, and to see the glory of the French ame, and the selicity of the people, perpetu-

ted under his successor Lewis XV.

Philip, Duke of Orleans, having been acknowdged Regent of the kingdom, gave in appearance a new form to the Government, by the difint councils which he established. The supeorgenius of this Prince, who kept all the Courts
Europe in awe, and the measures he took both
home and abroad, maintained the publick
anquility, and we could not perceive that we
wed in the time of a minority. But a further
etail of these measures would be foreign to our
resent subject. Let us give an account of the
are Marshal Berwick had in the war against
main, which was concluded in one campaign.

The enterprizes which alarmed the Regent of rance, were formed and conducted by Cardinal lberoni, Prime Minister of his Catholick Ma-

jeity.

in great diforder, were foon improved under a ministry of that Cardinal. He put them und such good regulations, that Spain, which into late war was unable to defend itself against enemies, became on a sudden formidable, as in a condition to make enterprizes. As soons that Minister had put things into such a situation, he formed three projects of such a nature that the success of any one of them would have been sufficient to immortalize his ministry, as transmit his name to the latest posterity.

His first design was to reunite to the Crow of Spain the States of Italy, which had formed belonged to that Monarchy, and had been yield ed to the Emperor in the late peace. And as was to be seared, that by virtue of the quadrule alliance, which had been lately conclude England and France would join the Emperor against Spain, whenever the Emperor should attacked; he resolved to give a diversion these two Powers at home, which might dish

them from affifting the Emperor.

For this purpose he took measures for making a descent upon Scotland, and raising an infurection there in favour of the Chevalier Scorge. He made several preparations for supporting those who should declare for that Prince being persuaded, that by thus intangling the King of England at home, he would oblige he to employ his forces in that civil war, and his der him from sending troops to desend the interests of a foreign Prince. As for France, formed a design of somenting in that kingdo another kind of insurrection, by means of a malcontents, whom he thought to be more numerous there than they proved to be, because

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judged only by the circumstance of a mi- 1716,

We did not reman long in doubt: the papers hich Prince Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassar in France, fent to the Court of Madrid, beg stopped and seized, upon I know not what fpicions, discovered the whole affair. Whereon this Ambassador was sent back, and the ojects of Cardinal Alberoni went no further. thaps they would not have miscarried, at least on after their birth, if that Cardinal had not en opposed by a Prince so penetrating, active, d resolute, as the Regent of France. tke of Orleans had no fooner notice of this bject, than he put a stop to it; and he thought mielf engaged to punish some of those who given into the scheme of Cardinal Alroni.

The enterprize in Sectland had no better fuc-1718.

Is. The fleet which had fet out from Gadiz, as dispersed by a storm and could never land in stland. The fleet which was appointed for all could not land its forces, in order to seize Milanese, because the Prince who promised assist in that expedition, did not believe him
f strong enough, and sailed in his promise.

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1718. The Spaniards landed in Sicily, and made them felves mafters of that kingdom; from whene the Emperor had afterwards much difficulty drive them.

Notwithstanding all these disappointments Europe learned to know the extent and elevation of the genius of Cardinal Alberoni; and though the publick commonly judges of things by the fuccess of them, yet the glory of so vast a project, when it miscarries by accidents which an neither be foreseen nor avoided, is not diminished by the ill success of it. From this, some might know its own strength, and where it resources lye. Large dominions want an all hand, to form and put in motion a mass very deep the strength of the public strength.

1719. The Regent provoked at the delign of the

Spanish Minister, which struck at his author ty, proclaimed war against Spain in the beginning of the year 1719. In December, the year preceding, the King of England being no k provoked at the ambitious and turbulent praction of Cardinal Alberoni, had likewise declared wagainst Spain.

The Regent, wanting a General for them nagement of this war, cast his eye upon Mark Berwick: at the same time he made him Member of the Council of the Regency. A Royal Highness having sent for him, said to him My Lord Duke, his Majesty gives you the so mand of his army against Spain: Upon this will probably lose your pension of an hundred the said livres, which you have from his Gatholic Majesty; but the King will make up your his in, answered the Marshal, I shall always he a just value for the considence which his Maje will be pleased to repose in me: I will obey

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rders. If upon this occasion I lose the pension 1719. f an hundred thousand livres, I shall be less conterned for that loss, than I am desirous of giving process of my zeal for the service of his Majesty, and the advantage of the kingdom. A few days after he set out for the army, which met on the ide of Bayonne. Upon his arrival he was informed that the Spanish army was already issembled.

The war began with the fiege of Fontarabia, which lasted but a short time, the Spaniards making only a faint refistance. After the taking f this place, St. Sebastian was attacked, and kewise carried: whereupon the Marshal moved with his army towards Roussillon; and crofting he Pyrenean mountains, made a very extraordiary and furprizing march. He attacked and arried the two forts and places of the castle of Irgel. After this he befiged Roses; but the ains falling continually, and most of the vessels which carried the provisions and ammunition for he army being destroyed in a storm, he was oliged to raife the fiege, and abandon that enterrize. Thus ended this campaign, which put n end to the war.

In the beginning of the year 1720 a peace 1720. Was concluded between France and Spain, and he towns which had been taken from the latter were restored. Cardinal Alberoni, who was booked upon as the principal cause of this war, was sent back to Italy.

The system of Mr. Law (or the Missippi) and taken its birth in the year 1718, had trimphed in 1719, suffered several changes in 720, and at last in the year 1721, expired by he change of Bank-bills into Bills of Liquidation.

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The plague which broke out at Marfeillerin the month of July 1720, after having make great defolations in Provence, and greatly alarmed the whole kingdom, ended in the year 1721 Marshal Berwick had been sent into Languede for the fecurity of that province. He there formed lines, blocked up all the paffages where the plague might enter, and even burnt fome villages, which there was no hopes of purging from the contagion. His strictness and rigour put a stop to the imprudence of some, and to the availe who of others, and thus prevented the progress of the that dreadful calamity.

In the beginning of the year 1715, Lewis XIV different and given audience to the Persian Ambassadoris retirement pompous and magnificent manner. The state of the most pompous and magnificent manner. Ambaffador's name was M ehemet Rizabec. H was Governor of the province of Erivan, and came folely to compliment his Majesty upon hislan victories, for which he was fo famous and renowned in the East. The King was feated upon a throne placed at one end of the great gallery of Va failles; and all those who were present own that the Court never appeared to fplendid\*.

In the year 1721 Lewis XV gave likewife magnificent audience to Cellibi Mehemet Effend Ambassador from the Grand Signior, who cam to compliment him upon his accession to the Crown, and to propose some regulations for con His entry into Paris was very fingulat he entred it on horfeback, with detatchment of the King's house, This Ambassador was

<sup>\*</sup> This was a mere farce, contrived, as it is faid, by the fuits to flatter Leavis IV. Soon after the death of that Prince the trick being discovered, the mock Ambassador retired private ly to Normandy, from whence he embarked for Dantwick; he has hever been heard of fince. battot · ma

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man of wit and judgment. He especially ad- 1721. mired the learning of the French with whom he had occasion to treat, and was sensible of the disadvantage which the Turks lye under by the aversion they have for the sciences, the study of which would polish their manners, and render their Empire illustrious. Accordingly, when he returned to the Port he imparted these sentiments to the Grand Visier, and occasioned the ferting up of a printing-house in Turkey, by means of which one might at least more more easily learn the languages.

The following year was remarkable for the diferace of Marshal Villeray, who was ordered to retire to his government; for the encampment at Montrueil, of which Marshal Villars had the direction, as being the oldest Marshal of France; for the coronation of the King, which was done at Reims on the twenty fifth of October; and for the demand which the Duke of Orleans nade in the name of his Most Christian Majesty of the Princels Mary Ann Victoria, Infanta of

bain, to be married to the King.

The Regent married at the same time two of his daughters, one to the Prince of Afturias, and the other to Don Carlos. But the great youth of the nfanta, and the impatience of France to fee a Dauphin, occasioned that three years after this Princess was sent back to Spain. She was afterwards married to the Prince of Brafil in Portugal.

In this year Marshal Berwick married Lady Henrietta his daughter to Messire John Baptist Lewis of Clermont d' Amboise, Marquis of Renel. This

marriage was made on the seventh of September.
The disgrace of Mr. le Blanc, Minister of War, the death of Cardinal du Bois, and some months after the death of the Regent, occafioned

fioned a great many intrigues at Court in the year 1723. The unanimous regret of the military body for the didgrace of le Blanc, might comfort him till he was fully justified by the Degree of Parliament, which acquitted him in the

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year 1725.

There was little talk of the second after the first report of his death. But France will always reckon Philip Duke of Orleans among its greatest Princes; and if in enumerating those uncommon qualities with which he was endued, and particularly in giving a character of his uprightness and honesty, we pass over some things in silence, this will only occasion his being more greatly lamented.

On the fifteenth of January 1724, Philip V, King of Spain, abdicated his Crown in favour of the Prince of Afturias, who took the name of Lewis I. This Prince reigned but a fhon time; for he died on the twenty first of August following. It was with great difficulty that the King his father was prevailed with to reascent the throne; he was made sensible that his conscience was concerned in not exposing Spain to the danger of a minority; and he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the Junto, and of the whole kingdom.

Louisa Elizabeth of Orleans, the consort of Lewis I, returned to France. The same year the King gave the Baton of Marshal of Frances the Duke of Roquelaire, the Duke of Grammon the Marquis Alegre, Count Broglio, Mr. Bourg, Mr. Madavi, and the Duke la Feuilland

His Majesty made a promotion of sixter Knights of the order of the Holy Ghost, amon whom was Marshal Berwick: They were installed on the thirtieth of June. The views France

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france were at last satisfied by the marriage of their King with the Princess Mary, daughter of Stanislaus, King of Poland: and this Queen having brought forth a Dauphin on the sourth of September 1729, the joy of the people was so great, and, if we may say it, so excessive that the King was obliged to employ his authority to put a stop to the expences which the towns and communities laid out upon that occasion.

In the year 1726, Lewis XV compleatly reestablished the form of government as it had been
settled in the reign of Lewis XIV; and the better to secure the advantages of it, and follow
the model which he proposed, he placed at the
head of affairs the late Bishop of Frejus, who
was made a Cardinal much about the same time.
Let abler pens transmit to posterity the glory of
a Minister admired by all Europe, and who may
be placed without any disadvantage, among the
most renowned Statesmen.

In the month of April 1730, his Majesty gave the government of Strasbourg to Marshal Berwick. Next year his son Francis Fitz-James had given him the abby of St. Victor of Paris, vacant by the death of Cardinal Gualteri; and on the eleventh of March 1732, Lady Louisa his daughter was married to Joachim Lewis de Montague, Marquis of Busoles,

After a peace of twenty years, the face of affairs changed, and the principal Powers of Europe came to a variance. As in this war Marshal Berwick gave the last proofs of his military skill, and of his ardor for the interest and glory of the kingdom, we shall here give a particular account of it.

In the year 1726, a particular treaty had been made between the King of Spain and the Emperor.

peror, which is well known by the name of the treaty of Vienna. This treaty was the work of Riperda, and had no other effect, but that a railing its author to the dignity of Duke, Grandee, and Minister of Spain, that his fall no doubt, might be the greater. For whether that Duke wanted merit to support fo fudden a fortune, or whether he abused his grandeur, he was foon obliged to feek a retreat; and he made h bad a choice, that his retreat increased his difhonour. He thought no afylum fafer for him than the Court of the King of Fez and Morocco; and in order to maintain himself there, and to give noumbrage, he made no scruple to facrifice his religion. The treaty of Vienna not having taken place, the two powers treated at the fame time, but without acting in concert with Victor Amadeus King of Sardinia. It has been pretended, that this Prince entred into engagements on both fides, which afterwards he found himfelf unable to fulfil, and that he knew no other way of extra cating himself out of this dilemma, than to abdicate his Crown. Expedients must have been very scarce and very difficult, if that Prince could find no others. Be it as it will, after havingle often inclined the scale to the side which pleased him best, he went off the scene in the year 1728, and refigned his whole authority to his fon, the Prince of Piedmont, who foon knew how to gain the respect and admiration of all Europe. Villat Amadeus repenting foon after of having taken this step, endeavoured to resume the regal authority. He accordingly went to Turin, and demanded of the Ministers the instrument of his refignation; but it was refused to him, and this occasioned his confinement. He died in his retreat in the year 1733. then was to lupport

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In the fame year died Frederick Augustus. Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland. The death of this Prince furnished a pretence for the war which we are going to relate. King Aurustus had no sooner expired, but the Primate of Poland summoned a Diet to elect a new King. At the same time (this was in the month of March) they were informed that the Emperor assembled troops on the fide of Silefia, which made the Poles apprehend that there was a defign to invade the liberty of their fuffrages: they believed that they had fufficiently secured themselves against any violence by the oath they had taken not to chuse for their King any foreigner. or any person who was not descended from the family of the Piastees, that is, the descendants of the first Kings of Poland. Soon after, it was known that the Emperor had made a league with the Czarina, to oblige the Poles to give their suffrages to the Elector of Saxony, the son of the late King. Upon this, the Poles judged that no time must be lost; and having agreed to chuse for their King, Stanislaus, who had been already elected in the year 1704, by the recommentation of Charles XII, King of Sweden, they wrote to the King of France to demand his protection.

Upon the first notice of the savourable dispositions of the Poles with regard to King Stanilaus, he set out incognito for Warsaw; and at the same time the King of France wrote a letter to the frimate of Poland, wherein he assured the Repubick of his protection, and that he would support the liberty of their suffrages in the approaching election of a King. Mean while, in the month of August, the Czarina sent troops into the Dutchy of Courland, assuring the Republick that her sole design was to support them in the freedom of

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SET their election. There affurances imposed upon ne body. The King of France now thought ! to declare war against the Emperor: but the affair was conducted with the utmost fecrecy."

1733. On the seventeenth of August, Marshal Br. wick, who was named Generalistimo of the army in Germany, fet out for Metz. At the fame time another army was fent to pals over the Alps, in order to enter Italy, where Marshal Villars was to command, under the King of Sardinia, though it was not yet known what thele troops were defigned for. On the fourth of & tember, the Senate of Poland published a Mani-Sefto, wherein they protested against the violence which was intended to be offered them in the election, and prohibited all correspondence with Atrangers, and every Palatine to quit the kingdom At last, King Staniflaus, after having passed tho Germany, whilst it was imagined that he was lea, arrived at Warfaw; and on the twelfth was unanimously proclaimed King of Poland The declaration of war which France made against the Emperor, did not appear till the fi teenth of October. It was dated the tenth. othe following menth appeared the Emperor answer, to which the declaration of war of the King of Sardinia was a teply: that Prince, with the King of Spain, united himfelf with France and complained of feveral grievances.

Marshal Berwick having affembled his am near Strasburg, detached on the twelfth of Of ber twenty companies of grenadeers, and a tho fund fuzileers, under the command of the Ma quis of Dreux, Lieutenant-general, and of Chevaller Givry, Marshal de Camp, to passu Rhine upon a bridge of boats, which he caused to be made below Strasburg.

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tachment passed over the village of Avenheim, 1733. and was followed on the thirteenth by the whole army, which had passed the Rhine on the sourteenth upon a bridge that had been made below fort Kehl.

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Immediately the Marshal ordered this place to be invested. The following days were employed in settling the quarters of the army, and in making all the necessary preparations for this siege. The head quarters were at the village of Bunbeim, the right at the village of Golfhschir, which covered a second bridge laid over the Upper Rhine, and the left at the village of Audenheim.

On the night between the nineteenth and twentieth, the trenches were opened by the Marquis of Puisegur, Lieutenant-General, Mr. la Billarderie, Marshal de Camp, and the Marquis of Oudetot, a Brigadeer; two thousand pioneers ordered for the trenches, were supported by the three battalions of the regiment of Navarre, the three companies of grenadeers of the regiment of the Marine, two of that of Richelieu, one of the regiment of Bourbonnois, a detachment of a hundred gens d'armes, and four hundred and fifty troopers or dragoons. On the same night a first parallel was made between the Rhine and the Schourne, and three boyaus were carried forward upon the capitals of the front of the horn-work.

On the night between the twentieth and twenty first, the Duke of Neailles, Lieutenant-general; the Chevalier Givry, Marshal de Camp; and Mr. Gensac, Brigadeer, relieved the trenches: during this night and the preceding, the works were advanced two thousand five hundred sathoms. The next day the trenches were relieved by the Prince of Tingri, and the Counts Gutiard and Mideburg. The besieged, who had not yet fired from the beginning of the siege,

made

1733 made this night a great fire of their artillery and mufquetry; but they could not hinder our troop from lodging upon the advanced funeteg a dim

On the night of the twenty third, we made a lodgment in the two little counter guards fituated between the advanced lunet and the demibaftion of the right of the horn-work. The trenches were relieved by the Marquis of Dreux, the Marquis la Fare, and Mr. Buckley; they were advanced within fifty fathoms of the cowered way, and fome of our troops lodged them felves upon a lunet of earth, which the belieged had not had time to finish. In the following night the Marquis of Nangis, the Count of San, and the Count of Bavaria, carried on a fap between the Rhine, and the right branch of the horn-work. On the twenty fifth the belieged at tempted to interrupt it; but our grenadeers of liged them to retire, and the fap was continued under the command of Mr. du Guat, the Marquis of Clermont, and Mr. Chenelette. The Duke of Duras, Mess. Fiavacat and Hofanully, madethe following night a lodgment in the counterfcarp of the demibaction of the right of the horn-work, and employed the miners at the right branch of that work. But in the evening of the twenty eighth, General Phal, Commander of the place, beat the chamade, and capitulated. Marshal Berwick fent his son-in-law, the Marquis of Rent, Colonel of the regiment of Santerre, to carry the news of this to the King. The regiments of Genfac and Rouërgue, entered the fort on the firth of November, where they were to continue as 2 garrison: and Mr. la Fitte, commander of the third battalion of the regiment of Navarre, was appointed Governor of the place.

The Chevalier Givry, with fix battalions and a regiment of dragoons, went on the feeond w

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he rebuilt; and next day the Marshal set out with a part of the army from the camp at Sundhim, came to Bichem, afterwards to Lintenaw, and arrived on the fifth over against fort Lewis. The rest of the army marched under the command of the Duke of Neailles, who after having encamped at Bichem, moved on the fifth to Stots hoffen, where he placed his center at Selinguen, his right at the village of Stolhoffen, and his lest at that of Hugelsheim. The bridge and communication of fort Lewis, with the isle of the Marquisate, and the work which was to defend it, were ordered to be rebuilt.

On the ninth Marshal Berwick made a general review of the army, where were Count Charollois, Count Clermont, the Prince of Count, the Prince of Dombes, and Count Eu. After which the troops went into winter quarters.

Marshal Berwick returned to Strasburg, from whence he went to visit fort Lewis Huningen, Landau, and Befort: from thence he set out for Versailles, where he arrived on the twenty minth. Upon his arrival, he affished at several councils, which were held for settling the operations of the ensuing campaign.

In the month of March he repaired to Strafburg, and having affembled the army, he divided it into three hodies, which moved in the beginning of the following month. Count Belife was detached with one of these bodies, and sent to Treves of which place he made himself mafer. After this, he sent sourteen companies of grenadeers, and three hundred dragoons of the regiment of Susa, commanded by his brother the Chevalier Belisse, a Brigadeer, to seize Traerbach. They forced the barriers, broke open the gates with petards, and made themselves masters of

Count Beliffe, after having given his orders in Treves for the substitute of the troops, advanced to Ismenac, where he encamped to be at hand to besiege the castle of Traerbach: and as soon as he received the necessary artillery, he besieged that castle, which surrendered after four days

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from the opening of the trenches.

The Duke of Noailles, with the second body of troops encamped on the eight of April at Saint Vandel. He extended his quarters from the Soar, as far as Keyferlautern; his head quarters wereat Marshal Berwick, who was at the Homburg. head of the most considerable body, marched likewise on the eighth, and encamped the fol-Jowing day, his right at the Little Holland, and his left at Spires. At the same time he caused the post of Marientrault, and the castle of Newfladt on the Spierbach, to be occupied, in order to fettle a communication with Keyferlautem. Here the Duke of Buckingham arrived from Versailles, having obtained the King's permit sion to serve in his army as Aide de Camp to Marthal Berwick his uncle.

The Marshal having left his army under the command of Mr. d' Asfeld, came on the sime of May to fort Lewis. The troops which solved him, or were dispersed in divers parts of he face, encamped there on the same day. The Duked Noailles likewise arrived there, with the body to commanded on the side of Homburg and Keyserlanders, to cover the siege of the castle of Traerband

The next day, the whole army passed to Rhine upon a bridge which had been built in the night. The Duke of Noailles, with fiften companies of grenadeers, an hundred carabines of the life guards, and two regiments of the goons, having under him Mr. Vitry and the Country a

Count of Saxe, Marshals de Camp, went to 1734. encamp, his right at Iffretzheim, and his left at Santwir. On the third he marched in the highway which leads from Raftadt to Dourlach, and crosses the lines. He placed his left at the height of the village of Mursch, and his right at the great farm, fituated in the plain, near a league from a wood. This farm separated us from the lines, and kept a confiderable part of them from our fight. Before he arrived in that place, he feveral times caused his foremost troops to halt in battalia, to give the reft time to open, and be within reach of supporting each other, in case the enemy should attack them; for it might maturally be supposed they would come out of their lines, was it only to reconnoitre us. However, they suffered our troops to advance within half a league of their lines, without appearing. There was reason to believe, that these lines were, or would foon be abandoned; but the Duke of Noailles having fent about thirty Huffars, Supported by some small detachments of dragoons, to scour the wood, it appeared that the enemy were far from intending to retire: on the contrary, they were preparing to defend their lines, and we faw them working in their shirts, to make embrafures, and put the parapets in good condition. In this incursion our Hustars took nine hundred sheep which passed near a redoubt: the enemy fired fome musquet-shot and three cannons, but this did not hinder the Huffars from keeping their prey. We were now well persuaded, and had reason to be so, that the enemy would not abandon their lines, without making refistance. Never was any work of that nature raised with more care, or disposed with greater art. They had employed fix months in making these lines, and it was judged from so 14QL) many

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made, that they had put their truff in them, and flattered themselves that they would shut up our entry into Germany by a barrier which they deemed infurmountable:

These lines took their name from Etlingen, a small village belonging to the Prince of Baden, They were terminated on one fide by the mountains of Keppelensberg; from thence winding some times over the tops, formetimes over the fides of feveral of the Black Mountains, they descended into the plain which extends to the foot of Somerberg, and ended at the banks of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Taxe-Landen; fo that if we reckon their windings, they were at least ten leagues in extent. That part which run from the mountain of Keppelensberg to the beginning of the plain, was a retrenchment after the manner of the Turks the enemy called this kind of work Palankan They are trees laid chequer-wife, and twifted together. These trees formed a rampart about ten yards thick, which appeared almost impregnable. The other part, which cover'd the plain, confifted of a parapet, with its banquette, and ditch. Here they had made in feveral places wells which were supplied from the river Albe, and from a brook that washes the village of Malsch. Laftly, along this vaft retrenchment were place of arms, redoubts, demi-lunes, a swallow's tall, and a horn-work.

The Duke of Noailles, after having attentive ly observed the strong and the weak sides of the lines, went himself about sour of the clock in the afternoon to give Marshal Berwick an account of it. After they had conferred together, the Marshal was of opinion that the lines should be attacked at the heights; and the Duke of Neailles had the charge of the attack. When

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upon he repaired to the village of Malfeb, fith 1734ated at the foot of the Black Mountains; and whilst he was making his first dispositions, he fent to reconnoitre the roads by which he could march. The Count of Saxe, who well knew the country, went on one fide, and Mr. Galeau, a partifan, went on the other. The next morning at break of day, he fet out himself with an hundred carabineers of the life-guards, and the two regiments of dragoons of Orleans and Vitry: and whilft he marched on the right in a road, between woods and precipices, the Count of Saxe led on the left, by another path, the column of the infantry, at the head of whom marched all the grenadeers commanded by the Chevalier Marcieux. The piquets were supported by the brigade of Piedmont, and that of the marine, commanded by Mr. Herouville. All these troops composed eleven battalions and fix squadrons, besides the hundred carabineers of the life-guards.

The two columns arrived at the same time on the top of the mountain, where they found a small plain very convenient for their forming into battalia. Here they were exposed to a hurrican, which lasted above six hours, and was followed by so thick a sog, that they could hardly see one another at the distance of sour paces. As soon as the sog was dispelled, they went to reconnoitre the enemy, and to see if their retrenchments had ditches in that place, and required sascines. When they were well assured that sascines were not necessary, the Duke of Noailles made the necessary disposition for the attack.

He put five companies of grenadeers in front, upported by five others, after whom the piquets marched in the same order, being followed by leven battalions, which supported the former, and marched in columns at a considerable dif-

tance

the left of the infantry, marched the hundred carabineers of the life-guards and the dragoons.

As our troops passed through a wood of high trees, the enemy did not perceive them, till they were coming out of it, when they were within an

hundred paces of the retrenchments.

be The Duke of Nouilles, who marched at the head of the first battalion of Piedmont, ordered the fignal to be given, and immediately the foldiers rushed forward, crying out, Long live the King. The Imperialifts were headed by an officer, who expressed a great deal of coolness, We heard him distinctly say to his men: Be not afraid, God will be for us. They fuffered our troops to approach, and then made three discharges upon them with the mouths of their pieces almost at our breasts. The firing was brisk on both fides; but at last our troops mounted the retrenchments. Whereupon the enemy betook themselves to flight, and threw themfelves into a wood not far off, leaving us intirely mafters of their lines. The first thing we went about was, to make in the lines the necessary openings for the march of our cavalry, and of the rest of our troops. It must be owned, the enemy did not expect to be attacked; they had in that place only about five or fix hundred men, supported by about an hundred horse: the rest of their troops, to the number of ten thousand men, were dispersed into distant places, and especially in the principal works.

As foon as they were informed that we had forced their retrenehments, they thought fit to retreat; and about four of the clock in the atternoon, they entirely abandoned their lines, though they had very strong works, and such as we could not have taken but by means of our

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the lines at Carlefrouch, a country feat of the Prince of Dourlach, where he expected the arrival of a confiderable part of the troops, which came from Germany. There were already upon their march fourteen battalions and seven regiments of horse, which made about forty two squadrons. Prince Eugene being informed, that the French had forced the retrenchments at the heights of the Black Mountains, he sent orders to retire, and countermanded the troops which were coming to join him; thus we continued masters of all the lines, which we had taken without much difficulty.

This advantage was owing to the prudence of Marshal Berwick; never was any project concerted with greater art, or executed with more conduct. Whilft the lines were attacked at the heights, and the army extended itself in the plain to attack them in front, Mr. d'Asfeld passed the Rhine at the isle of Nekerlaw near Manheim, with thirty two battalions and forty squadrons. Thus the enemy found themselves pressed on all sides, and obliged to separate. It must likewise be owned, that the particular attack with which the Duke of Noailles was intrusted, was well conducted, and supported with valour; all the separate motions which his troops were to make, were perfectly well timed; and it had been very hard, if such well concerted measures had not been successful.

Marshal Berwick continued in the camp of Bruchfall ever since the tenth of May; on the fifteenth he went to Kislock, the enemy who had a detachment of foot and horse at Epingen, incessantly annoying the rear-guard of the army. On the twelsth of May, Prince Eugene had ordered some troops to advance towards Rattemburg, and he seemed to have a design of marching to that side; but he did not quit the camp of Heilbron.

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1734. Dake of Novilles, whom the Marshal had fent out from the camp at Bruchfall on the fix teenth, with the Marquis of Nangis to fcourthe country near Quizheim and Epingen, with a detachment of fixteen hundred foot, and twelve hundred horse, returned to the campon thetwentieth, Mr. Guadt, whom the Marshal had sent to subject the country of Wirtemberg, and put it under contribution, returned from Phortzheim to Graben. with the troops, which he commanded, excepting fome detachments which he left at Dourlach, and other posts. Count Beliffe, who had fet out on the fame day from the camp at Traerbach, with thirteen battalions and fourteen squadrons, arrived at Spires on the twenty fixth. Lastly, Mr. d'Asfeld, with thirty two battalions and two regiments of dragoons, marched on the twenty third to invest Philipsburg; after having made two bridges over the Rhine, one at Gnaudenheim, and the otherat Oberhausen; he immediately began to cast up the lines of circumvallation, and to prepare every thing for the fiege of that place. As these lines were of a very great extent, they could not be finished to foon as had been expected.

On the twenty fourth, the Chevalier Marcieus made himself master of a redoubt, which was only a thousand yards from the place. On the same day we began to unship, and bring to the camp, the artillery and ammunitions which were arrived from Strasburg, at the bridge of the Upper Rhims

On the second of June, the Marshal left the camp at Kissoch, and marched with the whole army towards Philipsburg. He sent the greatest part of his infantry into the lines; they consisted of sourteen brigades, making sifty two battalions. He kept for himself a body of reserve, consisting of twenty nine battalions, and nineteen squadross. A part of the cavalry were encamped on the right from

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non the Upper Rhine, to the brook of Scelz; and 1734, on the left, from the Lewer Rhine, to the fame brook. The rest of the cavalry was divided into two hodies, one in the Spirebach, under the command of the Duke of Nogilles; and the other at Graben, under that of Mr. Guadt.

On the third, the trenches were opened by the four battalions of the regiment of French guards, under the command of Mr. A Asfeld and Mr. Gassian. Two thousand four hundred pioneers were employed in that work; and none of them were killed, because the besieged, not having perceived that we were opening the trenches, did not fire. By the fourth in the morning the works were finished.

Count Belisse having been charged with the attack of the fort on the bridge of Philipsburg, had opened the trenches before it on the first of June, and on the third in the morning our troops had lodged themselves on the saliant angle of the covered way of that fort; and finding the enemy had entirely abandoned the place, they entered it.

On the fourth, the trenches before Philipsburg were relieved by the Duke of Noailles, and Count Laval Montmorenci. The parrallel which had been begun the night before, was continued; some boyaus of communication were opened with the two parallels, and they began to raise two batteries of five pieces of cannon, each upon the front of the great attack, over against the morals of Staremberg. The Prince of Tingri, and Count Aubigné, during the night of the fifth, caused the parallels to be compleated in the whole length and top of the eminence facing the body of the town; and the boyaus of communication between the parallel were finished. It extended by the right as far as the redoubt of the Capuchins, and by the left as far as the burnt mill.

1734 . The Marquis of Guerchi, and the Marquis Balincour formed, in the night of the fixth new attack with twelve hundred pioneers, parallel was opened, the right of which wa carried as far as the Rhine, and the left to the causey of the Capuchins; and the trenches wer carried on towards the advanced ditch of the horn-work. The works were advanced near three thousand yards, the enemy not being able b their fire to interrupt them.

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The two batteries which had been raised upo the front of the great attack, two others of te pieces of cannon, and one of fix mortars, which ha been placed in the fort of the bridge of Philipsburg began to fire on the feventh in the morning.

On the same day the Marquis of Dreuz, an the Duke of Bethune, mounted the trenche The enemy to the number of a hundred men having fallied out of a redoubt which was upo the advanced ditch, were repulsed by two com panies of grenadeers, who made themselves ma Rers of the redoubt. The Prince of Isengheim the Marquis of Clermont, and Mr. Atros mounte the trenches on the tenth. In the night at the right of the attack of the Lower Rhine we con tinued the works, begun the night before to drain the morrafs which covered the horn-work; and they were finished with so much success, that there remained in the morals only fix inches water, upon a space of forty five foot. In the fame night we finished the parallel which ex tended along the morafs.

On the eleventh, the trenches were relieved by the Duke of Duras, the Chevalier Rocofel and Count Berenger. The Prince of Conti wa there at the head of his regiment. A company of grenadeers of the regiment of Richelieu was the commanded to advance, in order to reconnoine val

redoubt which was on the banks of the Rhine, 1734. fom whence the enemy fired very briskly.

Marshal Berwick went every day to the trenches oview the works which had been made, and to we orders for making others. He excelled espefally in that part of the art of war; and it is areed, that he conducted a fiege better than any Geheral of his time; he gave to the engineers themelves the most pertinent and proper directions.

On the eleventh, in the evening, after having examined the works, he ordered the fap to be begun, and the trenches to be carried forward more firectly to the place. The fap was well advanced, but the trenches were not as he had ordered; and this was owing to a dispute which arose beween the two engineers who were to conduct the work. One pretended that the trenches would be coured by the enemy's cannon, if they were carried on to the place intended by the Marshal, and would have them continued, by turning to the eft. The other maintained, on the contrary, that if the trenches were advanced on the left, hey would be too much exposed to the grazing of the enemy's bullets. The dispute continued ill next morning, without their agreeing. Wherepon notice of this was carried to the Marshal. who would judge himself of the matter, and ee in what condition the fap was, which had been begun.

About feven of the clock in the morning, he went on horseback, being accompanied by Lord Edward his fon, the Earl of Clare, and several oflieved licers, to the trenches, and from thence to the place which occasioned the difference between the two engineers. In vain did they represent to him the danger to which he exposed himself, considering the great fire of the besieged. His intrepidity prevailed against all their remonstrances; and here he

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was killed by a cannon ball between Lord Edward and the Duke of Duras: the former was covered with the blood of his father, and the latter was wounded by a stick out of a gabion,

which the bullet had broke to pieces.

The death of this illustrious General, whom France will ever rank among her greatest Commanders, was not only lamented by all the officer and foldiers, but by the whole kingdom, even at a time when the advantages we gained on all fide did not fuffer us to perceive how great occasion there was for fuch able Generals. There been few for whom the troops have had so great a veneral tion, or in whom they have put fo much confidence, as in Marshal Berwick. He resemble Marshal Turenneeven in the manner of his death both were equally confpicuous for their virtue, prudence, probity, and valour; the sedateness and presence of mind of the one feemed to have been transmitted to the other; and even their humours were perfectly like.

They say, that in order to succeed, especially in war, we must always have before our eyes some great model, which must be chosen conformably to our genius and personal dispositions. The great Condé set him before Julius Casar at the head of his armies; Marshal Turenne copied Paulus Emilius; and Charles XII imitated Alexander the Great. The French have no need to seek so models either among the antients, or among so reigners. Had they only those whom we have had occasion to mention in these Memoins that would suffice to support the homour of the French name. It is to be wished, that Marshal Berwick may be imitated by succeeding Generals: could his glory ever be equalled, it certainly can never be effaced.

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